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fidelitatem & veram obedientiam *suæ Ma-*
Hæredibus, & Successoribus suis præstabo,
que, & ipsos totis meis viribus contra omnes
Conspirationes & attentata quæcunque, quæ con-
tra Personam illius vel illorum eorumque Coronam
& dignitatem ratione vel colore alicujus ejusmodi
sententiæ vel Declarationis vel aliàs facta fuerint
defendam, omnemque operam impendam, ut *Ma-*
stas, hæredibus, & Successoribus suis revelem
& manifestas faciam omnes Proditiones & Prodito-
rias Conspirationes, quæ contra illum aut aliquos
illorum attentari cognoscam, vel audiam.

Caterea Juro, quod ex corde abhorreo, de-
& abjuro tanquam impiam & *hæreticam*
nam Doctrinam & damnabilem positionem, quod
Principes per *Papam* Excommunicati vel deprivati
possint per suos subditos vel alios quoscunq; depo-
ri, aut occidi.

Et ulterius credo & in Conscientiâ meâ resolvor
quod nec *Papa*, nec ulla alia Persona quæcunque
potestatem habeat me ab hoc Juramento, aut ali-
qua ejus parte, absoluendi: Quod Juramentum
glico rectâ & plenâ autoritate esse legitimè

mihi miniſtratum, omnibus Indulgentiis ac
penſationibus in contrarium renuncio, hæcque
nia planè & ſincerè agnoſco & juro, iuxta ha
preſſa verba à me prolara, & juxta planu
communem ſenſum & intellectum eorum v
rum, abſque vllâ æquivocatione aut mentali
one, aut ſecretâ reſervatione quâcunq; h
recognitionem & agnitionem facio cordi
voluntariè, & verè in verâ fide *Chriſtiani viri*
me Deus adjuvet.

NOs infra ſcripti Eccleſiæ & Academiæ
ſienſis Cancellarius, Doctor ſocius S
nicus, teſtamur omnibus quorum intereſt vel i
eſſe poteſt, attento nos animo vidiſſe, & p
giſſe juramentum ſupra tranſcriptum, nih
in eo reperiiſſe quod ſit verbo Dei, aut *Catholi*
Apoſtolicæ fidei contrarium, proindeque cenſe
illud ſalvâ eâdem fide & tutâ Conſcientiâ a *Ca*
cis Anglis emitti poſſe, imo & eos ex *Religio*
neri illud idem, ut fideles decet Subditos,
ratione adimplere & exequi. In Cujus rei

ripſimus & præſentem Subſcriptionem Sigillo muniri fecimus. Datum *Pariſiis* in ædibus *Mariæ* die nonâ *Auguſti*, Anno Dom. 1681.

QUELIN.

Ex mandato præfati Dom. Cancellarii.

ROGER.

Os infra ſcripti ſacræ facultatis *Pariſienſis Theologi* cenſemus Iuſiurandum, ut in obpaginâ conceptum eſt, ſaluâ fide, & tutâ ſcientiâ à *Catholicis Anglis* jurari poſſe: Si modo propoſitione, quæ eſt de depoſitione & cæde *Prin-*, & quæ damnatur ut *Hæretica*, *Deponi* & *Oc-* conjunctim accipiantur, imo & ſi diviſim, ita men propoſitio *materialiter* (id eſt verbo Dei raria) ſiniatur, quatenus deponi poſſe Principes , *formaliter* vero etiam, quatenus & occidi Superaddit, Deliberatum, datumque *Pariſiis* cimâ ſextâ *Auguſti* Anno Dom. 1680.

Alex-

Alex. Vaillant, Paſtor Sti. Chriſtophori.
Chaſſebras, Archipresbyter Paris. & Paſtor Stæ. Mariæ Mag.
Gerbais, Collegii Rhemenſis Primarius.
Mezure, Paſtor Sti. Pauli.
Le Caron, Paſtor Sti. Petri.
Rouland
N. Petitpied, Paſtor Sti. Marcelli.
Le Feure, Profeſſor Regius in Theologiâ.
Navarre.
A. Faure, Vicarius generalis Eccleſiæ Rhemenſis.
Fran. Lovis.
Le Feure.
Ph. Le Feron, Archdiaconus Eccleſiæ Santonenſis.
Ph. du Bois, Prior Collegii de Fæn.
Biord.
Thire.
Varet.
Robine, Eremita Augustinianus.
André.
Mouteau.
Des Moulins.
De Leſcolle.
Bigres
De Riviere.
Camyn.
C. Blovin.
Petitpied.
J. de Beaumont.
De Bienual.
J. de Guigneul.
Le Charpentier, Canigul.
L. Empereur, Can Reg.
Hicot.

GVYDOS QVESTIONS,

NEWLY CORRECTED.

Wherevnto is added the thirde and fourth booke of Galen, with a treatiſe for the helps of all the outward parts of mans body. And alſo an excellent Antidotary containing diuers receipts, as well of auncient as latter wryters: faythfully corrected by men ſkilfull in the ſayd Arte.

A worke both learned and profitable, for Chirurgions, the lyke wheroff before this tyme hath not bene Printed.

IMPRINTED AT
London by Thomas Eaſt.

¶George Baker, Master in *Chirurgery*, *to the* Reader.

Among the sage sayings of Solon, being an auncient Philosopher of Athens, this is continually to be borne in mynde, that he onely dyd glory of the good gifts which he receued of the Godds, namely, waring olde he dyd learne some thing euery daye, either in good learning or behauour: the which Philosopher being an heathen man, I wold we Christiās could follow ẏ like example. I feare me for ẏ most part we neither giue thāks to god, nor appli our selues to any good study, nay, rather there be some that will speake euill of them that apply their studie to the knowledge of their profession, and especially the professors of the Arte of Chirurgery, being ignorant in the prinsiples thereoff, are not ashamed to affirme and say, that they haue no neede of any more but onely the practise, thinking it sufficient to open a Veyne, to apply their kinds of Vnguents, Cataplasmes, or Plasters, without knowing the facultie of them, and in the meane tyme in their Incisions cut crosse the Mus-

cles, Tendons, and Sinewes, to the great domage of the diseased, and oftentimes in their cures, applyes that to an inflamation, which shoulde bee to Oedema: a Canker for a simple inflamation, the Leprosie for the Pockes: and for a virulent vleer, a foule, filthie and rotten vleer. By which abuses oftentimes the action of the members are corrupted & lost, and for the most part the diseases are made vncurable. And to be short, they doe paine and torment the people in so many fashions and sorts, that in the ende they take away life, without any punishmẽt for their deserts. Who would not iudge that these kinde of people are worthy to bee punished with some rigorous punishment. I am no Iudge herein, nor doe not take vpon me to iudge thẽ: but I woulde faine friendly admonish all those that finde themselues guiltie of the fault to seeke to amend it, and thinke what a precious thing you worke vpon. It is the Temple of God, his owne Image, the most precious creature that euer God made. Applye your selues to your studie, or els rather leaue it altogethers: doe not care more for your owne perticular gaine, then for the sauing of a great many. I would to God it lay in me to redresse it, then my good will should sone be seene heere-in: and in the meane time till I can doe better, I haue taken some paines in an olde booke being brought to me by the Printer, called Guydos Questions, desiring me to haue it corrected. In the which Coppy, I founde Imprinted so many faults, so euill Orthographie, so ill pointed, ill distinct, and in many places whole lynes left out, so that I could not make a perfect worke except it had bene new made, and the olde phrase altered, the which I durst not do: for being before imprinted, many haue the booke, & woulde thinke a great presumption in me to alter it so much as it had neede off, and especially being

being of so excellēt a Doctors making, as Guydo was. Therefore I shall desire all those that shall see it, not to condemne me, though you shal read some euil phrases in it. For I am sure it is amēded in a thousād places, and yet not so perfect as I would it shoulde haue bene, if it had not bene for the reasons aforesaid, as may be seene in the olde Coppy, if the one be perused with the other: so that now the students in this Arte shall much more profite by it then before, both for the mending of the Orthographie, and also for the correcting of many wordes of Arte. To which booke is newly added ỳ Epitomie of the third booke of Galen, of the Composition of Medicines, being by me Englished. Then followes the fourth booke of the Method of Galen being imprinted in the olde Coppy. Also a briefe cure for diseases of all parts of mans body. And last of all an excellent Antidotary according to ỳ Alphabet, for all manner of Medicines, which are vsed in the Art of Chyrurgerie, chosē out of al the best Authors that haue written both olde and new: For the which Antidotary you are much bound to my brother Clowes for furnishing it with many excellent medicines, as well of his owne as others, beinge the cause of the printing of it, whereunto is made a necessary Table for the better finding out of the whole matter. Wherein hath bene taken great paines desiring nothing for the same, but good wil, and good speaches, which is the part of euery good Christian to vse, especiallye our paynes tending to a good ende.

Vale.

¶ *The names of the Authors* of this Woorke.

Andernacus.
Aeginata.
Archigine.
Auicenna.
Baptiſta Montatanus.
Brunus
Baneſter.
Bakerus.
Calmeteus
Clowes.
Democratus.
Fallopius.
Fauentinus.
Guydo.
Galenus.
Hollerius.
Henricus.
Haliabbas.
Keble.
Lacuna.
Lanfrancus.
Leuina Limnia.
Meſue.
Montiſpeſſul.
Manardi.
Nicholaus.
Occo.
Paracelſus.
Rondeletius.
Rhazes.
Tagaltius.
Veſalius.
Valeriola.
Vigo.
Weckerus.

¶CERTEINE QVESTI-

ons of Chyrurgery, with the aunſweres therevnto.

Queſtion.

WHat is Chyrurgery?

Aunſwere. Chyrurgery is ſcience, that teacheth the manner and qualitie to worke, principally in knitting, in cutting, and exerciſing other workes of the hande. In healing of man, as much as it is poſſible. And here ſcience is put for kinde. And albeit that Chyrurgery is of it ſelfe properly by arte, and no ſcience, yet for the bonde and affinytie that arte and ſcience haue each with other, ſometime vnproperly, that which is Arte, is called ſcience, and that which is ſcience is called Arte. It is otherwiſe ſayde (and better) that Chyrurgery is in two manners. One is, that theweth onely, ſo that by it we can doe nothing as touching the operation, and that properly is called Science, as wee ſaye in Phiſicke, that there bee fiue manners of ſimple Apoſtumes, that is to witte, foure humeralles, one Aigneus, and the other Aentons. The other manner of Chyrurgery, is ſkaunce, that is to ſay, that it teacheth to vſe, that hee that knoweth it may helpe himſelfe therewith as many times and as often as hee will, as touching Chyrurgicall operations, ſo that by it hee is gouerned and ruled when hee will vſe it, as by the Chyrurgery that hee hath in his vnderſtandinge, that teacheth him, that in all hot Appoſtumes he ought to put and laye to it Repercoſsiue ſaue vnto them that are in the Emunctories, and to ſuch as be venemous. This Chyrurgery or Arte that thou haſt in thine vnderſtanding, teacheth thee to worke and vſe ma-

nually in medicines, and is properly called Arte and not ſcience. And in the ende of thy definition beſide the particulers that are put for differences that are ſet vnto that which is poſſible, for it is not poſſible to all Chyrurgions to heale al them that are diſeaſed & ſore.

Queſtion. In what caſe ought a Chyrurgion to vſe very cure? And in what caſes is hee permitted to vſe onely palliatiue cures.

Aunſwere. In all caſes, ought he to vſe very cure, except in three caſes, where as alonely he is permitted the cure palliatiue. The firſt is, when the diſeaſe of themſelues are vncurable, as Lazary. The ſeconde, for the inobedience of the patient to ſuffer the paynes that he ought, bicauſe his might cannot ſuffer it, as is the Canker in a perticuler member. The thirde, if by the cure of ſuch a diſeaſe, there followeth a greater inconuenience, as into euill inueterate fores, or into olde Emeroides, if there be not alway lefte an iſſue there as any daunger is, for feare to fall into Hydropſie or Paniake, as Ipocras ſaith in his Aphoriſmes.

Queſtion. Whereoff is named Chyrurgerie.

Aunſwere. It is ſo named of Chyr: that is a hande, and of Gow: that is operation, for it is a ſcience that teacheth to worke by hande, that is manually.

Queſtion What is the ſubiect of Chyrurgerie?

Aunſwere. The ſubiect of Chyrurgerie is the body of man that is diſeaſed and ſore, able to be healed: for it is there about that the Chyrurgion worketh.

Queſtion. What is the effect of Chyrurgerie.

Aunſwere. The effect there off is to take away the diſeaſe of mans body, and to keepe it in health, as much as it is poſſible.

Queſtion. In how many kindes or parts is Chyrurgery deuiſed.

Aunſwere. Iohannes ſaith, that generally it is deuiſed in two, that is to ſay, to worke in ſoft members, as in

the

the flesh: And to worke in harde members as the bones. And perticularly Chyrurgerie is deuided in v. That is to say, to worke in woundes, in Apostumes, in sores, and in restorations, and in other things belonging to handie operation.

Question. What diuers operations exerciseth the Chyrurgion.

Aunswere. In thrée diuers operations. That is to say, dissolue the thing continued, knit ẏ thing seperated, and put out the superfluous thing. To dissolue ẏ thing cōtinued, is by incising, cutting, or scaturusing. To reioine the seperate, as in consoliding the woundes, & redusing the lyps: And to put out the superfluous things, as in curing Apostumes to cleanse thē & put away ẏ coares.

Question. How many and what yrons ought a Chirurgion to beare in his case with him.

Aunswere. He ought to haue v as Cisers, Nippers, Launcets, Rasours and Needles.

Question. How many and what oyntments commonly ought the Chyrurgion to beare with him.

Aunswere. Fiue: That is to say, an Oyntment Basilycon for to rype, Apostolorum to cleanse, Aureum to encrease flesh: And the white oyntment for to drie & binde, and de Althea for to souple.

Question. Of how many things and what things the Chyrurgion taketh his intentions for to heale sore folkes?

Aunswere. That after Galen in his Theraperticke they are taken of thrée things. That is of things against nature, of naturall things, and of vnnaturall things, and also of their Annexes. And first he taketh this indication of things against nature, that is to say, to the knowledge of the maladye in his Nature, after Galen, in the seconde of his Theraperticke. And then come vnto the Naturalles, and after to the vnnaturalles, and their Annexes. And so after his

indication be taken he ought to proceed to the healing of the patient in all that may lye in him poſſible. And let the Chyrurgion note that it is ſayd, in all that may lye poſſible in him becauſe it is not alway poſſible. And with what things & how. For as Galen ſayth toward the ende of his third booke, and in the fraueneth of his ſaid Therapertick, if the intentions Curatiues are few, and according, the cure is eaſie to the Chyrurgion, as in a ſimple wound. But where there is many conſiderations which in it ſelfe are contrarie, as in a hollow wound and Apoſtumate nigh to a noble member, the Chyrurgion ought to conſider three things.

The firſt is, if there bee two contrary diſeaſes, whereoff the cure of the one letteth the other (which is moſt doubtfull and daungerous if it remayne) in ſuch caſe as hee ought to beginne his cure at the moſt daungerous, and where there is moſt peryll in the remayninge of it, and oftentimes more ſoner in the accidentes that happeneth in a ſore, then in the ſore it ſelfe. And when a great flure of bloud ouercommeth in any wounde or any ſore frettinge, that hath corroded any paine, in ſuch caſe often hee muſt leaue the healinge of the ſore for to entende to the flure of the bloude that is ſo great. Lykewyſe if in a ſore were any ſinewe that was pricked, whereof followeth Crampe, there muſt hee beginne at the pricking of the ſinewe for daunger of the ſpaſme, which is moſt perillous. The ſeconde thinge that the Chyrurgion ought to conſider is, if one of the ſayde diſeaſes bee not the cauſe of the other, and nourysheth not the other. In ſuch caſe hee ought to beginne at the cure of it that is the filler and nourysher of the other. For till that that which is the cauſer of the other be totally extyrped, the healing cannot bee.

Queſtion. How many conſiderations ought the Chirurgion

rurgion to haue touching his forme and general manner to worke manually?

Aunswere. After Arnold de villa noua, he ought to haue iiij. The .j. is, he ought to consider what operation it is that he ought to doe to mans body. And it is knowen by the diuision of the operations of Chyrurgerie aforesayd, that is to knit the thing deuided. The second consideration is, that he ought to consider wherefore he worketh. And this is knowne by the generall intention of Chyrurgerie, that commaundeth to doe the operations vnto the body of man profitably, with confidence or sureneſſe. The thirde consideration is, that he ought to consider if such operations be necessary and conuenable to be done to mans body. And this he knoweth when it cannot be healed otherwise. And the fourth consideration is, that the Chyrurgion ought to knowe how to bestow his remedies to the body of man. In these considerations the Chyrurgion ought to take hede in doing all things that he ought to doe, as touching this operation, as well before the working as after. The which iiij. considerations thou mayst haue and perceiue by such an example. If thou wilt draw water from the bellyes of Dropsies by manuall operation. First thou oughtest to consider that the operation which thou wilt do is to draw out the sayd water. Secondly, thou oughtest to consider wherfore thou doest it, for it is for to heale, or at the least way to giue ease. Thirdly, whether such operation be necessary, nedfull, or possible. And thou oughtest to wit that it is necessary at least wayes: if thou wilt heale the Bodyes of Hydropsies confirmed, and thou knowest that it is nedefull and possible if the might of the patient be strong, for if it be weake be wel ware for to doe it. And fourthly thou oughtest to consider the manner to doe it, which is such. First lay thy Patient vpright, and then with a rasour cut the skin of his belly vnder the nauell vnto

the voyde places that are betweene the Ciphac and the Mirac. And alſo thou oughteſt to make inciſion on the left ſide, if the diſeaſe come of the right ſide. Contrariwiſe make the inciſion on the right ſide, if it come from the left, and then put a lyttle Quill or Reede into the hole wherewith thou ſhalt draw out of that water, after the ſtrength of the Patient. And when thou wilt draw no more, take away the quil, and let the ſkin of the belly go, that wil cloſe the hole that no more water come out. And when thou wilt draw any more, do as thou didſt before.

Queſtion. How many and what conditions ought a Chyrurgion to haue?

Aunſwere. Foure, the firſt is that he ought to be learned & a clarke, & not onely in the principles & beginning of chyrurgerie, but likewiſe in Phiſicke, & aſmuch in Theoricke as Practicke. For in Theoricke he ought to know the naturall things, & vnnatural, & againſt nature. Firſt he ought to know the vnnaturall things, & chiefly ỳ Anatomie, for without it nothing can be done ſurely in Chyrurgery, as it appeareth afterward more plainly. Alſo he ought to know ỳ complection of his patiẽt, for after ỳ diuerſitie of ỳ nature of ỳ bodies, ought the medicines to be diuerſified, as Galen declareth al a long in his Therapertick againſt Theſillus. And by like reaſon ought he for to know the ſtrength. Secondly he ought to know the vnnaturall things, that is the meat, ỳ drinke &c. for they are cauſe of al health when they be vſed as they ought to be. And alſo they be cauſes of all maladies when they are euill vſed. Thirdly, he ought to haue the knowledge of things againſt Nature which are three. The diſeaſe, the cauſes, and the accidents of the diſeaſe. Firſt, he ought to know the diſeaſe.

Secondely, the cauſe thereoff, for if hee bee healed otherwiſe (it ſhould not be of a Saints diſeaſe, as good

olde

olde women say) it should be but case of aduenture. Thirdly, he ought to know the accidents that chaunce to come in diseases, for oftentimes it preuaricth the selfe same cure of the diseases, as Galen declareth in the beginning of the booke ỳ he sent to Glaucon his disciple. As I sayd before he ought for to know ỳ vnnaturall things, & to minister them as they ought, that are meate, drinke. &c. Also by this ye shall vnderstand that the Chyrurgion ought to know how to minister medicines laratiues, which are one of the instruments of Phisicke as of Chyrurgery, without the which the science of Chyrurgerie cannot be complete. And this he ought to know as touching the practize. Thus then appeareth the verification of the first condition that a Chyrurgion ought to haue, for he ought to be lettered & learned. And this condition declareth Galen in the first booke of the Therapeticke against Thesillus, where he saith at this point. If Phisitions had nothing to doe with Astronomie, Geometrie, Logicke, Grammer, nor other good doctrines, the Coblars, Carriers of lether, Carpenters, Smithes, and such manner of people would leaue their crafts and runne to Phisick, and become Phisitions. The second condition ỳ a Chirurgion should haue, is to be expert, and ought to haue seene other maisters worke. And this witnesseth Auenzoar, when he sayde thus. It behoueth that euery Phisition first know and then to haue vse and experience.

The thirde condition that a Chyrurgion ought to haue is, that he ought not to be a fole, vnwittie, nor of rude vnderstanding. But as Haly saith in the thirde booke de Regni, he ought to be a man of good memory, of good iudgement, of good diligence, of a clere sight, whole of minde and of his members, with slender fingers and a stedfast hande without shaking. The fourth condition that a Chyrurgion shoulde haue, is

that

that he ought to be wel manered, bold, & ſure in things that be not to be feared. And doubtful, & fearetul in perillous things. And ought to eſchew al deſperate cures, and ought to be gentle to his patientes, well willyng to his company, wittie in prognoſticating, chaſt, ſober, mæke and merciſull, not auaricious, nor extorcioner for money, but after the capacitie of the Patient, and the faculte receiued, competent and moderate reward.

Queſtion. How many and what conditions ought the Patient to haue that will be healed by the Arte of Chyrurgerie.

Aunſwere. That he ought to haue iij. conditions. The j. ỹ he ought to be obedient to his Chyrurgion, as the ſeruant toward his maſter, as Galen declareth in the firſt of his Therapertick. The ſecond condition of the patient, is that he ought to haue truſt in his chyrurgion, for he healeth moſt in whom he truſteth moſt, as Galen ſaith in the firſt boke of Pronoſtickes. And the thirde condition is, that he take patience in himſelfe, for patience is it that ouercommeth.

Queſtion. How many and what conditions ought the aſſiſtants and ſeruaunts or miniſters of the Patient haue.

Aunſwere. As Galen ſaith in the ende of the firſt Commentarie of the Aphoriſmes. The conditions of the company, miniſters, and ſeruaunts of them that are diſeaſed ought to be ſuch as pleaſeth the patient, ſo that they ought to haue agreable ſeruaunts putte to them, being true, louing, peaceable, gentle, and diſcreet.

¶Heere beginneth the ſeconde treatiſe, wherin is demaunded, and aunſwered vnto certeine queſtions and difficulties touching the Anatomie.

Queſtion.

Whether the ſcience of the Anatomie be neceſſarie and needefull to the Chyrurgion or not.

Aunſwere

Aunſwere. Yea, the ſcience of Anatomy is nedeful and neceſſary to the Chyrurgion, as it appeareth by two reaſons. The firſt Galen putteth in the vi. booke of his Therapertícke, and is ſuch, for the Chyrurgions that be ignorannt in the Anatomie, maye erre in many manners in their inciſion of ſinues and their knittings, the which if they knew the nature of euery member, their ſetting and collygation that they haue in all the body, and with euery onely member perticular, if it did happen that they were hurt they ſhould know if ẏ ſinewes were cut or not. And by this ſame reaſon they ſhould not erre in their inciſiõs. And this reaſon is confirmed by an example that Henry de Maundeuile putteth, ſaying that after the ſame manner that a blynde man worketh in hewing of a log, ſo doth a Chyrurgion that knoweth not ẏ Anatomie. For like as a blind mã ẏ heweth on a log knoweth not how much he ſhold hew thereoff, nor how, ẏ therfore cõmonly he erreth in hewing more or leſſe then he ought to do. Likewiſe ſo doth the Chyrurgion ẏ worketh in mans body without the Anatomie. Alſo the ſaid Henry approueth ẏ the Chyrurgion ought of neceſſitie to know the Anatomie. For euery worke-man is bounde to know the ſubiect of his worke in which he worketh, or els he ſhould erre in working. Then lykewiſe if it ſo be that ẏ ſubiect of the Chyrurgion be the body of mankinde, it muſt be of neceſſitie that the Chyrurgion do know the body of mankinde in it ſelfe and in the parts thereoff, ſo then it is neceſſary for a Chyrurgion to know the Anatomie. And this is for the firſt part of the Queſtion.

Queſtion. The ſecond part is, to know in how many and what things the ſcience of Anatomie is neceſſary to the Chyrurgion. That is to ſay how many profits and vtilities be of the ſcience of Anatomie.

Aunſwere. The ſcience of the Anatomie is neceſſarie and nedfull to the Chyrurgion for foure vtilities.

The firſt and the greateſt is for the meruayle of the great power of God the creator of men, that ſo hath made them to his lykeneſſe and forme. The ſeconde is for to haue the knowledge of the members that may be diſeaſed. The thirde for becauſe to haue knowledge to tell the diſpoſitions to come of the members. The fourth is for to heale the diſeaſes that come to the members.

Queſtion. What is Anatomie, and whereoff is it deriuate.

Aunſwere. Anatomie is the right determination and diuiſion of euery particuler member of the bodye of mankinde. And is deriuate of Ana, that is to ſaye, (right) that is to ſay (diuiſion.) Thus Anatomie, is called right diuiſion of members, done for certeine knowledges.

Queſtion. In how many & which manners ought the ſcience of Anatomie to be taught.

Aunſwere. In two manners, that is to ſay, by way of doctrine as by bookes written thereoff. In ſeing & reading that which hath bene written by auncient Doctors, and by experience, in deuiſing and Anatomiſing the deade corpſes. As did Pundy and Boloine, and as lykewiſe did maſter Bertuce, that when he had a dead body by beheading or otherwiſe, he layd him on a bench in making foure particions. In the firſt he deuided the nutratiue members, for they be diſpoſed to putrification. And in the ſeconde, ſpirituall members. And in the thirde, the animall members. And in the fourth the extremities. And vpon euery member ought to be ſought ix. things. That is to ſay, the poſition, the complection, the ſubſtaunce, the quantitie, the number, the figure, the operation, the vtilytie, and what diſeaſes may come thereunto.

Queſtion. What is the body humaine?

Aunſwere. It is one whole together decorate, with reaſon,

reason, composed of many and diuers members.

Question. What is member.

Aunswere. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions. G. in the first booke of the vtilitie of the particles saith, it is a body that is not wholy seperate, nor wholy conioint to another. And also in the first booke of his Canon, he defineth it in plurall, and sayth thus, that members are bodyes, that are engendred of the first commixtion of humors.

Question. How many manners of members are found?

Aunswere. Two: That is to say, simple members called consemblables, and members compost. The simple members are they that may not be deuided into another kinde, but what parte thou takest of them it beareth away ỳ name and the definition of his whole. As the bone, for what part thou takest of the bone be it more or lesse euer it beareth the name and definition of the bone, for euery parte of a bone is bone, and euery part of a sinew is sinew. The compost members contrarily be they that may be deuided in other kindes, for no part of them seperated beareth not away the name of all. As the hande, the legge, the heade.

Question. How many simple members are there.

Aunswere. There be vi. That is to say, the bones, gristles, or cartilages, the sinewes, the vaynes, the arteres, the pannicules, the stringes.
The rordes, the skinne, the flesh, the greace or fatte, the haire, and the nayles.

The which although that veritably they be not members, neuertheless inasmuch as they haue vtilitie in the body of mankinde, and haue regeneration as the members, they be called members though it be vnproperly.

Question. If all the members maye regenerate

after their perdition, and knit againe after their diſlocation?

Aunſwere. For to declare that, it behoueth two things to be noted. Firſt the ſimple members be of two manners. Some be ſanguine members of whom the generation is of ſanguine matter, as the fleſh and the greace. And the other members be ſpermaticke members ſo named, bicauſe they haue their breeding and beginning of ſpermaticke matter. Secondly it is to bee noted that there be two manners of regeneration. One is very regeneration, which is very reformation of the member in the ſelfe ſame ſubſtaunce, forme, qualytie and quantitie: and other ſuch accidents properly as it was afore the corruption and alteration. And the other is regeneration, not very, but like therto as nigh as may be. And lyke wiſe there is two manners of conſolydation, one is true, that is when both the partes of the thing that is diſſolued by ſeperating, and reaſſembled and knit without any manner of appearing of the diſſolution afore, and without any meanes. And the other is vntrue conſolydacion and like to the other as nigh as can be done, by meanes of the Powre, that the Phiſitions call Porus ſarcoides. Theſe things vnderſtood and noted, I ſay firſt, that all ſanguine members may regenerate & knit, by very regeneration & conſolidation for continually ther engendreth blood inough w̄ in ẏ body for to regenerate the ſubſtance of ẏ ſanguine mēber loſt, & for to reconſolidate & knit it again. I ſay, ſecondly ẏ no members ſpermatike after ẏ loſſe of their ſubſtaunce may not regenerate bicauſe that their matter is attribuate to them at the very beginning of their creation, and after that neuer engender agayne. And alſo for their ſolyditie, and bicauſe they are weake of heate and moyſture. And for theſe cauſes and reaſons they do not reconſolydate with true reconſolydation, after the deſolution of their ſeperating, but Nature

ſtrengthening

ſtrengthening alwaies poſſible things the beſt that ſhe may, will not leaue them thus diſſolute, reioyneth and knitteth them the beſt that ſhe may, and engendereth a fleſh (for to holde the diſſolued parts) that is called Porus ſarcoides.

Queſtion. Be all the members conſemblables of one complection?

Anſwere. No, for ſome be hotte and moiſt, and the other colde and moyſt, and other colde and dry. And of the hotte and dry there is none, for among all members conſemblables there is none more hotte and dry then the ſkinne that is temperate. And it is not only temporate among the members of mankinde, but alſo among all the ſubſtaunces of things that may engender and corrupt as Galen ſaith in his firſt booke of Complections, and the laſt Chapter. The members hotte and moyſt be the members that are ſanguine, as the fleſh, the ſpirits, and the naturall humidities, as willeth Auerrois in the ſecond of Colliges. The members colde and moiſt, are the flcume, fat, or the greace, and the marrowes. The members colde and dry, are al the other members after their degrées, as the bones, the cartilages, the ſtrings or cordes, the lyguments, the ſinewes, the vaynes, arteres and pannicules. And hære is the maine ſea, whereas it behoueth neyther Phiſition nor Chyrurgion to fayle, for a Phiſition and Chyrurgion ought for to know the complection of the members, as naturall Philoſophers.

Queſtion. Which are the members compoſts, and wherefore are they called Organykes and inſtrumentalls?

Anſwere. The members compoſts, be members that are compoſed of the ſimple and conſemblable members, and therefore they be called Therogenes, that is to ſay, of diuers natures, and may be deuided in diuers kindes, that is to ſay, into members conſemblables,

and their parts beareth not alwaye the definition and reason of the whole. As to the seconde question that asketh why they be called organikes & instrumentals? The answere is, bicause they are instruments of the soule, as by the hands, the face, the lyuer, the face, & the semblables.

Question. How be the organicke members ordeined and compoſed.

Answere. Some of these members be principals, and the other not principals.

Question. How many principal members be there, and how many vnprincipall?

Answere. Ther be foure principals, that is to say, the heart, the lyuer, the braine, and the genitalls, all the other be called vnprincipalls.

Question. Of what complection is the heart.

Answere. The heart is hot, bicause it is lyke the very burning hot ouen of all the body, from whence commeth the heate to all the body. And albeit that Philosophers haue willed to say that it is temperate, bicause it is principle, and that it giueth beginning of lyfe: Neuertheleſſe the heart is drie in his complection, bicause of his compoſition, for it is compoſed of strings and pannicles, and of hard and stiffe flesh.

Question. Of what complection is the lyuer.

Answere. It is hotte and moist. For the most part of the things that it is compoſed off, is fleshly, bloody, & therwith are transmiſed diuers pipes or arteres.

Question. Of what complection is the brayne.

Answere. It is colde and moist, bicause it hath a marowy substaunce. Neuertheleſſe it differeth from the Marowe, bicause the Brayne is a sparmaticke member, and the marow is a sangume member. And thereby it is colde in comparison of other members, and that not simply, for all members be naturally hotte.

Question.

Queſtion. Of what complection are the kidneis and the milt?

Aunſwere. The kidneis be hotte and moiſt, howbeit the kidneis be not ſo hotte as the milt, becauſe of the groſſe blode that is in the milte, lyke as the milte is not ſo hotte as the lyuer.

Queſtion. Of what complection is the longes.

Aunſwere. Hotte and moiſt. It is hotte becauſe that heat is ſent to it from the heart, as Galen ſaith in the fourth booke of the vitilytie of ỹ particles, and is moiſt but not ſo moiſt as the greace, for it melteth not at the fire as the greace doth.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſkinne or the lether.

Queſtion.

WHat is the ſkinne?

Aunſwere. It is a couering of the body of mankinde, that is compoſed and context and wouen with thrids and vaynes, with ſinewes and arteres, for to defend the body and giue it fæling.

Queſtion. How many manners of ſkinnes or leather are there?

Aunſwere. Two, one is extrinſicke or out forth, and that is properly called lether. The other is intrinſicke, and that is properly called pannicle, rim or ſkin, as be thoſe of the head that couer the braine and the ſkull, & they that couer the bowells of the body.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the greace.

Queſtion.

WHat is the greace.

Aunſwere. It is a thing in the humaine body, that is as oyle that chaſeth and humecteth the body.

Queſtion. How manye manners of greace be there.

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. Two: The one is without forth nere to the ſkin, and that properly is called Adeps or fatneſſe. And the other is inward and nigh to the belly, and properly is called Auxunge or fat greace.

¶ Queſtions vppon the Anathomie of the fleſh.

Queſtion.

HOw many manners of fleſh are founde?

Aunſwere. Three: One is very fleſh and proper, and it is founde but in a lyttle quantitie, and one in two places of the body of mankinde. That is on the head of the yeard, and betweene the teeth. The other is Granduluſter, Odenos, or cruddie and kirnel, as is the fleſh of the ballockes, of the dugges and the fleſh of the Emuntories. The other is fleſh muſculous or lacertous, that is hard as Bawme ſtiffe or knottie. And this is founde in great quantitie, and ouer all the body whereas is any manifeſt mouings.

Queſtions vpon the Muſcles and Lacerts.

Queſtion.

BE the muſcles ſimple members?

Aunſwere. Yea, as touching the ſenſible iudgement: Howbeit of very truth they are mẽbers compoſed of ſinewes, of lines, ſtrings, thrids, & fleſh that fulfilleth them, and of the panicule that coūereth them.

Queſtion. Wherein agreeth and differeth the muſcles and lacerts?

Aunſwere. It is all one thing, which after diuers conſidera-

considerations hath ben called muscle and lacerte, for it is called muscle for his resemblaunce of a Mouse, that in Latine hight Mus. And it is called lacerte, bicause it hath the forme of a Lyzard. For lyke as those two beasts arebig in the middle & slender toward the tayle, so is the muscle or lacerte.

Question. What is the manner and how doe the muscles and lacerts procede in the body of mankinde.

Aunswere. After that the muscles is composed as is aforesaide, from it descendeth rounde strings and cordes that commeth nigh to the ioynts, ẏ which when they be nigh the ioynts they do spread abroad and enlarge, and raise the ioynt all about with the pannicle that couereth the bones. And when they are passed the ioynt, they doe ware rounde agayne, and returne into cordes and with the flesh make an other muscle. And of this muscle procedeth and riseth an other round cord and strings that bindeth the ioynt all about and moueth it. And so ceaseth not to procede till they come to the extreame and furthest particles of the body. And thus alwaye the muscle procedeth the ioynture. And as the sinewes that procede of the noddle, taketh forme of muscle at the necke and at the breast, & then commeth to the ioynt of the shoulder. And becommeth rounde strings and spreading flat in comprising al the ioynt, and doe plant them in the bone of the ioynt and moueth it. And when they come from the ioynt of the shoulder, a two or three fingers breadth, they ware rounde in corde wise. And with the flesh and string, that commeth from the head to the bone of the shoulder is made muscle vpon the middes of the bone of the iointure, from which commeth a corde that three fingers bredth from the elbow, enlargeth and compriseth all the elbowe and moueth the lyttle arme. And three fingers beyonde it wareth rounde and retourneth into a cord. The which with the string that commeth from

the necke and with the fleſh make a muſcle vpon the ſayd lyttle arme, of which muſcle is made a cord, and thre fingers from the ioynt of the little hande it ſpreadeth and compriſeth all the ioynture of the ſayd hand, then it twiſteth round againe, and entereth the muſcle of the middes of the hand, of ꝯ which commeth cords, that moue the fingers, by ꝯ which things it appereth that the wounds that are made about thre fingers of the ioynts be perillous, for the ſinewy cords bee made bare of the fleſh and apparents. Of the which all onely pricking is cauſe of ſpaſme or crampe, and of death as Galen ſaith in ꝯ third booke de Regni ę in ꝯ ſecond of his Therapertícke, which is to be noted of the Chyrurgion.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſinewes.

Queſtion.

What is ſinew.

Aunſwere. It is a ſimple member created to giue feéling and mouing to the members deputed to nature.

Queſtion. For how many diſtributary intentions were they created?

Aunſwere. After Galen in the fourth booke of the vſuytie of the particles in the laſt Chapter, they were created for thre intentions. One is to giue feéling to the Organikes ſenſitiues. The ſeconde to giue mouing to the motiue and ſtirring members. And thirdly to giue knowledge to all the other members of the things that hurt them. And it is notably ſayd to the ſenſitiue or feéling members. For in the cartilages or griſtles, nor in bones, nor glandilous or cruddy fleſh the ſinewes bee not penetrate but in the teéth, as Galen ſayth in the booke aforeſayd.

Queſtion. From whence breédeth the ſinewes?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. All the ſinewes of the body bꝛæde and come out of the bꝛayne by it ſelfe, oꝛ of the noddle, that is his bicare, betwæne the which ſome bꝛæde of ꝧ foꝛe-part of the bꝛayne, and they be ſofter and moꝛe pꝛoper to giue fælyng then mouing. And the other come out ꝛ bꝛæde of the hinder part of the noddle, which deſcend from the bꝛayne, and theſe be harder, and moꝛe pꝛoper to giue mouing then fælyng.

Queſtion. Is the fælyng and mouing by one ſelfe ſinew alone oꝛ by many?

Aunſwere. After Galen in the firſt booke of the interiours, ſometime they are boꝛne by one ſinew alone, and ſometime by many.

Queſtion. How many parel oꝛ lyke ſinewes be ther that without meane ſpꝛing and bꝛæde of the bꝛain. And how many parel oꝛ lyke ſinewes commeth from it by meanes of the noddle.

Aunſwere. From the bꝛaine immediately ſpꝛingeth vij. parells. And xxx. parells come from it by meane of the nuke that bꝛædeth behinde by the ende of ꝧ Loſſarn, as Haly Abas ſaith in his booke de Regali diſpotione, in the ſecond ſermon of the foꝛe part.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſtrings or lynes.

Queſtion.

Of what nature be the lynes oꝛ ſtrings, and wheroff bꝛæde they?

Aunſwere. They be of the nature of ſinewes, howbeit they bꝛæde of the bones.

Queſtion. How many manners of lynes oꝛ ſtrings be there?

Aunſwere. Two: Some bindeth the bones inward. And the other bindeth the ioynts outward, as Galen ſayth in the twelfth booke of the vtilytie of the Partícles in the firſt Chapiter, of cowplynge of bones,

that they are comprised about with strong braunched stringes.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the cordes.

Question.

OF what nature are the cords.

Aunswere. The strings be almost as all of one nature, for both be of the nature of sinewes, but yet the cords more then the strings. For lyke as the strings be meane among the cordes and the bones, so be the cordes meane among the strings and the sinewes.

Question. Whereoff brede the cordes, and whence take they feeling and mouing?

Aunswere. They brede of the muscles, and take feeling and mouing of the sinewes, whereby the members are moued.

Question. Wherefore is it that when the cordes withoutforth are cut the member leeseth bowing, and when they withinforth are cut the member leeseth the stretching.

Aunswere. Albeit the cords bee rounde when they issue of the muscle, yet doe they spread when they come to the ioynt, and they are lynes or strings that are set rounde about the sayd ioynt, as the cords about the member, so that they within forth draw the member, and they without forth do stretch it. And when the one draweth the other loseth. And so when they are cutte outwarde the bowing is lost. And when they are cutte inward the stretching is lost.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the veynes and arteres.

Question.

What

What is a vayne?

Aunſwere. It is the place of the bloud of nouriſhing.

Queſtion. What is artere.

Aunſwere. It is the place of the ſpirituall bloude.

Queſtion. Wherein doe agrée and differ the veines from the arteres.

Aunſwere. They doe agrée in that they bée of conſemblable diſtributon through all the body, that is in bearing of bloode. And they differ in two things. The firſt appeareth by their definitions aforeſaid, that is, that the veynes beareth the nouriſhing bloode, and the arteres the ſpirituall bloode. The ſecond difference betweene them is taken of the place of their breeding. For ỹ veynes breed of the liuer, and the arteres of the heart, as Galen ſayth in the xvii. booke of the particles.

Queſtion. Do they ſeperate in any wiſe one from the other in the body of mankinde, ſo that the veynes may be without the arteres, and the arteres without the veynes.

Aunſwere. In ſome places the veynes doe ſeperate from the arteres. And the arteres be founde without veynes. As it is manifeſt both in the armes, and in Rhete mirabile, howbeit no veyne is founde without arteres.

Queſtion. What is the manner of proceéding of the veynes and arteres through the body?

Aunſwere. When they goe forth of the place of their breeding, they runne forkewiſe in two parts, the one vpward and the other downward, and yet of them euery parte braunceth & proceeth vnto the laſt and extreame parts of the body for to nouriſh and giue life to all the members thereoff.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the bones.

Queſtion.

VVHerefore are the bones made?

Aunſwere. Bicauſe they ſhould be the foundation of all the body and ſuſteining theroff. And therefore they are made hard and ſtrong the better to beare the burthen of al the other. Howbeit ſome of the bones are made for ẏ defence of the inward members, as the bones of the head, the breaſt bone, and the backe bone.

Queſtion. How many in number are all the bones in a body of mankinde.

Aunſwere. Auicen ſayth that there is CC.xlviij. ſaue the bone that is called (Os laude) whereto the tongue is founded. The which bones thou maiſt conſider and ſée by the figure heere before written, and of which particuler mention ſhall be made and declared in this preſent treatie.

Queſtion. How be the diuerſities among the bones of the body of mankinde?

Aunſwere. They be diuerſified in diuers manners, for ſome bicauſe of the ioynts are full of marowes, and the other not. Some are ſtreight, and other croked. Some are lyttle and ſome big. And al bones are bigger at the endes then in the middes by reaſon of the ioynts. And ſome are embolled for to enter, and other haue vacuits that receiueth. And ſome haue both the one and the other. And other haue neyther one, nor the other. And of them that haue embollings, and vacuits, ſome haue them clauelares like keyes as ẏ téeth, & other be ſacratils or ſaw wiſe, as ẏ ſkul of the head. And other knottie in each ende as Vlna in the Thigh. Other be foueable or hollow as ẏ fautils or forkbones. Other haue both ſorts, as the fingers. And they that haue neither one nor other be ioyned ſolydatiuely, and they that haue the embollings and vacuations be they that make the ioynts, of whome commeth diſlocation and other ſeperations.

Queſtions

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the cartilages or griſtles.

Queſtion.

VVHat is cartilage?

Aunſwere. It is a ſubſtaunce as it were of the kinde of bones, but it is ſofter or ſowpler then the bone is.

Queſtion. Wherefore were the cartilages made?

Aunſwere. For two reaſons. One to fulfill the lack of the bone, as in the palpebres or eye lydes, the noſe thrills, and eares. The ſeconde to make the better conſunction of the bones with the parts next them, as in Thorax and parties of the loynes, bicauſe that the ſoft ſubſtaunce, (as the fleſh and other parts) be not hurt by the mouing of the bones which are harde.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the nayles.

Queſtion.

VVHerefore are the nayles made of the vtter partes of the body?

Aunſwere. The better to take holde.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the haires.

Queſtion.

WHerefore were the haires made?

Aunſwere. For two reaſons, that is to witte, to encreaſe beautie and to purge.

¶Heere endeth the firſt particle of the ſecond treatie. And beginneth the ſecond particle, whereas is aunſwered vnto certeine queſtions and difficulties vpon the Anatomie of the members compoſed.

Queſtion.

Queſtion.

What is the ſkull or ſcawpe of the head.

Aunſwere. It is that part of the head that is full of haire, wherein the animall members are conteined.

Queſtion. Upon the ſeuen things that a good Anatomiſt ought to conſider on euery member which are in the ſkull or ſcawpe of the head.

Aunſwere. Firſt his helping appeareth by definition aboue ſayd. The poſition thereoff is on the higheſt place of the body. The colligaunce is notorious, for it hath colligaunce with the face and the necke, and of it commeth all the partes of the face, and the muſcles mouing the heade bee planted in the necke, which are of two manners: Some be properly lacertes that bræde nigh the eares, till they come to the furcules or forkes of the breaſt. The other be common in the neck and head which ſhall be ſayd when we ſpeake of the necke. The quantitie is more in man then in any other beaſt, as the braine is more in man then in anye other beaſt. The forme thereoff is round, compriſinate lyghtly from one part to another. And it behoueth that the part before and behinde be bony, as Galen ſayth, in the ſeconde de regim. And the other cauſe of this forme ſayth Galen in the viij. booke of the vtilitie of the particles, becauſe that it may be the leſſe paſſible. The ſubſtaunce is bony and full of marow as appeareth by experience. The complection is cold by meanes of the parts that it is compoſed off be colde.

Queſtion. Of how many and what partes is the ſcawpe of the heade compoſed.

Aunſwere. After Auicen in the iij. booke of his canon and firſt Chapter, it is compoſed of v. parts. That is to ſay, v. conteining: and v ſundry. The conteinauntes that be without, firſt are the haires, then the lether or ſkinne, and then the fleſhy muſculous, then the great

pannicle, and then the braine panne skull or crane. And the sundry ensuing within forth be the dura mater and the pio mater, and then Rhete mirable, and then the substaunce of the braine, and then the bone that is the foundation of the braine, and then the rotes of the sinewes that brede of the brayne, which shall bee spoken off by order.

Question. Of what substaunce is the great pannicle that is called Pericranium, and whereoff bredeth it, and with what parts hath it collygaunce?

Aunswere. First, it is a neruous or sinewy substaunce. Secondly, it is bred of the dura mater. And thirdly, it hath collygaunce with the sayd dura mater, and is bound with it, by strings, sinewes, and veynes that go in and out by the commissures or seames of the braine panne, or skull.

Question. Is the braine pan of one bone or of many and for what reason?

Aunswere. It is of many, for it is of vii. that ioyne together and is so ordeyned, because that if anoyaunce come to one that it should not come to another and is conioynt with ỳ commissures called sarratilles seames endented as teth of a saw, to the intent that the fumositties or vapours may haue issue from the braine.

Question. Which are the vij. that the head is composed off.

Aunswere. The first bone of the fore part is called Coronall, that dureth and comprizeth from the middes of the orbytaunts vnto the commissure that trauerseth the crane or skul. And in it is the holes of the eyes, and the collatores of the nosethrills. The which collatores be departed by the adding of bones in manner of a creft of a henne, within the which is fastened the cartilages or gristles that deuideth the nosethrills. Howbeit it is to be vnderstod that sometime the coronall is deuided by a commissure in the middes of the browe, which

moſt often is founde in women. The ſeconde bone of the head in the hinder part is called Occipitall, and is enclosed by a cõmiſſure thwartly in mãner of a Greeke letter called Lampda, and is hard, and full of pearced holes beneath, by the which deſcendeth the nuke of the brayne through the middes of the ſpondilles or ridge bones till vnto the ende of the backe. The thirde and fourth bone of the heade, is in the middle of the ſides thereoff, and therefore they be called peritalls, and be deuided by a commiſſure after the length of the noddle of the head, and by two commiſſures be ledde vnto the bones of the eares & are ſquare. The fifth and the firſt be the bones that are called Petrous, for they are hard as a ſtone. Alſo they be called Scamous or ſcale, for they be conioynt in manner of the ſcales of a fiſh, with the ſayd Parietalles which are the holes of the eares, and the inſtruments mamilares of the Emunctures. And be braunched as lyke the bones called Perietalls with the commiſſure (called Lampda) vnto the bones of the temples. The ſeauenth bone is the bone Baſilare, that is lyke a wedge that cloſeth and ſuſteineth al the ſayd bones ouer the roſe, and this bone is pearced, and hath great ſpongeoſitie to purge the groſe ſuperfluities and is of a groſe ſubſtaunce. And theſe ſeauen bones aboueſaid are principalls. Howbeit beſide theſe ſayd bones, there are yet other ſmall bones leſſe principals that are made for certeine helpes, as is the bone of the Crete that deuideth ỹ noſethrills within the coronal, and the equal bones that are in the face. And the clauel bones, that are the bones of the eares whereunto are faſtened the muſcles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

Queſtion. How ought the parts inward of the head be well ſeene and knowen at the eye.

Aunſwere. We ought to deuide the ſkull with a ſaw after the roundeneſſe.

Queſtion.

Queſtion. What is the dura mater and pie mater?

Aunſwere. They be two pannicles full of veynes and arteres, whereoff one is of the part of the heade, and the other of the part of the brayne that wrappeth and coupereth all the ſubſtaunce of the brayne.

Queſtion. From whence commeth the nourithing into the braine?

Aunſwere. It commeth from the ſoft mother by veines and arteres that commeth by the holes of the inward bones, and outwards by the commiſſures of the ſuperiour bones.

Queſtion. Where is the ſubſtaunce of the brayne ſituate, and of what ſhape, and of what ſubſtaunce and colour is it off?

Aunſwere. Firſt it is ſituate vnder the ſote of the hard mother, & is round in ſhape, and white of coulour.

Queſtion. By what reaſon are the members Organikes, ſenſitiues, and diuers other double.

Aunſwere. Becauſe that if one of them ſuffered, the other ſhould not ſuffer.

Queſtion. How many celles hath the brayne after his length, and how many parts in each ventricle, and how many and what vertues taketh their origine in each part?

Aunſwere. Firſt, the braine in length hath thre ventricles, that is to ſay, the ventricle afore, that behinde, and that in the middes, & the anteriour & meane, each is deuided in two parts. In each part one vertue taketh his origine. In the firſt part of the vntricle before is put the common blode. In the ſecond the vertue of imagination. In the middle ventricle is put the cogitatiue and rationall. And in the hinder ventricle is put the vertue reſeruatiue or memoratiue.

Queſtion. Which of theſe thre ventricles are the biggeſt.

Aunſwere. The formoſt is the biggeſt. The middle-

moſt the leaſt and the hindermoſt is meane.

Queſtion. Hath the blod of the other ventricle any wayes?

Aunſwere. Yes, wherethrough all the ſpirits paſſe.

Queſtion. In which of the ventricles, is the witte of ſmellyng found?

Aunſwere. In the formoſt ventricle, where the adding mamillares are, it is founded.

Queſtion. How many couples of ſenſitiue ſinewes come from the brayne and from which part?

Aunſwere. From the anteriour part commeth vij. paire of ſinewes ſenſitiues which goe to the eyes, to the eares, to the ſtomache and other members.

Queſtion. In which ventricle of the brayne are the places called Lacune, Vernus, Fornus, and Ancafermis, and the Glandinous fleſh that fulfilleth them?

Aunſwere. They be in the meane ventricle.

Queſtion. Where is Rhete mirabile ſet, & whereoff is it compoſed?

Aunſwere. It is ſet vnder the pannicles, and is onely compoſed of arteres that commeth from the hart.

Queſtion. Where is the vitall ſpirite made animal and how?

Aunſwere. It is made of the ſayde arteres, that Rhete mirabile, is compoſed by the labour of the complection of the brayne.

Queſtion. Is the nuke any part of the brayne?

Aunſwere. It ſæmeth to be a part theroff and therfore the ſignes and accidents are as they of the brain, as Galen ſaith in the xi. booke of the vtilitie of the particles.

Queſtion. Whereoff brædeth the marrow of the nuke, and how.

Aunſwere. It brædeth of & hinder part of the brain, wrapped with two pannicles as the brayne.

Queſtion. How proceadeth the marow of the nuke,

and

and what sinewes breede of it?

Aunswere. It descendeth by the spondiles vnto the ende of the backe and of it breedeth motiue sinewes.

Question, What diseases may come to the scalpe of the heade?

Aunswere. There may come wounds, Apostumes, and ill complections.

Question. What wounds of the scalpe of the head be most perillous?

Aunswere. To penetrate all the skull, but more the touching of the rimmes, but most of all that toucheth the substaunce medulare.

Question. Wherefore is it, that the operations Chyrurgicals that are done about the commissures be suspect?

Aunswere. For feare least the dura mater, fall not on the pie mater, and that it comprime the braine.

Question. How ought the incisions of the head bee made?

Aunswere. They ought to be made according as the haires doe procede, for so procedeth the muscles.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the face and parts thereoff.

Question.

WHich are the parts of the face whereoff it is composed.

Aunswere. The browes, the eyes, the noseth rills, the eares, the temples, the chekes, the Jaw bone, with the teeth.

Question. Whereoff is the forehead composed.

Aunswere One of the skinne and musculous flesh, for the bone vnderneath is of the Corenall.

Question. How is the forme of the browes made?

Aunswere. Of the bone that is vnder the browe, for

the ſpongeoſitie of the ſeconde table of the ſaide bone is raiſed along as if it were double, and that maketh the forme of the browes.

Queſtion. Wherefore are the browes made?.

Anſwere. They are made for the more beautie, and to ſaue the eyes, and therfore the eyes are armed with them.

Queſtion. How ought inciſions be made in thoſe parts?

Anſwere. They ought to be made after the length of the body, for ſo proceedeth the nuke and not after the rugneſſe.

Queſtion. Wherefore are the eyes made and wher are they ſet?

Anſwere. They are made to be inſtruments of the ſight, and are ſet within the bone arbitall, that is a part of the Coronall, and the bones of the temples.

Queſtion. Wherfore are the ſinewes obtikes perced?

Anſwere. For to be the way of the ſpirite viſible.

Queſtion. What is the manner that proceedeth the Obtike ſinewes from their breeding vnto the eyes?

Anſwere. It is thus, for firſt they proceede from both the ſides, one heere and another there, and when they are within the ſkul they come and ioine together and then deuide them each from the part that is bred, and proceede not thwart each ouer other croſſe wiſe, from the right ſide to the left ſide, nor from the left ſide to the right ſide, as ſome haue ſayd.

Queſtion. Of how many veſtures or tunicles are the eyes compoſed?

Anſwere. Of vij. The firſt without is called Coniunctiua, that is thick and white. And it compaſſeth all the eye except that that appeareth of that that is called Cornea, and it is bread of the pannicle that couereth the ſkull that compaſſeth all the eye, ſuppoſe that in it ſelfe is but three, yet for the diuerſitie of colours that

taketh

taketh about the middes of the eye, that is called Iris, it is sayde that there is fire whereoff the other three be of the part of the braine, the other three be of the part without forth. The first breedeth of dura mater, and in the inward part it is called Stirotiqua, and in the outward Cornea. The second breedeth of pia mater, and of the inward part it is called Secundina, and of the outward part it is called Vnca. The third breedeth of ỳ sinew Abtike, and of the inward part is called Rethina, and of the outward part on the humour Chrystallin it is called Aranea.

Question. Of how many humors is the eye composed?

Answere. Of foure. The first that is sette in the midst of the eye is called humour Chrystallin, bicause it is of ỳ colour of christal in forme of a haile stone, wher in principally is founded the sight. After this humor so nigh the braine is the glasie humor that susteyneth and compriseth al the hinder part of the humor Chrystalin. And both these humors be wrapped with pannicle oblyke. The thirde humor that is on the fore part is called the humor Albugineus. And this humor is betwen the sayd web or tunicle called Rhetina and that which breedeth of pia mater. The fourth humor putteth Galen in the booke of the vtilities of the particles and last Chapiter, that is called the humoure Ethera lucida, in the region of the blacke of the eye, and it is all spirituall.

Question. Whereoff is the eye composed beside the parts aforesayde.

Answere. Ouer and beside these foresayd things the eye is composed of mouing sinewes, descēding from the seconde equalitie of sinewes comming downe from the brayne, and the fire muscles that moue them, and from the veynes and arteres, and the spongeous

flesh

fleſh that fulfill the places about the lachrimall, and the palpabres neighbours cartilaginouſes with hiares determined, cloſing the ſuperiour parts with a muſcle, and opening with two tranſuerſall muſcles.

Queſtion. Of how many ſubſtaunces is the noſe, and how many, and what particles hath euery ſubſtaunce.

Aunſwere. It is of thre ſubſtaunces that is to ſay, of ſubſtaunce fleſhly, bony, and cartilaginous. The fleſhly ſubſtaunce hath the ſkinne, and two muſcles about the hinder part. The bony ſubſtaunce hath two trianguler bones, wherewith the bridge is rayſed vp, e the foundations do ioine on the one part by the midſt of the length of the noſe, and on the other after the dayes. The ſubcartilaginous is double, one outward that maketh the tip of the noſe, and the other inward deuideth the noſethrills. The noſethrills be two gutters aſcending vnto the bone of the collatory where as are applicate the additions mamillares of the brayne whereas ſmell is and deſcending vnto the palaice nigh Lanulle, by the which chanells is drawen the fumous vaporation to the ſayd places. And the ayre is breathed and reſpyred to the longes and the brayne is purged of ſuperfluities.

Queſtion. Of what ſubſtaunce, forme, and what place, and for what cauſe were the eares made?

Aunſwere. Firſt they are made of cartilaginous ſubſtaunce. Secondly, they are hollow of forme. Thirdlye, they are ſet on the petrous bones And fourthly they be ordeyned to the hearing.

Queſtion. From whence commeth the hearing to the eares?

Aunſwere. It commeth by the ſtreight holes of the bones Petrous by meane of a ſinewe that commeth to the eares that breedeth of the v. equalitie of ſinues of the braine.

Queſtion.

Queſtion. Whereoff ſerueth the glandinous fleſh, that is vnder the eares?

Aunſwere. That they may be cleanſers of the braine.

Queſtion. Whereoff ſerueth certeine veynes that are nigh by that place?

Aunſwere. After Lanfrankes intention, becauſe they cary the matter ſparmatike to the ballockes. And therfore if they be cut a man is neuer apt to generation. Neuertheleſſe Galen holdeth the contrary, as Auicen reciteth in the treatie of the lynage.

Queſtion. Whereoff ſerue the temples, the chækes, and the Jawes?

Aunſwere. They be the parts of the ſides of the face.

Queſtion. Whereoff are the chækes, the temples, and the Jawes compoſed?

Aunſwere. Of the muſculous fleſh with veynes, arteres, and bones.

Queſtion. How many muſcles are there in the ſaid parts and from whence come they?

Aunſwere. Firſt there is vij. muſcles that moue the lyppes and the chækes, which after Auicen commeth from the forcule of the lower partes. After Haly there is alſo twelue that moue the nether Jawes, of the which ſome openeth it that come from the place of the part of the eares. And the other cloſe it that deſcende from aboue in paſſing vnder the bayle of the bones of the temples, and thoſe are called timporalles, and are right noble and verye ſenſible, and therefore their hurte is verye perillous, by the reaſon whereoff Nature hath wrought wiſely for to ſaue them, and hath ordeined the bought of the temples bones, and the other muſcles are made for to grinde and chaw, and thoſe procæde of the ball of the chækes. And to all theſe muſcles commeth ſinewes from the third parell of ſinewes of the brayne.

Queſtion. Commeth there any veines or arteres with the ſayd Muſcles.

Aunſwere. Yea, chiefly about the temples, & the corners of the eyes, and the lippes.

Queſtion. How many bones is there in the partes aboue ſayd?

Aunſwere. There is many. For firſt there is nine bones of the chækes, as Galen ſayth, though there appeare but two that are ioyned vnder the noſe. And then is there two parell that are called the bones of the temples, the which in making a parte of the orbitall, or eminent pomall that is rounde, bright apples of the chækes, compaſſing the chækes, producing an addition round about the addition of the bone petrous, & maketh the bought, vnder the which be conſerued & kept the muſcles of the temples. Then is there the neather Jawe bones whereoff Auicen ſayth that the neather Jawe is compoſed of two bones, which be narrow vnder the chinne, and there are knit by an onely ioynt, and in the top of euery of the other extremities, in cutting is a bowed ſarrature which is compoſed with an addition very ſubtilly made and bred there. The bones that come there are faſtened with ſtrings.

Queſtion. Of how many partes is the mouth compoſed.

Aunſwere. Of v. particles. The lippes, the teth, the tongue, the roſe, and Encla.

Queſtion. From whence commeth it that the teth haue fæling, ſeing that bones fæle not?

Aunſwere. Albeit that the teth be of bony ſubſtance, neuertheleſſe after Galen in the. xvj. booke of the vtilitie of particles, they fæle by reaſon of certein ſinewes deſcending from the third pareile of the ſinewes of the braine that haue there their rotes.

Queſtion. How many teth ought euery perſon to haue?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. Some haue more, and ſome fewer. In ſome is found. xxxij. xvi. in euery Jaw. And in other is found but. xviii. That is to wit, two donales, two quadruples. viii. molares, and two caſſalles. And their roots are fixed within the Jawes, of the which ſome hath but one, and the other two, and ſome three, and other foure.

Queſtion. What is the tongue?

Aunſwere. It is a particle, fleſhly, ſoft, and ſpongious, compoſed of many ſinewes, ſtringes, veynes, and arteres for the taſt, principally ordeyned, to ſpeake and vtile to gouerne the meate in the mouth.

Queſtion. Whence commeth the mouing to the tongue, and the vertue of taſte?

Aunſwere. It commeth from the veines, taſting and mouing, that commeth from the. iiii. and. v. pareile of the ſinewes of the braine.

Queſtion. Howe many muſcles commeth to the tongue, and from whence come they?

Aunſwere. There commeth. ix. that braede of the action called ſagitall, of the bone named Lapheoides.

Queſtion. Whereoff ſerueth the glandinous fleſhes, that are vnder the tongue?

Aunſwere. They be ordeined for the mortifying of the tongue, for in the ſayd fleſhes is two orifices, wherby the ſpetle iſſueth. And vpon the ſaid fleſhes, ꝑ tongue is ſituate as vpon a mole hill.

Queſtion. Wheroff ſerueth the Encla and the amigdales, and faulſes, and where are they ſet?

Aunſwere. Firſt they ſerue to prepare the breth, and are ſet behinde the tongue toward the palaice.

Queſtion. What is the palaice?

Aunſwere. It is the higheſt place or roſe of ꝑ mouth.

Queſtion. Wherewith is the palaice of the mouth couered with his partes?

Aunſwere. With a pannicle that braedeth out of the inſide of the ſtomake.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the necke, and parts of the backe.

Queſtion.

VVHerefore is the necke made?

Aunſwere. It is chiefely made for the loue of the Trachea arteriall, and other particles mounting and deſcending by it.

Queſtion. How many parts is there that conſtituteth and compoſeth the necke?

Aunſwere. Fiue: The ſkinne, the fleſh, the muſcles, the ſtrings and the bones.

Queſtion. What parts are conteined in the necke?

Aunſwere. Foure, Trachea, Arterea, Iſophagus, called Meri. The weſaunt, the gull, and the throate. And alſo there is the ſinewes, the veynes, the arteres, and portion of the marow of the backe.

Queſtion. How may the necke be well deuided to ſée the Anatomie perfectly?

Aunſwere. It ought to be deuided after the length and at the fore part. And there ſhall appere Trachea arterea that is the way of the breath in proceeding by deuiſion to the longes, going from it to the throte called Gulle or Encla.

Queſtion. Whereoff is Trachea arteria compoſed?

Aunſwere. Of diuers ringes cartilaginous, that are not perfectly of the part of Meri, wherein they are conioyned ordinately with a pannicle ſtrong and lyght.

Queſtion. What is the Meri, and how is it ſet?

Aunſwere. The Meri otherwiſe called Iſophagus, is the way of the meate, and this Meri commeth out of the throte and thirleth the midriffe vnto the belly or ſtomacke.

Queſtion. Whereoff is the Meri compoſed?

Aunſwere. It is compoſed of two webbes wouen with thrids.

Queſtion.

Question. With what member hath the Meri collygaunce?

Aunswere. First it hath collygaunce with the skin of ẏ mouth bicause that his web withinforth is conteined with the sayd Pellicule. Secondely it hath collygaunce with the belly by his outward Pellicule that is fleshly, which is conteined with the Pellicules of the belly.

Question. Where is the wesant set?

Aunswere. Upon the two wayes of the partes of the mouth.

Question. What is the wesant?

Aunswere. It is a cartilaginous gristled particle created and formed for to be the instrument of the voice, and the keye of Trachea arteria in the time of transglutting, by meane of an addition called Lingue forme, that is one of his parts.

Question. Whereoff is the wesant composed?

Aunswere. Of the gristels. About the sayd wesant is planted ix. muscles moving all the whole of each part in mounting and descending, and making the other mouements, as Galen cléerely sheweth in his booke of the voyce and of cléere mouements.

Question. What veynes and arteres be they that passeth by the parts of the necke, that are to be noted at the Anatomie of the necke?

Aunswere. They be the great veynes and arteres that are led by the furculs in staying vpward the sides of the necke to the superiour partes, which be called Guy degi, & Popleticis, déepe & fuberall. The incision of the which be very perillous, the Chyrurgion ought to be very wary.

Question. What is ridge?

Aunswere. Spondile, is a bone (that constituteth the back bored in the middes, whereby the nuke passeth, and hath in the ribbes that the sinewes doe is-

ſue many additions mounting and deſcending outwardly making the chine of the backe.

Queſtion. What is the backe?

Aunſwere. The backe is lyke the kéle of a ſhippe, conteining from the hinder part of the head vnto the necke compoſed of diuers ſpondiles ſucceſſiuely to defende the nape.

Queſtion. How many ſpondiles are there in all the backe?

Aunſwere. There is in al and by all rrr. The which to declare it is to be noted ꝑ as Galen ſaith in the rii. & riii. booke of the vtilytie of the particles, that in ꝑ backe is foure great parts, that is the necke, the ſhoulders, the reynes, and the bone that ſome call (the holy bone) and ſome the brode bone or ſhoulder blade. And in the neck be vii. ſpondiles. And in the ſhoulders or back there is twelue. In the raynes iiij. then in all and by all ther be rriii. very ſpondiles. And beſide theſe there iiij. in the holy bone, and ij. in the rumpe, which be not very ſpondiles but ſimilytudinares, and as bicares. For the thre firſt be long and big, and haue none additions nor holes in the ribbes, but before they be much griſtled, ſpecially the laſt, and brede ſlender wiſe as a tayle. Thus the ſumme in all and by all aſwell of very as not very there be rrr. ſpondiles.

Queſtion. How many paires of ſinewes iſſue of the noddle, and in ſumme of all the brayne?

Aunſwere. There bredeth of the noddle rrr. paires of ſinewes, for there bredeth a paire of ſinewes on euery ſpondile. And beſide all them there bredeth a ſinew without felow by the ende of Loſtarie. And thus on the part of the noddle there bredeth rrr. paires of ſinewes, and one alone. And on the fore part bredeth vii paire of ſinewes and thus in ſumme in all and by al bredeth of the braine rrrviii. paire of ſinewes.

Queſtion. What be the loynes, & wherof were they?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. The loynes are muſculous fleſhes, lying in the ſides of the ſpondiles of the backe that ſerue as hacoites of the ſinewes.

Queſtion. Whereoff ſerueth a thicke pannicle as that which is vpon the ſkull and one the other bones that are on the ſpondiles?

Aunſwere. They be to binde the ſpondiles together.

Queſtion. How many manners of fleſh are founde in the body of mankinde?

Aunſwere. Three, the fleſh of the loynes properly called Cernices, lying next to the ſpondiles as it is ſaid. And the muſculous fleſhes, of which is made the tenauntes mouing the heade and the necke which are xx. in nomber as Galen ſayth, and in the fleſh that fulfill the emptie places.

Queſtion. How many ſtrings be there that holdeth the head with the necke and the ſhoulders?

Aunſwere. There be diuers. Firſt the fore part where as be two big ones that deſcendeth from vnder the eares vnto the furcule, and in the hinder part ther is yet other greater that bindeth it to the ſpondiles, of the backe and the ſides. There be other that deſcend to the ſhoulders in ſuch diſpoſition that ẏ tenaunt muſcles and the ſtringes are about the necke that maketh the heade bow and the necke and to lifte vp and tourne about, for without them it is not poſſible to make articulation or mouing.

Queſtion. What diſeaſes maye the necke ſuffer?

Aunſwere. Diuers, as well in it ſelfe as in conteyned places, as woundes, Diſlocations out of toynte, and Apoſtumes, which in it be all perillous.

Queſtion. How ought inciſions to be made in the necke?

Aunſwere. All along, for ſo goeth his parts.

Queſtions

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſhoulders and the great hands.

IT is firſt to be noted that a ſhoulder homaplate, and the humere is all one.

Queſtion. Wherefore be the handes made?

Aunſwere. To take and defende the Organes, and for that cauſe man is garniſhed with handes in ſtede of weapons.

Queſtion. Whereoff are compoſed the ſhoulders and the handes?

Aunſwere. They are made of ſkinne, of fleſh, of veynes, of arteres, of ſinewes, of muſcles, of cords, of ſtrings of pannicles of griſtells, and bones.

Queſtion. Whence commeth the muſcles and cordes that moue the armes, and how are they ſituate?

Aunſwere. They deſcend from the necke, and paſſe by the breaſt, and compriſe and beclippeth all the ioint of the bone called Vlna, or of the addition, and are planted therein.

Queſtion. From whence commeth the ſinewes that moue the ſhoulders and the armes.

Aunſwere. From the noddle, and paſſe through the necke.

Queſtion. From whence commeth their veynes and arteres?

Aunſwere. They are ſent from the arme.

Queſtion. How many bones are in the ſhoulder?

Aunſwere. Two, the bone ſhoulder blade, and the bone furculare. The bone ſpatulare iſſueth from the part of the backe, and is lyke a pall. For it is large and thinne from the backe part, with an apparance holden by the middes, and at the parte of the ioynt it is ſomewhat long and rounde in manner of a helue, with three additions in the ende. The firſt in the midſt that receiueth the ende of Vlna in a ſocket. The ſecond in

the

the right is croked and sharpe in manner of a Rauens bill. And the third is on the left side outward, more croked like an Anker. The boane furculare commeth from the parte of the brest, and is rounde and stiffe in the hollownesse of the superiour partie of the brest boane, and hath two branches, one goeth to one shoulder, and an other to the other shoulder, and bindeth and closeth these two additions, called Rostralis, because the said middle socket holdeth the ende of Vlna more stifly in the ioynte.

Question. Be the additions above sayd other bones then the bone of the shoulder?

Aunswere. No, after Lanfranke and Henry, but are substantiall parts of it, as appeareth by experience. And also Galen in the .xiij. booke of the vtilitie of particles, the second and twelueth Chapter, where he sayth, that the Homoplate toucheth the extremities of the shoulders, and ioyneth and couereth together in manner of a couering, which is garde of all their Articulation, as touching the shoulder, and ought to defende the vpper ende of the arme that it goe not out of his place.

Question. What colligaunce hath the bone furculare?

Aunswere. It hath three great colligaunces that goeth from the ende of the shoulder vnto Vlna, and round about is bounde, and strayned with great tenaunts that braede of the great muscles that commeth from the brest, and of the shoulder plant in the bone that stirreth it, of the which some doe stretch vpward, and the other downewarde, and the other two conuerse all about it.

Question. In what part of the shoulder is it, where as is assigned the memory of the heart?

Aunswere. It is assigned in the part that is vnder the ioynte, that is vnder the arme pit, that is filled with Glandinous flesh.

Question. In how many parts is the arme deuided that is called the great hande?

Aunswere. After Galen, in the second booke of the vtilitie of particles, and second Chapter, it is deuided in three great parts. One is called Humerus, the other little arme, and the third the small hande.

Question. In how many and what particles is the great hand composed?

Aunswere. Of such particles as the other, that is, of skinne, of flesh, of arteres, and veines.

Question. How many and what veines is found appearing in the arme?

Aunswere. Diuers, the which after the braunches that they make, and the extending by the arme are diuersified, for although that they in making of braunches they come vnder the arme pittes, yet againward they ramifie into two partes. One part goeth on the out-side of the arme, and the other on the inside. That on the out-side yet brauncheth more, and maketh a braunch ouer the shoulder into the head. And the other descendeth and maketh two braunches, of the which, one is deuided on the out-side of the arme in diuers partes, and is called the sorde of the arme, but the other part descendeth to the part of the arme, and appeareth in the folde of the elbow, and there is called Cephalica, and from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwæne the thombe and the fore finger, and there it is called Cephalica occularis. And that part that was deuided vnder the arme pittes, that goeth into the inwarde parte in descendinge appeareth within the bought of the elbow, and is called Basilic. And from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwæne the middle finger and his neighbour, and is called Saluatell. And of these two fayde veines that are in the bought of the elbowe is made a braunch

that

that appeareth in the middeſt of thoſe two, and is called Mediana. And diuers other veines are founde in the arme, that for their ſmalneſſe the Chyrurgion hath little a doe with them.

Queſtion. Howe many notable ſinewes come into the arme, and whereby and whereoff bræde they?

Aunſwere. By the ſpondiles of the necke, deſcendeth into each arme, foure notable ſinewes that bræde of the noddle, one aboue, and an other beneth, one behinde, and an other before.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the great hand.

Queſtion.

HOw many bones are in the firſt parte of the great hand that is named Vlna or Admtor, and how it is figured?

Aunſwere. There is but one alone full of marrowe, and is rounde of figure at both endes, for at the vpper ende it is rounde, as one onely entering into the ſocket or pitte of the ſhoulder, and at the neather ende the roundneſſe is double in the middeſt, in forme of a pully. And in the inwarde parte is a little appearaunce, and in the outwarde parte backwarde is a concauite, wherein is receiued the ende of the addition like a beke of a Rauen, into the biggeſt ſocket, what time that the arme is rayſed, in ſuch manner that the ſayde roundelles enter into the hollowneſſe of the ſocketes. And when the arme is ſtretched and bowed, it commeth and maketh the ioynte of the elbow.

Queſtion. How many bones is in the little arme, and how be they figured?

Aunswere. There be two and hight focilles, that is to witte, the biggest that is in the arme, and is greater and longer then the other, for the addition that it hath, that resembleth a beke, and it goeth toward the little finger. In making outwarde an embossed appearaunce in manner of a wedge. The lesser goeth vpward, and goeth from the bought of the elbowe vnto the hande toward the thombe, lyke as it would ioyne to it. And in both the endes of the same are pits receyuing the roundnesses. Towarde the elbow are receythe roundnesses gradualls of the Adiutorie, with the addition that is lyke a beke of the sayde elbow. And towarde the hande, the roundnesses of the bones of the hande, and they are both bigger toward the endes, bicause of the ioynture, and slender towarde the middest, and longer the sinewes and the Muscles.

Question. How many coniunction of bones be in the hande, and how many bones in euery coniunction, and how they are figured and formed?

Aunswere. There bee three coniunctions of bones in the hand. In the first coniunction be three, and in the seconde coniunction foure. And of this number Auicen giueth his reason, bicause that the first coniunction toucheth the focill bones, as holdinge all to one bone, and therefore there may not so many holde.
In the seconde coniunction there bee foure, bicause there might bee no more for the space of three in the first coniunction toward the focill bones. And the bones of these two coniunctions bee short, and these two coniunctions of bones be called the receipte of the hande. In the third coniunction bee foure bones longer then the other. And that coniunction is called the brest of the hande, or pecten. Howbeit Auicen putteth to these three coniunctions of bones, one bone more, which is added to the two first coniunctions of the receipte, and was create for to defende the sinew of the brest,

of

of the hande, and this deuision of bones may be ſéene in the figure that was figured afore.

Queſtion. How many fingers is there in the hand, and how many bones in euery finger?

Aunſwere. There be v. fingers, and in euery finger thre bones. And thus in all ỹ fingers is but xv. bones. By the which things afore ſayd it may be known, that in all the great is but xxix. That is, xv. in the fingers, vi. in the lyttle hande, ij. in the arme, and one in the Adiutor.

Queſtion. Which bones out of ioynt of the above ſayde members be moſt eaſieſt to ſet in agayne, and which be moſt difficile?

Aunſwere. The moſt difficile is the ioynt of the elbow, & the eaſieſt is the ſhoulder ioynt, and the meane is that of the hande.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the breaſt.

Queſtion.

What is the breaſt?

Aunſwere. It is the Arke of the ſpirituall members.

Queſtion. Of how many parts is the Thorax and breſt compoſed?

Aunſwere. Of two, for ſome be conteined, and the other conteining.

Queſtion. How many parts of conteinings, and of conteined be there in the breaſt and what be they?

Aunſwere. Firſt, there be foure conteinings, the ſkin, the fleſh muſculous the pappes and the bones. And in the parts conteined there be viii. That are the heart, the longes the pannicles, the ſtrings, the veynes, the arteres, the Meri or Iſophagus.

Queſtion. Whereof be the pappes compoſed, and

with what members haue they collygaunce?

Aunſwere. They be compoſed of white glandinous fleſh, and with veynes, arteres, and ſinewes. Therefore haue they colligaunce with the heart, the liuer and the brayne, and with the genitall members.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the muſcles of the breaſt.

Queſtion.

HOw many muſcles be there in the breaſt?

Aunſwere. After Auicen there be xx. of which ſome are common at the necke, other at the ſhoulders, other at the midriffe, other at the ribbes, other at the backe, and properly other are at the breaſt.

Queſtion. In how many and what manners be the bones of the breaſt deuided?

Aunſwere. In three manners, ſome be in the fore part, other in the hinder part, and the other at the ſides.

Queſtion. How many bones be in the fore parte of the breaſt?

Aunſwere. Seuen, after as ther be ſeauen ribs ꝑ ioine to them, of which that vpward is nigh the throte, that is receiued in ꝑ fot of the bone of the furcule aforeſayd, and that below in the furcule is an addition cartilaginous called Enci forme.

Queſtion. How many bones are in the part behind the breaſt.

Aunſwere. xi. that are ſpondiles, whereby the nuke paſſeth, whereoff bredeth xii. paires of ſinewes, bringing feelyng and mouing to the muſcles aforeſaide.

Queſtion. How many bones be on each ſide of the breaſt?

Aunſwere. There be xii. that haue xii. ribbes coniunct to the xii. ſpondiles aboueſayde. Of the which xii. ribbes there be vii. very, and v. falſe or lyingly, for they be not complete as the other be aforeſayd.

Queſtions

Queſtions vpon the parts conteined within the breaſt.

Queſtion.

HOw is the heart ſituate within the breaſt?

Aunſwere. Becauſe that the heart is the beginning of lyfe, and is within the body as king and Lord of all the other members, of whom all the other members do take influence.

And for that cauſe it is ſet in ỹ midſt of the breaſt, not declyning to one part more then to another, as Galen ſayth in his vi. booke of the vtilytie of particles. And this is certeinely vnderſtood for from the nether part it is enclyned a lyttle toward the left ſide, to giue place to the lyuer that is on the right ſide aboue the heart. And as to the vpper parte it declyneth ſomewhat toward the right ſide for to giue rome to the arteres.

Queſtion. Of what ſhape is the heart?

Aunſwere. It is of the lykeneſſe of a Pine apple, for the narow part is towards the nether parts of the body, and the larger part wheras the rootes are, holdeth to the vpward parts.

Queſtion. Of what ſubſtaunce is the heart.

Aunſwere. It is of a hard ſubſtaunce, and lacertous.

Queſtion. How many celles is there in the heart.

Aunſwere. Three, that is the right and the left, betweene the ſayd ventricles is a pit wherein the nouriſhing blode comming from the lyuer is digered & made ſpirituall, that is ſent by the arteres to all the body, and chiefly to all the principall members as to the brayne, where by digeſtion is taken an other nature and is made animall.

And in the lyuer wherein it is made naturall. And to the ballocke where it is made gemtail, and to all the other members cauſing lyfe.

And by the righte ventricle, the Braunche of the Veyne mountinge, that beareth the blonde from

from the lyuer vpwards iſſueth of it ſelfe, of the which veyne the one part called veyne arteriall goeth to nouriſh the longes. And the reſt in mounting maketh ſundry braunches vnto the hinder parts as is aboueſayd. And from the left ventricle of the heart iſſueth ỹ veyne called pulſatile, from the which one part goeth to the longes that there is called Arteria venalis, that beareth the vapenous vapoures from the lunges, and introduceth the ayre for to cole the heart. And the other part maketh braunches vpward and downewarde as is abouesayd of the other veynes. And ouer the three Orifices of the ſaid three ventricles, ther be three pelliceles that open and cloſe the entring of the blode and of the ſpirite in conuenable time.

Queſtion. How many eares hath the hearte, and how are they ſet, and wherefore ſerue they?

Aunſwere. The heart hath two eares, on each ſide, one ſet vpon the ſayd laterall ventricles, that ſerue for to let the ayre in and out that is appareiled for it from the longes.

Queſtion. Whereof ſerueth a cartilaginous bone that is in the heart?

Aunſwere. It is to ſtay and ſtrengthen it.

Queſtion. Whereof is the ſuſtaunce of the couering of the heart?

Aunſwere. It is called precordium, and is of a ſkinny ſubſtaunce, whereto deſcendeth ſinewes as vnto other inward entrayles.

Queſtion. With what member hath the heart colligaunce?

Aunſwere. With all members and ſpecially with the lunges, wherewith it is bounde. And with the Mediaſtinum wherewith it is ſtaied and ſtrengthened.

Queſtion. May the heart ſuſtayne diſeaſe long.

Aunſwere. No, for his great dignitie.

Queſtions

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the lunges.

Queſtion.

Of what ſubſtaunce is the lungs?

Aunſwere. Of a ſoft ſubſtaunce, clére, ſpongeous, and white?

Queſtion. How many manner of veſſels be conioyned by the ſubſtaunce of the lungs?

Aunſwere. Thre, that is the braunch of the veine arteriall that bredeth (as it is ſaide) of the right ventricle of the heart. And the braunch of the veine pulſatile that commeth from the left ſide. And the braunches of Trachea arteria, that beareth the ayre to the heart.

Queſtion. How are theſe thre manner of veſſells ſet within the lungs?

Aunſwere. They be deuided ouer all the ſubſtaunce by ſmall ones and leſſe, vnto a very ſmall quantitie.

Queſtion. How many lobbes hath the lungs?

Aunſwere. Fiue, thre in the right part, and two in the left.

Queſtion. How many pannicles be ther in the breſt?

Aunſwere. Thre. The firſt couereth inward all the ribbes, & that is called Pleura. The ſecond is called Mediaſtinum, and that deuideth all the breaſt in the right part and left. And the thirde is called the midrife that deuideth all the ſpirituall members from the nutrytifes, and is compoſed of Pleura, & of the Cyphac, & of the pannicle that is called Tendinus, that is, of ſinewes ſent to it from the ſpondiles, & the fleſhly parts, chiefly, next the ribbes, that properly is a Muſcle, the opperation whereoff ſerueth to put out ſuperfluities, as Galen ſayth.

¶ Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the belly, and partes thereoff.

IT is to be noted on theſe thinges that follow, that the belly may be taken for two thinges. Firſt for the ſtomacke. Secondly for the regi-on of all nutritiue members, and ſo it is taken here.

Queſtion. What is the whole poſition of the belly?

Anſwere. It is vnder the region of the ſpiri-tuall members, ſo that the ſuperiour parte, that is at the enteringe called Precordial, and towarde the forcule, and the parte that is called ſtomacle, a thre fingers nighe the nauill downewarde, and the parte Vmbelicall ſtnuall, is from the nauill downe-warde, and the Ypocondres be in the ſide vnder the ribbes. And the partes called Yliac are ouer the haun-ches.

Queſtion. To ſee the Anatomie very well in the partes of the belly, as well the conteyninges, as the continued, howe ought the Chyrurgion to open it?

Anſwere. He ought to open it alonge and ouer-thwart, this way and that, that he may the lightlyer ſee the parts afore (that be the Pyrac and Cyphac) as be-hinde, whereas are the .v. ſpondiles of the kidneis, & the fleſh ouer them.

Queſtion. Of how many, and what, and how many partes is the Pyrac compoſed.

Anſwere. It is compoſed of .iiij. parts. Of the ſkin, of the greace, of the fleſhy pannicle, & of the Muſcles, of whom iſſueth the cordes.

Queſtion. What is Cyphac?

Anſwere. It is a pannicle onely that is added to the Pyrac.

Queſtion. How many, and what be the partes con-teyned in the belly?

Anſwere. Seuen. Firſt the arſe-gut, ſecondly the

guts

guts, thirdly the stomack, then the liuer, then the milt, and the kidneis.

Question. Wherefore are the muscles of the belly formed?

Aunswere. For two reasõs. The first is to strengthẽ it. The second to expell the superfluities of the members.

Question. How many muscles be in the belly?

Aunswere. After Galen in the .iiij. booke of the vtilitie of particles, & in the .vij. of his Therapeticke, there be viii. that are, Two all along cõming from the buckler of the stomacke vnto the share bone, and two ouerthwart the backe, and enterlaced by the middest of the belly. And foure from the angles transuersalls, of the which two bræde in the ribbes of the right side, and go to the left side, & of the hukle bones, and of the share, and the other two of the left side, and go to the right side of the sayde bones, in crossing by the middle of the belly.

Question. What is the Peritoneon, and whereof is it deriuate, of what substaunce is it, and wherefore serueth it?

Aunswere. It is situate vnder the saide muscles, and it is so named of Peri, that is to say, round about, and of Tonnes, that is to say, intestinon, for it goeth round about the nutritiue partes, and is a little pannicle, sinewy, subtill, and hard, and serueth to kæpe that the muscles comprise not the naturall members, and it may be enlarged, and comprimate in manner of other members, and that it bee not lyghtly broken, and that the thinges conteyned in it issue not, as it happeneth to them that are grieued therewith, and it is properly called Cyphac.

Question. What woundes of the bellye are most perillous and most difficile to heale, eyther they of the middest of the belly, or they in the sides?

Aunſwere. They in the middeſt of the belly, bicauſe the parts there are more treatable, and the bowells ther come ſoner out, then by other places.

Queſtion. What is Epipleon, and whereoff is it compoſed?

Aunſwere. It is a pannicle that coureth and wrappeth the ſtomacke about, and is named of Epi, that is to ſay, ouer all or about, or Pleon, that is to appeare, for it peareth ouer all the ſtomacke, and is compoſed of two tunicles, the one thicke, and the other thinne, layde one on an other, and of diuers arteres, veines and ſinewes, and great quantitie of fat, and is called arſe gut.

Queſtion. Whereoff bredeth the pipleon, & wherefore ſerueth it.

Aunſwere. It bredeth of the partes that be vnder the backe, and of the Typhac, and it is ordeyned for to rechaufe the parts next thereto, as Galen ſayth in the fourth booke of the vtilitie of particles, and. xiij. Chapter.

Queſtion. May the pipleon holde longe when it is hurt, without great alteration, and how ought it to be dreſſed?

Aunſwere. No, but it is lightly altered and chaunged for the fatneſſe, and ought to bee bounde and not cut for feare of flux of bloud.

Queſtion. Of howe many ſkinnes or tunicles are the bowelles compoſed, and wherefore ſerue they?

Aunſwere. They be compoſed of two tunicles, and ſerue firſt to make digeſtion, & to bring ẏ Chilus to the liuer, by meanes of the veines meſcraykes, and to put out the filthy ſuperfluities.

Queſtion. Howe many guttes be there?

Aunſwere. Sire, although that they bee ioyned together, yet haue they diuers offices, and diuers

shapes whereby they are deuided. Of the which fiue guttes thrée be slender and thrée bigge. The first of the thrée slender is named Portanarium, or Duodenum. The seconde is called Ieiunium. And the third is called Subtile. Of the thrée big, the first is called Esac, the second Colon, and the third is the ars gut called Longaon, or the streight gut.

Question. Be the sayde guttes garnished with muscles?

Aunswere. Yes, for the gouerning of the superfluities that they receiue and put out.

Question. What is the manner to make incision for to know, discerne and sée well euery gutte by the Anatomie?

Aunswere. First it behoueth to begin at the ars gut, that is called Longaum or Rectum, and bicause that the filthy matter shall not lette thée, binde it at the vpper ende, and let it be two endes, and be cut in the middes of the Ligature and let the nether part be left, and procéede in discarning almost vnto Ileon, whereas the gut beginneth ẏ is called Colon, which is big with lyttle celles, wherein the fecall matter taketh forme, & is two fadom long, or thereabout, and declyneth much toward the left kidney, and in mounting towarde the milt, and reuolueth of the part comming towarde the right side of the stomacke, vnder the pannicle of the lyuer, wher it receiueth a portion of the humor cholaricke, which moueth it to put outte the superfluities, and in the rancluing it descendeth to the right kidney at the hinder ende of the haunche there as beginneth the gutte called one eye, or the bagge, for it sémeth that it hath but one eye, although it haue two after the very truth. One whereat the filthy matter entreth, & an other that it goeth out at, but bicause that they bée very nére it sémeth that it hath but one, and this gut is very short, for it is but of a handful long. And bicause

of the nighneſſe of the haunches, & bicauſe it is not wel bound it deſcendeth ſoner into the ballocke cods, when a man is gricued or broken then any other gut, and of this gut is bredde the ſlender gutte that is called Ilion, the which Ilion is viij. or viij. fadoms long, and it hath many reuolutions in al the back. After this is the gut that is called Ieiunium, bicauſe it is alwayes emptie, for the great multitude of Pellaricke veynes that be about it continually ſucking it, and for the cholar that is ſcene betweene it and Portanarium, that inciteth it continually to expel ỳ that is in it: And to this gut is conteined the gut called Duodeum, which is ſo called bicauſe it is xii. fingers of length, after the which followeth the gut called Portanarium, ſo called by his office, for it is the nether gate of the ſtomacke, as Meri is the vpper gate.

Queſtion. Wherfore is it that the wounds made in the ſmall guttes neuer beale, and yet thoſe of the great guttes beale ſometime?

Aunſwere. Bicauſe that the ſmall guts bée full of pannicles, and the great guts are full of fleſh.

Queſtion. How may the Mezentereon be knowne by Anatomie?

Aunſwere. To ſée the Mezentereon very wel, thou oughteſt to binde the guts toward ỳ gut Portanarium and cut in manner as the Longaon is, and then put al the guttes out.

Queſtion. Wherof is Mezentereon compoſed and how is it ſet.

Aunſwere. Firſt it is compoſed of veynes Pellaricke innumerable braunched from ỳ veine of ỳ lyuer called Portanaria, & is couered and garniſht before with pannicles and ſtrings that conioyne the bowells with the backe, and with glandinous greace, and is commonlye called ſeame, which when it is out, ye maye clérely ſée the Anatomie of the ſtomacke.

Queſtion.

Queſtion. What is the ſtomacke?

Aunſwere. It is the organe of the firſt digeſtion engendring the Chillus.

Queſtion. What is the place of the ſtomack within the body?

Aunſwere. After Galen in the iiij. booke of the vtilytie of particles and firſt Chapiter. The place of the ſtomacke is in the middes of the body, becauſe it is the common almoner, almes dealer and preparer to all the members of the body, notwithſtanding that the ſuperiour part thereoff ſomewhat enclyneth vnto the left ſide toward the xii. ſpondiles whereas the Diafragma endeth, and the lower part declyneth to the right.

Queſtion. What members haue bene made for to ſerue the ſtomacke?

Aunſwere. The firſt is the mouth, for in lyke wiſe as the veynes Pezerialls be preparatiues of ỳ ſecond digeſtion that is done in the lyuer, lykewiſe is the mouth of ỳ ſtomacke. For as Auicen ſayth, the chawing acquireth ſome digeſtion. Afterward ſerueth the Meri and Iſophagus of the vpward partes in bringing the meat into the ſtomacke. And of the neather partes ſerueth the guttes, and the veynes Pezerials to put forth the noyful things, and diſtribute the profitable things digeſted and chilozed in it.

Queſtion. Wherefore ſerueth the Stomacke?

Aunſwere. Properly it ſerueth to digeſt by his heat of his owne carnolitie in the botome thereoff, as Auicen ſayth, and by the heates gotten of the nert partes, for it hath the lyuer on the right ſide that warmeth, & the Milte on the lefte ſide, that trauerſeth it with his greace and wayes, wherby it ſendeth the humour melancholike to the ſtomack for to prouoke it to appetite. And aboue it is the hart with the arteres that cauſeth

lyfe,

lyſe, and the brayn that ſendeth it a branch of ſinewes from the vpward parts giuing to it fælyng. Alſo from the part of the backe, and the reynes called Rillis, and Adorthy, and diuers other ſtringes deſcending from it, wherby it is bound with the ſpondiles of the reynes.

Queſtion. With how many ſkinnes is the ſtomack couered?

Aunſwere. With two, one is fleſhly, that is outward, and the other is ſinewy that is inward.

Queſtion. Of what Villes is the ſtomacke compoſed?

Aunſwere. Of Longitudinals to draw in, and Tranſuerſals to reteine, and Latitudinals to put forth.

Queſtion. Of what ſhape is the ſtomacke?

Aunſwere. It is round endlong in manner of concord, ſuch wiſe curbed that his entrings be higher then his body, bicauſe the iſſue of the things that it conteineth be made Inducly.

Queſtion. Of what quantitie is the ſtomacke.

Aunſwere. It is manifeſt, for commonly it holdeth two or three pints.

Queſtion. What is the lyuer?

Aunſwere. It is the organe of the ſecond digeſtion, engendring blode.

Queſtion. How or where is the lyuer ſet in the body of mankinde, and of what figure is it?

Aunſwere. Firſt it is ſet vnder the bought of the ribs and is of figure as the Mone, curbed toward the ribs, & is hollowe towarde the ſtomacke, with fiue lappes or pannules in manner of hands compriſing the ſtomacke.

Queſtion. Whence commeth the fælyng to the lyuer?

Aunſwere. It commeth by a panicle that coureth it, to which commeth a ſinew for his fælyng.

Queſtion. With what members hath the lyuer colygaunce?

Aunſwere

Aunſwere. Firſt with the Diafragma by his pannicle that couereth it which bindeth it to the Diafragma, with ſtrong ſtrings. And alſo it hath colligaunce with the backe, with the ſtomacke, with the guts, with the heart, and all the other members.

Queſtion. Of what ſubſtaunce is the liuer?

Aunſwere. It is the ſubſtaunce of fleſh, and red as quailed blond, enterlaced all about with veines and arteres.

Queſtion. Wheroff ſerueth a great veine that commeth out of the hollowneſſe of the liuer called Portanaria?

Aunſwere. It is becauſe that all the ſuccoſite that Chillus drawyeth by his braunches, it tranſmitteth and diſtributeth by all the liuer, for that veine is deuided Pezeraicalis innumerable that are planted in the ſtomack, and in the bowells, for to drawe and beare away the ſaid ſuccoſite from the liuer.

Queſtion. Of what parte of the liuer iſſueth a great veine and hollow called Kilis, and wherroff ſerueth it.

Aunſwere. It iſſueth out of the boſſe of the liuer, and ſerueth to diſtribute al the blond that is engendred within the liuer, ouer all the body, for that veine iſſueth out of the liuer, e maketh braunches vpward e downeward through all the body, whereby it dealeth the ſaid blond to euery member to feede it.

Queſtion. What are the medicines that ought to be applyed on the liuer.

Aunſwere. That for the ſubſtaunce ſeldome diſſolueable lightly it ought to haue medicine ſomewhat ſtipticke.

Queſtion. What is the gall?

Aunſwere. It is a bagge or bladder panniculous, ſet in the hollowneſſe of the liuer about the meane pannulle for to receiue the colarike ſuperfluitie.

Question. How is testis fellis composed?

Aunswere. It hath two enteringes or neckes betwæne which is a distaunce, whereoff one is on the right side that adiacteth toward the middest of the liuer to receiue the cholar. The other is at the bottome of the stomack, & in the bowells to send them cholar for the vtilities aforesayd.

Question. Of what quantitie is the gaule?

Aunswere. It conteyneth peraduenture a glasse ful, or the mountenaunce of a Viole.

Question. What diseases suffereth it commonly, and how be they knowen?

Aunswere. It suffereth opilations as well in the necke proper, as in the necke commune. And the disease is knowen whē the stopping is into he neck commune, bicause that the cholar may not issue out of the liuer, nor the bloud may not cleanse, but abideth with the bloud & maketh the vrine yeolow, and all the body. And it is knowne when it is in the necke proper bicause that the helpings doe faile that it was wont to haue, and euen accident followeth as Galen sayth in the seauenth booke of the disease and the accident, and in the fifth of the interiours.

Question. What is the milt?

Aunswere. It is the receiuer of the melancholike superfluitie engendred in the liuer.

Question. What is the situation of the milt in the body of mankinde?

Aunswere. It is of the left side, embracing trauersly the stomacke.

Question. Of what substaunce is the milt?

Aunswere. It is of soft substaunce and spongeous, blacker then the liuer.

Question. Of what shape is the milt?

Aunswere. Of a long figure in manner of foure corners.

Question.

Queſtion. With what members hath the milt colligaunce?

Aunſwere. It is bound by his pannicle with the ribs, and of his boſie and concauite it hath colligation with the ſtomack, and with the arſe-gut.

Queſtion. Wherein ſerueth the milt in the body of mankinde?

Aunſwere. It ſerueth by theſe two wayes, for by one way it draweth the ſuperfluitie melancholyke of the liuer. And by the other way it ſendeth it to ẏ Orifice of the ſtomacke, for the cauſes aboueſayd.

Queſtion. What manner of diſeaſe doth the milt ſuffer?

Aunſwere. It doth ſuffer opilations bicauſe that his matter is groſe, whereby that the ſayd opilations follow other inconueniences, for whē it fayleth to cleanſe the liuer of the ſayd ſuperfluities, the body is faint and ill coloured. And whē it fayleth to tranſuit the ſtomack, not ſending that it ought to do, the appetite waſteth or is taken away.

Queſtion. What ſolutions of continuitie be moſt perillous in them of the liuer, or them of the milt, and which of both ſuffereth ſtrongeſt medicines?

Aunſwere. The ſolutions of continuitie bē more daungerous in the liuer then in the milt, and the milt ſuffereth ſtronger medicines then the liuer, and purgeth chiefly by the belly.

Queſtion. What thinges are the kidneis, and how many are in the body of man, and of what ſubſtaunce are they?

Aunſwere. They are particles ordeyned to cleanſe the blonde of haynous ſuperfluities, and there bē two of them, on euery ſide one, and are of the ſubſtaunce of hard fleſh.

Queſtion. Of what ſhape are they?

Aunſwere. They are long of ſhape as an egge compꝛimate, and haue in them concauites, wherein they receiue that which is dꝛawen by them, and each of them haue two holes whereby they dꝛawe the aquoſite of the veine called Killis, and by the other, ſend the ſaid aquoſite called piſſe to the bladder.

Queſtion. What members commeth to kidnies, and with what members haue they colligaunce?

Aunſwere. There commeth to them veines, arteres, and ſinewes, whereoff their paunicle is made, and their fatte is lyke tallowe, and haue colligaunce with the backe.

Queſtion. Whereon are the kidnæs ſituate?

Aunſwere. They are ſituate vpon the tumbes, whereon they be as on a coite.

Queſtion. What veines paſſe betweene the kidneis ouer the ſpondiles.

Aunſwere. There paſſe the veine adoꝛtie, deſcending to the neather members, from the which very nære it, iſſueth the members ſparmatickes.

Queſtion. What diſeaſes may the kidneis ſuffer?

Aunſwere. They doe ſuffer many diſeaſes, and ſpecially they ſuffer opilations and ſtones that are hard to beale.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the haunch bones.

Queſtion.

HOw many banes are in the huckles?

Aunſwere. After the veritie, there is but one, howbeit after diuers partes of it there are three. The firſt is called the hallowed ſacred, oꝛ that there be three oꝛ foure ſpondiles on the part of the backe, and on that ſide it is very big and toward the lower ende, that is

to

to say the foundement it commeth in lessening, and there is it cartilaginous and this bone hath a hole before, whereby passeth the sinewes and not by the side, as doe other spondiles of the backe. The two other be two great bones, one on each side ẏ be coniunct with this great spondile of the hollow bone behinde and before in making the pectinall bone, and these two bones are large on the Iliake partes, and on the parte of the share they be narrow in manner of a braunch, and ioineth to the share before, and therefore are they called the share bones. And in the middes of these bones of the backe part there be two concauites called Erides or boxes, wherein are receiued the endes of the bones the thighes, called Vertebres, and there are called the thigh bones. And all the sayd bones thereby nigh the parts of the foundement eache one hath a great hole whereby descendeth sinewes, muscles, veynes, and arteres, that be brought from aboue downeward.

Question. What is the bladder, of what substaunce, and of what shape, of what quantitie, and how is it situate?

Aunswere. It is a receiuer of Aignous superfluities of the kidneis, and it is panniculous and strong, for it is composed of pannicles and is rounde of shape, the bignesse for to holde a pinte, and is situate vnder the share.

Question. Whereby receiueth the bladder the superfluitie vrinall of the kidneis, and whereby is it put out?

Aunswere. First it receiueth the superfluitie Vrinall by two long wayes that descend from the kidneis, that enter by the sides, of the bladder Diagnōnelly, by two Angles, the which alwayes are called the Pores Vritides, and by a carnous necke, with muscles closing and opening in bowing and ouerpassing to the yeard in men. And in women without reflixion vnto two fin-

gers within the necke of the matrice, whereby ſhe putteth forth that vrinall aquoſitie.

Queſtion. To what diſeaſes is the bladder diſpoſed?

Anſwere. It is diſpoſed to opilations, aſwell by ſtones as by graueleus vrine, that it receiueth of the kidneis.

Queſtion. How are medicines applyed to the bladder?

Anſwere. By Chyrurgerie.

Queſtion. Where ought inciſion to be made for the ſtone in the bladder?

Anſwere. At the necke without the ſeame Perignous.

Queſtion. What are the ſparmaticke veſſells?

Anſwere. They are certeine veynes that ſpræde nére the kidneis, and nigh the veyne Billis and Adorthy bearing ẏ blood to the genitall members, aſwell in man as woman, wherein by the laſt generation it is made ſparme or ſéede of mankinde nature.

Queſtion. How many manners of ſparmatick veſſels be there?

Anſwere. Two, for ſome bringeth the matter ſparmaticke in, and ſome putteth it out. They that bring it be braunches of veines and arteres that ſpræde of the veyne Billis and Adorthy. And they that put it out, be they that mount nære to the necke of the bladder, & putteth the ſparme out of the hole of the yeard, and with them is the ſinew ſuſpenſory and ſenſitiue that deſcendeth to the genitalls.

Queſtion. How be the veſſels ſparmaticke ſituate?

Anſwere. They are ſet thus, for toward the grinde about the Mirac and Ciphac is a hole wherby deſcendeth from aboue the thræ bodyes aforeſayd, that is the veyne and artere that bringeth, and the ſinew ſenſitiue that is hard to ẏ necke of ẏ bladder, at the rote of the yeard, and the hole of the yearde, whereby mounteth

teth the matter ſparmaticke for to goe out. And that may be ſæne that if the hole toward the grinde be out of meaſure large, the bodyes ſuperiors as the Zirbus, or guttes may deſcend in the Loceon, and ſwell the purſſe of the ballockes as if one were broken, & often maketh burſtneſſe whereas may deſcend moyſt matter that will make a Hernen.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the pintle.

Queſtion.

VVHat is the yearde, and whereoff is it compoſed?

Aunſwere. It is the yeard virill, that is the cultiner and labourer of the fielde of mankinde, and is the way of the vrine, and is compoſed of ſkinne, of muſcles of ſtringes, of veynes, and arteres, of ſinewes and of right great bandes.

Queſtion. Where is the diſpoſition of the yearde?

Aunſwere. It is planted vpon ỳ backe of the ſhare.

Queſtion. From whence are ſent the ſkinne, the ſtrings, the veynes, arteres, fleſh and the ſinewes?

Aunſwere. Firſt, the ſtringes are ſente from the bone Satron, and the parts nert it. The veynes, the arteres, the fleſhe, the ſinewes and the ſkin are ſent to it from the ſuperiour partes.

Queſtion. How many principall wayes hath the yeard, and what diuerſitie of names taketh it in ſundry parts thereoff.

Aunſwere. It hath two waies, that is of the ſperme, and of the vrine, and the ende of the yeard called Balanum, the bowell called Mitra, and the heade called Prepuce.

Queſtion. Of what quantitie ought the yearde of man to be?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. Commonly of viij. or ix. inches, howbeit to be plyſike with any woman, it ought to be proporcioned at the necke of hir matrice.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the Loſſeum.

Queſtion.

WHereoff breedeth the Loſſeum and whereoff taketh it name.

Aunſwere. It breedeth of Siphac and Mirac, their parts paſſing & hanging outward of it vpon the backe of the ſhare at the beginning of it. It is called the Dimdime, and there it doubleth, and from the lower part it is called Loceum, and is the coddes of the genitalis.

Queſtion. What are the ballockes?

Aunſwere. They are the principall Organs of the generation of mankinde, for in them the matter ſpermatike is made perfect and ſure.

Queſtion. From whence commeth the ſperme to the ballockes?

Aunſwere. From all the body, and ſpecially from the principall members for the breeding of their veſſels, as of the heart, the lyuer, and the kidneis. And for the cauſe of delectation ỳ brain hath commutation, therein for the ſinewes ỳ deſcende from the braine to the ballockes. Thus of all the body it taketh nature, not by quantitie but by vigour.

Queſtion. What is the matrice, and in what place is it ſet?

Aunſwere. The matrice is the field of generation of mankinde, and Organ ſuſceptiue of gendring matter, and is ſet betweene the bladder and the Longaon.

Queſtion. Of what ſubſtaunce is the matrice?

Aunſwere. Of a panniculous ſubſtaunce.

Queſtion.

Question. Of how many skinnes or tunicles is the matrice composed?

Aunswere. It is composed of two skinnes, of which the inward is full of sharpe veines, with the endes of which veines, be conteyned with the pannicles Lembrion, and are deuided in two parttes principall after the number of dugges, and though there appeare but these two chambers in the matrice, yet after Mundine there are seauen small chambers in the matrice, thrée in each of the two Chambers, and one in the middest, and the outward tunicle Neruous. Not as Auicen sayth, that it is create of sinewes comming from the braine, but as in substance is cõsemblable Neruous, for it is white, and priuate of menstruall bloud, and is stretching as ẏ sinewes, for it straineth & looseth as néede requireth. It commeth but very little of sinewes, whereby it féeleth, and this outward tunicle is al plaine, and is not deuided.

Question. Of what shape is the matrice?

Aunswere. It is the shape of the instrument of the generation of men, for it is proporcionly made to the yarde and coddes of mans genitours, except that it is reuersed, and is holow within for to receiue mannes yard, in the time of copulation, for the neck of the matrice is lyke a mannes yarde, and the matrice within is lyke coddes or purse of the genitalls of men. And as men haue two ballockes or stones that passe and appeare outwarde, so haue woemen inwarde, except that they bée bigger in the man, then in the woman. And in men they are longwise and rounde, and in women they bée rounde and flatte, and are set on both the sides of the matrice, each on a side. And euen so as the vessells spermatickes are in in the middest of the ballocks outward, so be they inward in women.

Question. With what members hath the matrice colligaunce.

Aunſwere. Their colligaunce principally is with breaſts, by the veines of milke, and menſtrualls, for the which things nourices haue not well their menſtruous floures.

Queſtion. Of what quantitie is the matrice, and the necke of it?

Aunſwere. The matrice commeth almoſt from the nauill, vnto the vtter part of the conte, in comprising the necke and al the body of the matrice. Howbeit the neck of the matrice ought for to be naturally of.x. or.xi. fingers brode, and after as the woman hath to meddle with the man fleshly little or much, it wareth long or shorteneth. And alſo it wareth longe or short after as the man that medleth with hir hath his yeard, short or long.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the arſegut, which was left afore, the better to ſee the Anatomie of the other nutratiue members.

Queſtion.

What is the Longaon, of what length is it, and where is it ſet?

Aunſwere. It is the arſe-gut that is a palme or handfull long almoſt to the kidneis, and is ſet right ouer the foundement, or the backe and tayle.

Queſtion. How many muſcles be in the arſe-gut, and whereto ſerue they it?

Aunſwere. There be two that open and cloſe it when it nedeth.

Queſtion. Howe many veines commeth to the gut, nigh to the foundement?

Aunſwere. Fiue braunches of veines named Emorroides, or Emorroidalls.

Queſtion. With what members hath the arſ-gut colligaunce?

ligaunce?

Aunſwere. With the bladder, & therefore when one of them ſuffereth, ſo doth the other.

Queſtion. What is the Pigneum?

Aunſwere. Pigneum is Arabike, in to ſaye, the arſe-hole. And it is the place betwæn ỳ arſe & the yeard, which is a ſeame that followeth the cods, and the ſtocke of the yard.

Queſtion. What are the grindes?

Aunſwere. They are the cleanſing places of the lyuer, and are of glandinous fleſh ordeyned to the bought of the thighs.

Queſtion. What are the buttockes?

Aunſwere. They are groſe muſculous fleſh ordeined ouer the bones of the thighes and huckles, where from deſcendeth muſcles, cords, & ſtrings, mouing the thighs, and the great leg with the huckles.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the great foote.

Queſtion.

Where beginneth the great foote, and how far it lasteth, and in how many parts the great foote is deuided?

Aunſwere. The great foote lasteth from the ioynte of the huckle called Scia, vnto ỳ fardeſt part of the toes, and is deuided as the great hand in thræ parts. The firſt is called the thigh, the other the legge, and the laſt the little foote.

Queſtion. Wheroff is the great foote compoſed.

Aunſwere. As the great hand, with ſkin, fleſh, veines, arteres, muſcles, ſtrings, griſtles and bones.

Queſtions vpon the veines of the great foote.

Queſtion.

From whence commeth the veines to the greate ſote, and howe doe they deuide them in the great ſote?

Aunſwere. After that the veines in making braunches at their beginning, are deſcended to the laſt ſpondile, and there are deuided in two partes, one on the right, an other on the left, each of them lykewiſe are deuided in two braunches, from thence one goeth to the outward part, and the other to the inward, in making braunches deſcending by the legges to the anckles and ſote.

Queſtion. Howe many and what veynes be let blond commonly in the great ſote?

Aunſwere. There be foure, the Sopheynes that are vppon the anckle inwarde, towarde the hele, and the ſciatike vnder the anckle outward, & the popletik that is vnder the kne, and the arenall that is betweene the little toe, and his next fellowe.

Queſtion. Whereoff bredeth the ſinewes that commeth to the great leg, and where paſſe they?

Aunſwere. They brede of the laſt ſpondiles of the kinedeys of the holy bone, and the moſt parte of them paſſe by the hole of the thigh bone, and make muſcles in the bought of the kne, ſo that they deſcending from the huckles & cleauing to the bone of the thigh with the cordes moning the ioynte maketh the greate brawne that is on the thigh, that ſtyreth the kne and the legge, and the calfe ouer the legge moning the ſote and anckle, and the muſcles of the ſote moning the toes, after the forme and manner as is before ſayd of the hand.

Queſtion. Howe goeth the long and big ſtrings, where ende they, and where appeare they moſt?

Aunſwere. They deſcend by al the leg, & appeare greatly in the grindes, & vnder the knees, & vnder the hele, &

on

on the ioynts of the toes, and the sole of the foote is al full and there they ende.

Questions vpon the Anatomie, of the great foote.

Question.

HOw many bones are in the thigh, and of what shape be they?

Aunswere. There is but one bone, and that is full of marrow, and is rounde in one part, and the roundnes therof vpward is called Vertebrum that declineth inward, and is receiued in the pit of the huckle bone, and is somewhat bolled outwarde, but in the inwarde part towarde the knee are two roundnesses which are receiued and wrapped in two concauits that are in the focill of the legge. And ouer it one rounde bone aboue that is called the knop of the knee.

Question. How many bones are in the knee, and how be they named?

Aunswere. There be two that be called the moreis bones, whereoff the greatest is on the inside part, wheroff is made the sharpening and conioyning of the legge, and goeth from the knee vnto the foote making the anckle inward. The lesser pit bone, is in the vtter descending vnder the knee a lyttle, and is smoth vnto the foote ioyning therewith the other pit bone, making the outward anckle.

Question. Of what shape are the two focil bones?

Aunswere. The greatest hath two pittes towarde the knee which receiue the round endes of the thigh bone, for the lesser commeth not vnto the ioynt, but is smoth as it is sayd, & lyeth nigh vnder the knee, & therfore it is called Arcus. And toward the foote in the ioining with the bigger bone both they make one hollow

pit or morteis wherein the firſt bone of the fote is receiued.

Queſtion. How many coniunctions or aſſembling of bones are in the little fot, and how many bones are in euery coniunction?

Aunſwere. There be three. In the firſt coniunction be three bones aſſembled in one roundneſſe. The firſt is called Caab in Arabic in Greeke Aſtra Gallus, and is in manner as the nut of a croſſebow round on each ſide. In the vpper roundneſſe thereof is affirmed the hollowneſſe of the pit or morteis bones, and there the fote is moued, and the nether roundeneſſe is affirmed to the concauite of the maniculare bone, and after that forthwith toward the bone called Maniculer, that is a ſinew concaued on each ſide. In the firſt concaue is receiued ỹ roũdnes of Cohas aforeſaid. In ỹ ſecõd cõcaue is receiued ỹ ſecond coniunction of ỹ bones of the fote, and vnder them is the bone of the heele, of the which al the fote is ſtedyed, and iſſueth towarde the hinder part for the ſtrings that are fired in it.

Queſtion. How many bones is there in the ſecond coniunction, and how are they figured?

Aunſwere. Ther be foure that be ſhort inough, one of them is called Grandmoſun, that is on the vtter parte toward the lyttle toe. And theſe bones be rounde towarde the naniculare, and hollow toward the thirde coniunction.

Queſtion. How many bones are in the thirde coniunction of the lyttle fote?

Aunſwere. Fiue long inough, that correſponde, and receiue the toes.

Queſtion. How many toes is there in each fot, and how many bones is in euery toe?

Aunſwere. Ther be fiue toes, in euery toe iij. bones except ỹ great toe that hath but twayne. Thus in number ther be xxvi. bones in the fote. And in all the great

fote

fote or great legge there be thirtie.

Queſtion. Which of the ſayd ioynts is moſt eaſie to ſet agayne, and wich is moſt difficile.

Aunſwere. That of the lyttle fote is moſt difficile, and that of the knee is more, and the Sciatike is meane.

Heere endeth the ſeconde treatie of this preſent Queſtionarie.

¶Heere beginneth the thirde treatie of this preſent Queſtionarie, where as is aunſwered vnto diuers queſtions & difficulties in the manner of binding, winding, or rolling, to ſew, to make boulſters, lint, and tentes.

Queſtions vppon the manner of rolling or binding.

Queſtion.

HOw many manners of lygatures or rollings be there, and how ought they to be made, and whereto each of them bringeth together?

Aunſwere. There be three manners. One is incarnatiue, and it competeth to new wounds and fractures, and is done thus. The wound is bounde at both endes vnto the middes in beginning from the part oppoſite to the hurt place, in leading one ende towarde the vpper parte of the member, and the other toward the neather in taking the parts or about them till it be ſeene what is beſt to be done, in ſtreining more vpon the hurt place then on the parts about it. Neuertheleſſe howbeit harde muſt be taken to ſtraryne to harde or to lowſe, but the time to binde is when the patient may well ſuffer it.

And

And the foꝛe ende of the ſayd role ought to be ſewed. And if nede be, ther ought to take diuers roles wound by one ſelfe manner of winding. The lyppes of the wounde are ioyned one to the other, and ſo the Apoſtumation is defended, and ſome put to double clothes, and ſtrayne them and ſow them on the place. Other manner of binding is called Expulſiue, and it pꝛoperly agreeth to deepe wounded foꝛ to expell and put out the matter from the bottome, and to defende that other matters come not in the place, and this is done with a role folded at the head beginning at the nether part of the member in ſtreyning moſt ther. And from thence in vnwꝛapping toward the vpper part. The thirde lygature is called ẏ ligature holding the medicines and it competeth as vnto ẏ mẽbers wheras ſtrayning cannot be made noꝛ other lygature, as at ẏ necke, ẏ belly & all Apoſtumes, & doloꝛous diſtributiõs. And this is done with roles of one chiefe oꝛ diuers chiefes, oꝛ armes, beginning vpon the hurt place in binding to the contrary of the ſayd place.

Queſtion. What ought the manner of binding to be?

Anſwere. They ought to be ſoftely and without payne. And if the bondes oꝛ rolles cleaue faſt, let them be moyſted onely with wine till they be loſed.

Queſtion. Whereoff ought the roles to be made?

Anſwere. After Galen they ought foꝛ to be made of Boleyn cloth, olde, ſoft, ſmoth and cleane.

Queſtion. Of what quantitie of length and bꝛedth ought the bondes to be?

Anſwere. They ought to be long and large, commonly they that binde the ſhoulders ought to be of vi. fingers bꝛedth, thoſe foꝛ the thighes fiue, thoſe foꝛ the leg foure, they foꝛ the arme thꝛee, and thoſe foꝛ the fingers, one, and the length to be after the neceſſitie of the winding. And this ſayth Galen in the fourth booke

of

of his Therapertícke, that the particle vlcerate may not well be bound without to haue learned the indication of the forming of the member.

¶ Questions vpon the Anatomie of seaming or stitching.

Question.

HOwe many and what manners are there of seames?

Answere. Three, that is a seame incarnatiue, and it agreeth to al woundes, whose lippes be farre a sunder, if they may be approched and made equall, & which ligature onely sufficeth not, & haue no straunge things betweene the lippes, and that be newe or renued by sacrification, in taking the skinne awaye. The other seame sowing is called restraintiue of bloud, & is done with the needle in entering and folding as skinnes bee sewed. And this is done, when for the great effusion of bloud the other seames cannot be made. The third is called the seame conseruatiue, & it is done as the other bee, but it is not so narrowe, for it is not made but for to maynteine the lippes till the wound be closed.

Question. In how many manners is the incarnatiue seame made?

Answere. In fiue manners. The first is, makinge the first stitch in the middle of the wounde, & the other in the meane space of each side, & going also betweene, let two stitches be left the space of a fingers breadth ouerthwart, and also ye ought to haue a quil with an hole in the side, wherewith the other side of the lyp shalbe stayed, bicause it shall not swerue, & bicause that when the needle is passed through it may be seene at the hole in the quill. And when the needle is passed to drawe it and the thrid in staying the lyppe that it followe not the thrid. And first knitte it with two reuolutions. Secondly,

with one, and then cut the thrid farre from the knot. Secōdly the seame incarnatiue is made with needles or with ye steale of feathers led in wͭ the needle into wouͣds that be great & deepe, that haue lips wide seperate in putting thridded needles into them as neede is, in wrapping them with thrid as ye would fasten a needle with thrid on your bosome or pouch-lid, and to abide there vnto the consolidation of the wound. Thirdly, a seame incarnatiue is made with equall themilles made of towe well writhen and slenderly, as strawes the length of a finger, or of the steale of a feather, which apperteine to the places, when we will that the seame remaine long time. And it is done when thridded needles are put into it by both the lips. Then is the needle returned by the same hole til that ther remayne a pit, wherein is put one of the endes of the wedge, and then the tayles of the thriddes are strayned and bounde on the other ende of the wedge, and there cut off the endes of the thrids, and let the wedge lye vnto the perfect consolidation. Fourthly, a seame incarnatiue is made with hookes, and they ought to bee small meete for the member, curbed on each side, in fastening it into one lippe, and then brought to the other. And in the same let the hookes be fastened lyke as the sheare men doe in hooking their clothes. Fifthly, an incarnatiue seame is made wͭ cloth, and is made in places wherein we would that no cicatrice should appeare, as in the face, and it is made of .ij. peeces three tryangled, and of the bignesse of the quantitie of the member. And anointe them with oyntmentes miscatiues and conglutinatiues, made of the pouder of dragons bloud, of incense, mastike, sarcacole, and fleeing meale of the mil, incorporate with the white of an egge, and that euery peece be layde in euery side of the wound after an inch of distaunce, and when they bee drye sewe them subtylly, and the lippes will reioyne together.

Question

Queſtion. What nedles ought they to be for to make theſe incarnatiue ſeames?

Aunſwere. They ought to be euen and ſmoth, and three edged at the point, and at the eye they ought to be hollow, becauſe the thrid ſhall not let it to paſſe eaſely.

Queſtion. In what woundes accordeth the ſeames conſeruatiues?

Aunſwere. They conioyne in wide woundes (where as the fleſh is loſt) for to approch the lippes, wherein it behoueth to drawe ſome thing out, becauſe they may the ſoner be conſolidate.

Queſtion. When is it time to take away the ſeames, and how ought they to be taken away?

Aunſwere. The time to doe them awaye, is when they haue done their operation. And the manner to take them off, is to put the taile of the proue vnder the fiſt, and to cut the thrid of the ſayd taile of the proue, and in putting the flatte of the proue aboue the lippe, whereby the thrid is drawen out, for dread of deuiding the wound.

Queſtions vpon the manner to make and to applicate the boulſters.

Queſtion.

WHat is the manner to make boulſters?

Aunſwere. Aunciently they were made of feathers ſewed betweene two white clothes, and therefore are they called Plumeceaulx or pillowes of feathers in French. And becauſe that they behoued to often to be renewed and remoued, which was ouer hainous, it is found to make them of towe, or flare, of hempe well boucked and cleanſed, and ſometime with woll or cotten, and ſometime is put ſoft, and thin cloutes in two or three foldes or more, as it needeth.

Queſtion. Wherefore ſerueth the boulſters?

Aunſwere. To ſtay and comprime the places diſſol-ued, and comfort the naturall heate of the member bn-toynte, and to defend the griefes of the ligatures.

Queſtion. How ought the bolſters to be applicate?

Aunſwere. Sometime they be layde to dꝛye, ſomtime they ought to be moyſted oꝛ bathed in gleyꝛe of egges, in wine, oꝛ in Oyle, as the diſpoſition requyꝛeth. And they be of thꝛee ſoꝛtes, ſome be thꝛee ſquare, which (Auicen ſayth) ſerue to bꝛeade fleſh, and ought to be layde on each ſide of the wound, and the other on the wound, in ioyning them together, and ſome are round that are layde dꝛye on the other to keepe the naturall heate, and to ꝛype the rottennelſe, and other bee ſquare, and they are layde to defende the hurtinge of the lyga-tures.

Queſtions vpon the manner to applicate lintes and tentes.

Queſtion.

In how many and what caſe ought to be vſed lints and tentes?

Aunſwere. In eight caſes. Firſt is, if ſo be that the woundes that we will enlarge, cleanſe, oꝛ dꝛawe out any thing from the botteme, as in deepe woundes that haue neede to be ſearched foꝛ the licoure that aſſem-bleth in the bottome of the Spacioſitie. Secondly, they be vſed in hollow woũds, wherin we ought to engender fleſh. Thirdly, in woundes altered of ayꝛe, which ought to be cleanſed. Fourthly, in woundes bꝛuſed. Fifthly, in Apoſtumes. Sixtly in wounds that muſt be wꝛought about the bones. Seauenthly, in bitinges. And laſt in woundes Vlceres. And al other woundes without tents and moches ought to be vnderſtoode to bee conſolidate.

Queſtion. Wherefoꝛe be tents and lints made?

Aunſwere. Some be foꝛ to cleanſe the woundes, and they

they bée made of ſofte tender, as of ſcare olde lynnen cloth, other are made to kéepe the lyppes of woundes open, and they be made of very cleane towe, or of fine cloutes, or cotton, or of quill of braſſe or ſiluer hollow, as to ỹ noſethrils for to haue aire, or in déepe wounds that the rottennelle recloſe not but come out. Other are made to enlarge the Orifices of the woundes and they be made of ſponges harde writhen or of Gentian rotes.

Thus endeth the third treatie of this preſent Queſtionarie.

¶Heere beginneth the fourth treatie of this preſent Queſtionarie, in conteining foure particles. In the firſt particle is aunſwered vnto certeine queſtions and difficulties vpon the manner of bleeding.

Queſtion.

What is bléeding or blode letting?

Aunſwere. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions of bléeding. Arnolde of the new towne in his booke of particular operation, that bléeding is inciſion of veynes, by the which inciſion the blode euacueth and the humours that runne in the veynes with the blode. And Auicen in his firſt Fen, of his Canon ſayth, that bléeding is an vniuerſal euacuation of emptying the multitude of humours. And in ỹ thirde booke of ỹ ſayd Canon he hath defined that it conveyeth euacuation of humours. And Galen vpon ỹ firt article of ỹ Affoe of Ipocras vpon this Canon. Quecunque flõmia. &c, ſayth that it is the common helpe of plureſie.

Queſtion. What euacuation is moſt ſureſt and leaſt daungerous, eyther the letting blode or the medicine laratiue?

Anſwere. After Galen in his lyttle booke that hée made of bloode letting, that letting of blood is the leaſt daungerous, for it is reſtraynt when we will, and not the medicine, for after that it is once taken it will doe the operation.

Queſtion. For how many intentions, be the bléedings made?

Anſwere. For vi. the firſt is for to purge, and of this intention ſaith Galen in the thirde of his Therapertícke, that euacuation for the obiect regardeth all onely the replerion. The ſecond intention that bléeding is made, is for to diuerte, and this intention putteth Galen in the ſeconde booke of bloode letting, it is ſometime Antiſpatic, that is to ſay diuerſiue, and this declareth Galen in the fifth booke of his Therapertícke, as the flur of bloode at the noſe of the right noſethrill, is reſtraynt by the bléeding of the right arme. And when the left noſethrill bléedeth, the bloode letting of the left arme reſtraineth it for the diuerſion of the blood that for the blood letting taketh an other way, and turneth into other places then at the noſe. And this likewiſe ſheweth vs Ipocras in the fifth particle of his Afor, where he ſayth, that if the hinder part of the head did ake, that the ſouereigne remedie is to make the right veyne of the forehead be opened, and not only for the euacuation that is made by the bléeding, but lykewiſe for the antiſpaſe and diuerſion. The third intention wherefore bléeding is made, is for to attray as Galen declareth in the booke aboue-ſaide of bloode letting.

If we wil cauſe ỹ menſtrues of women to come we cauſe the Sophines of the fœte to be opened, nigh to the time that they ſhould come, or els we apply to them ventoſes with ſcarifications in the nether parts. The fourth intẽtion wherfore letting of blood is made, is for to alter, as ſayth Galen in the fourth booke of his Therapertícke

raperticke, and vpon the first article of the Affor, that blode letting vnto Lipothomie, that is to say vnto falling of the heart, sodeinly colleth all the body and restraineth the feuer as if it had slaine it. The fifth intention is for to preserue, and this intention declareth Galen in the sayd boke of blode letting, and on the firth of Affor vppon this Affor, that to whosouer the blode letting is good and conuenable whereas he sayth that many dispose to Periplemonie and spitting of blode, to Quinsies, to Epilence, and Appoplery were preserued of the sayd inconueniences, by letting of blode at the spring time. The firt intention is for to lyghten Nature, as Galen declareth in the eleuenth boke of his Therapertícke the xv. chapter toward the middes of the sayd chapter, saying that it is then better to cut the veyne, not onely for the feuers sinocalis, but also in al the other ꝑ are of rotten humours, & to them that haue age & sufficient strength therto. For Nature dispensed ouer all the body is lyghtned, because ꝑ the thing that grieued it, is taken away, as a great burden lessened and made lyght.

The rest it digereth that that ought to be digered, and deuideth that that ought to be deuided, and retourneth to kindly operations.

Question. What be they that may well beare the letting of blode?

Aunswere. To this question Galen in the boke abone sayd of blode letting sayth, ꝑ it is they that are robust & strong, and that haue bigge and large veynes, and that be not to leane, to white and tender.

And contrarily the other may scantly suffer it for they haue but lyttle blode, and their flesh is largely enapozaple.

Question. What folke suffereth not blode lettings.

Aunswere.

Aunſwere. It is they that are of contrary diſpoſitions to ꝯ diſpoſitions afore ſayd, as whitely coloured & leane folkes, or ouer fat & weak, ꝯ haue ſtreight veines & tender folke, & ſpecially lyttle childꝛen afore xv. yeres, & old folke after lxx. yeres, if it be not by great nede & with great cautell. & he that is not wont to be let blod, and they that haue weake ſtomacks, & haue fluxe of the belly Diatric, & people gullyng, fraunging & dꝛonkerdes, and women with childe, chiefly in the firſt & laſt monethes as vnto foure monethes and after ſeuen monethes vnto the ende, and women hauing their floweres, and Raſis in his fourth booke of his Almanſoꝛ putteth to them that haue faſted and ſuffered hunger. The fleumatikes, and them that are wont to diſeaſes of cold maladyes. And thoſe that dwelleth in very cold regions, or vehement hotte.

Queſtion. How many and what veynes are to be let blod in the body of mankinde?

Aunſwere. As Haly ſayth in the ninth ſermon of the ſeconde parte of his booke, de regali diſpoſitione, there be xxviij. Of the which there be xii. amiddes the armes, that is to ſay, two Pedians, two Cephalykes, two Baſilykes, two Aſſelleres, two Cubitalls, & two Seynalls. And in the heade there be viij. That is two behinde the eares, two in the Angles of the eyes, two Dꝛganickes, two on the ſũne of the heade, one on the foꝛehead, one on the hinder part of the heade, one on the noſe, and two vnder the tongue. And there be viii. in the fete, two on the knees, two Sopheynes, two Sciatickes, and two at the anckles. Howbe it Albucroſus putteth in all but xxv. That is to ſay, v. in the heade, v. in the armes, and v. in the legges.

Queſtion. Is it lawfull and conuenable to let blod on the arteres?

Aunſwere. Yea, howbeit it is very doubtfull, and yet may ye let blode at the arteres of the temples and

behinde

behinde the eares.

Queſtion. How ought the arteres to be opened?

Aunſwere. It is better to cut them thorough, then otherwiſe.

Queſtion. In how many manners ought the veines to be opened?

Aunſwere. After three manners, that is to ſaye, the common veines be cut in length, the particles ouerthwart, and are cut thorough, and be canteriſed?

Queſtion. In what quantitie ought the bloud to purge by the bloud letting?

Aunſwere. It is not poſſible to meaſure the bloud lettings by certeine rule, for all medicinall euacuations are coniecturatiues as Galen ſayth in his foreſayd booke, and in his ſecond booke of his Therapertick. Howbeit Arnolde de villa noua, of the newe towne after the doctrine of Ipocras, meaſureth it by cõiecturation, ſaying, that in bloud letting is not to bee conſidered the quantitie of the bloud all onely, but alſo muſt be conſidered the time, the region, the age, and the diſeaſe.

Queſtion. Which of the ſayd conſiderations that ought to be had to meaſure the quantitie of the bleeding be moſt neceſſary, and that ought ſingularly to be conſidered?

Aunſwere. There be two among the other, that is, the ſtrength of the maladie, and the vertue, for if the maladie be great, and the neceſſitie and the vertue be ſtronge, a great bleeding ought to be made for one time, and if the vertue be weake & the neceſſite great, it ought not to be done ſo much at one time, but ought for to be withdrawen and take away at two or three times, after as the vertue may ſuffer at once. And this to do, ought to be conſidered the poulcie, & when it is ſeene that it alyeneth to vnequalytie, and that it miniſheth the veine ought to be ſtopped. Thus lyke-

wiſe ought to be conſidered the cholar, for if it chaũge to better diſpoſition and cholar, it ought to be ſtopped. As it appeareth by Galen in the fifth booke of ſharpe diſeaſes. And the great blæding after Galen & Auicen is of two pound, and the leaſt of halfe a pound, and the meane of one pound.

Queſtion. At what houre, and at what time ought the blæding to be made?

Aunſwere. At all times neceſſary and conſtrainte, The time conſtrainte is the time when the blædinge ought to be made, and cannot be in any wiſe taryed, without more daunger wherevnto ought not totally to be regarded in things that ſhould hinder or let it, if the letting were not ſo great (as ſayth Bernard of Gordon), that there might enſue greater inconuenience. In ſuch caſe it may be correct and tourned to ſome other euacuation, as in a childe that hath a feauer ſinocall, in ſtæde of letting bloud to be bored. Howbeit that Auinzer let his ſonne blæde that was but three yeares olde, and healed him. Auerrois recounteth in the ſeauenth booke of his colliget, in ſpeaking of this time, and this houre, at all times, and at all houres, as well by night as day, and ought to let bloude without any delay. The time choſen is the time conuenable to do it, after the inſtance of the bodyes aboue, & the diſpoſitions below, as to ỹ diſpoſing of ỹ bodies. That is to ſay, that the Mone haue good light, as of. vij. ix. or xj. dayes in encreaſing, or of. xvij.. xix. or xxi. in wayning, & neither be in coniunction nor oppoſition, & that ſhe be in a good place, & good ſigne, & free of all ill ſignes. And maſter Arnold de villa noua ſaith in his Aſſor. That to let blood is beſt about ỹ middle of ỹ third quadre, bicauſe ỹ then be but litle condẽſed, nor remmatizãted. And ỹ Salernitãs do chooſe ỹ blæding at diuers houres, after ỹ at diuers houres, ỹ humors haue their courſe. Neuertheles it is to be noted as touching theſe things ỹ are ſaid, that there whereas the

two

two influences may not both together ouercome. The Phisition or chirurgion ought soonest to stay at ẏ that is best knowen vnto him, that is to the influence hære beneath, which is the effect of the disposition aboue.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the workman to haue, that will dispose him to let bloud?

Aunswere. He ought to haue foure conditions. First he ought to be young, vertuous and strong, so that he be not caduke nor shaking of his hands. The second is that he ought to be of good sight, that he may well discerne the veynes on the places where they be. The thirde is that he ought to be accustomed for to doe it.

The fourth that he ought to bee furuished of bandes and cotton, and red powder bicause that hee may ouercast Emororgie if it happen to come.

Question. What ought to be the manner to let blood?

Aunswere. First he ought to rub the place well all about that he will let bloode, and then he ought to take a lyst or girdle wherewith he must binde the member higher then the place where he will make the opening.

And then he ought well to hold the place where the veynes is that he will open, and seeke it with the ende of his finger, and then open it softely, and pearce it not thorowe, but ought to reise somewhat the point of the launcet vpward for feare to hurt ẏ artere or ẏ sinew, & his euacuation thus sufficiently done, to take away the girdle that it was bound with, and dilygently close the wound with a lyttle cotton and bynde it.

Question. How ought he to be gouerned that wil be letten bloode, before he doe bleed, and after that he hath bled.

Aunswere. To ẏ first question, I say or he be let blood, if he doubt ẏ the blood be grose, or in cold wether as in winter, he ought to walke a little & trauaile or be bained the day afore specially if he should bleede at any little veine of ẏ hãds or feet. And if ẏ veines as yet appere not well

a day before he muſt haue a playſter of leuen. And if he doubt of his ſtrength that he were to weake, or bee blæde, giue him a toſt with wine, & then proceede and make him blæde ſitting, if he be ſtrong. If he be weak let him ſit in his bed ſomewhat rayſed. To the ſecond queſtiõ how he ought to be gouerned when actually he is let bloud. Firſt, if he haue rings or ſtones ỳ haue ſpecial vertues for to ſtaunch ỳ he leaue them off. And thẽ when ỳ opening is made, giue him a ſtaffe in his hand, & that he remoue his fingers & cough, & that he be a little ſtriken on the hand & ſhoulders. And if ỳ weather be colde, or that ye doubt that the bloud be to groſe, or that ye make fecondation, yee muſt make an openinge long inough. And in weather and oppoſite diſpoſition ye muſt make it leſſer, and if the vertue be weake ye muſt haue colde water al ready for to rubbe him. And make him other things that are accuſtomed to be made for fayling of the heart, if his heart doe fainte. As to the third queſtion, how he ought to be gouerned of the blæding, I ſay ỳ if for the blæding be chaufe, ye muſt giue him ſome of a Pomegranard to eat with a little colde water, by the counſell of Galen, and if he bee not chafed, giue him ſage leaues wet in wine. And thẽ lay him vpright vpon a bedde, declining ſomewhat on the ſide that he hath bled on, & cloſe the doore and the windowes, ſo that by ouermuch light his eyes be not troubled. And an houre after, (not before) let him eate temperately and not græedely, and let his meate bee of good ſubſtaunce and qualytie, and that it engender good bloud, and rectifie the ill if any bee, and let his drinke be more then his meat, but not ſo much as he is wont. And if he be accuſtomed to ſleepe, two or three houres after let him ſleepe a little. Howbeit Auicen forbiddeth wholy the ſleeping, ſone after the letting of bloud, for confraction ỳ then after enſue in the members, and that the pacient take good heede ỳ his veine open not again,

and

and he ought to kepe this rule thre daies after.

Question. Is the Chyrurgion bounde to haue the knowledge of the blode that is drawen?

Aunswere. No, but the beholding of the sayd blode belongeth to Phisitions. Neuertheleſſe for to comfort him that hath bledde, and to reioyce him he oughte to loke on it, and tell him that his bleding was good, for the blode that is drawen was good, and that is better that is remayned, and if it be ill it was a good bleding for him.

Question. If the Chyrurgion woulde haue the knowledge of the blode that he hath drawen by the blode letting, how shall he discerne the good from the badde?

Aunswere. For the good is it that in his substance is neyther to thicke nor to thinne, and that is frangible, and in his coulour is red, in odour pure, and in sauour swete and amiable. And the ill blode is it that is deuoyd of the said conditions, as the cholaricke, that is to thin & yeolow & bitter, & is sharpe in smell. And ỳ melancholick blod is thick & black, or yeolowish drawing to dimme, & eger in sauour. And the blod fleumaticke is thicke and gleymy, and white in colour, & swet in sauour. And the blode whereas is much water betokeneth that the Patient was a good drincker, or that his reynes be feble and weake. And that that is grauellous, and of colour and substaunce of ashes, betokeneth that he is a Lazar. And the blode blacke and ashy is ill, and betokeneth corruption of humours, and disposition to Feuers and Apostumes, & euill pustule and blaynes. And that which is thicke and the skinne ouer strong, so that scantly it will breake, signifieth disposition to opilations and the blode that hath the coulour of greace and blode, signifieth coldenesse or ouer great heat & adustion: Of the which thou shalt know the difference by the behauing of the body. And the

blode that can not congeale, ſignifieth that he is waren colde and vnnaturall. And that that congealeth in competent time, as in halfe an houre, ſignifieth that he is naturall. And of all theſe manners and ſignifications it is very good for the Chyrurgion to call the Phiſitions, becauſe of perfect knowledge.

Heere endeth the firſt particle of this treatiſe.

¶ And heere beginneth the ſeconde particle wherein is aunſwered vnto certeine queſtions and difficulties vppon the manner of ventoſing or boxing.

Queſtion.

WHat is ventoſing?

Aunſwere. It is the putting of bores vpon any member for to expulſe ỹ matter betweene the ſkinne and the fleſh.

Queſtion. What are ventoſes?

Aunſwere. Ventoſe is an inſtrument made in manner of a bore, with a ſtreight necke and a wide belly.

Queſtion. Whereoff ought Ventoſes to be made?

Aunſwere. After Albucraſis they be made of three things. Some of hornes, ſome of glaſſe, and ſome of braſſe.

Queſtion. How many formes is ther for to vſe ventoſes, and what is their effectes?

Aunſwere. Some be with garſing, and other without ſcarification. Thoſe that be done without ſcarification draweth the matter out faſing, and the other contrarily.

Queſtion. What difference is betweene euacuations done by blod letting, by ventoſing, and by ſnailes blode-ſuckers?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. The moſt difference, is of blod letting, for it draweth the blode deper then the boring or the ſnailes, and the ſnailes deper then the ventoſes, which properly draweth but betweene the ſkinne & the fleſh. And therefore Auicen ſayth that they purge more th thinne blode then the thicke, and more the vppermoſt then the nether.

Queſtion. For how many & for what intentions are ventoſes applicate with garſing vpon a mans body?

Aunſwere. For vii. intencions. Some generall, & ſome particular. The generall is made to cleanſe ſenſibly, and haue the place of a blode letting, when blod-letting dare not be done for diuers things that letteth blode letting, as in a child of viij. yeares olde, and in aged folke aboue lxx. yeares. And for this cauſe Auicen calleth ventoſes, Curates of the deynes. The vii. intencions whereby the ſayd ventoſes is applyed, is taken of the places that they be ſet to. The firſt is to purge the matter of the heade and the parts thereoff, & therefore they are applyed in the nape of the neck, and kepeth the place of the Cephalike bleding. And therefore they be good for the diſeaſes of the eyes, to the infections of the face, and ſtinking of the mouth. The ſecond intention is for to cleanſe the ſpiritual matters, and therefore they muſt be applyed betweene the ſhoulders, and kepeth the meane from blod letting of the Median, & therefore they be conferent to the diſeaſes of Aſma, Paliſie and ſpitting of blode. The third intention is to emptie the matter that is conteined in the nutritiue members, & therfore ſhould they be applyed to the raynes and to the leines, and ther they take the place of Baſilica, & therefore they auayle to the epilations, Apoſtumes, and dolour of the lyuer, of the reynes, and ſcabs of all the body. The fourth intention is that it is applyed in the middes of the arme, for the ache, and paynes of the parts thereoff.

The

The fifth intention is for that it is applied in the midſt of the thighes and the legges nigh to the anckles, and applyed there is in the ſtæde of the blode letting of the Sophines, and therefore they prouoke the floures to women, and cauſeth them to piſſe, & eaſeth the paines of the matrice and the biadder, and conferreth to the gowte of the fæte and euill ſores.

Queſtion. For how many and for what intentions be the ventoſes applyed without ſcarification?

Aunſwere. But for one generall intention, and for vi. particulers. The intention generall is for to draw and the particulers doe vary after the places that they be applyed to. The firſt place is vpon the Ipocondres, to reduce and diuert the blode of the noſethrilles after Galen in the fifth of his Therapertick, ſaying, that when the right noſethrill doth blæde, for to ſtaunch it the ventoſe muſt be applied vpon the liuer, & when one blædeth at ỹ left noſethril it muſt be applyed on ỹ milt. The ſecond place where they be applyed is vnder the breaſts, for to ſtaunch and diuert the floures of women, as Ipocras ſayth in the fifth of his Affor, and as Galen declareth in the beginning. The thirde place where they ought to be applied is on the interiour part of the head, for to raiſe the Euela & ſtaunch the reume. For to draw the dæpe matter outward as Galen declareth in the viij. boke of his Therapertick, and for that cauſe they be often applyed vppon the Apoſtumes that be in ỹ clenſing places, the which Auicen biddeth to be drawen out aſmuch as may be. Likewiſe they be applyed for the ſame cauſe vpon the thighes, for to prouoke floures in womẽ. And alſo nigh to the Apoſtumes of the ioynts, to withdraw and defend that the ſayde Apoſtumes doe not brædc, and to put farre off the humours from the ſayd ioynts. The fourth place to applly them is vpon the bræding of ſinewes in palſie, for to heat them as Auicen ſayth in the thirde boke of his

Canon

Canon in the Chapter of palsie. And Galen in the third booke of the interiours, whereas he proueth against Archigenes, that the braine is principle and beginning of the vertue animall. The fifth place to apply ventoses is vppon the belly in cholike passion, for to resolue and vnapen the ventositie, and cease the paine. The vi. place is vpon the matrice, & vpon the bowells for to reduce and withdraw them to their places, as Auicen sayth in his third Canon. The seauenth place is vpon the ribbes, and like bones for to reduce and retourne them into their places, when they are broken or disioynted. The eight place is vpon the wayes & pores, whereby the vrine passeth from the reines to the bladder, as Auicen sayth in third booke of his Canon. The ninth place is vppon the eares and gappes of deepe woundes, for to drawe out the filth or other noyaunce if ther were any. The tenth place is vpon the neck for to enlarge the wayes of the breath and of the meate. The xi. place to applye ventoses is vppon venimous bitings, and blaynes to drawe out the thicke venim.

Question. How ought they to be gouerned that must be ventosed, before and after it?

Aunswere. To the first aunswereth Galen in the third booke of the certike dayes, and the same proueth Albumazer in his great Introductorie that the chosen dayes for to apply ventoses is, when the Mone is full and not in the wane. For as the Mone encreaseth in light, likewise encreaseth the humors within the body, and as it waineth, so decreaseth the humors and withdraw them inward. And therewith it ought to be an austruall day, ꝑ is to say, hot & moist, and the ventoses ought to be plyed from two of the clock vnto three. And after the intentions of Doctors, first the place ought to be bathed and fomẽted (which should be ventosed) with warme water if the bloud be thicke, but if it be thin it is not nede at all, for it should be danger of too much

reſolution, and that the ſtrength ſhould weaken. And it is to note, that neuer ſcarifying ought to be made but firſt ye muſt put to the ventoſe dyre, becauſe the blode muſt be drawen or it be voyded: As to the ſecond queſtion it is to be noted as is afore ſpoken that there bee two maners of ventoſes. Some be of horne, and ſome glaſſe, they of horne are applyed in ſucking. They of glaſſe with tow put into the ventoſe, and fire in the tow and layd on the fleſh, then the fire quencheth wher the ventoſe taketh. Or after Albucraſis, take a little candle of ware & giue it a lyttle ſtay below that it may hold right vpon the fleſh, and lyght it, then ſet on ỳ ventoſe and the candle will quench and the ventoſe take hold. And the Chyrurgion ought with his handes to rubbe all about the place to moue the blode to it. As to the thirde queſtion after that ye haue applyed and ſette to the ſayd ventoſe by two or three times if it be nede when it is taken away, ye ought to make certeine ſcarifications very deepe with the raſour, and then wype and drye the blody place, and then once agayne ſette to the ventoſe as ye did before, and keepe it on halfe an houre till it be halfe full of blode, and then take it away and wipe the place and ſet it on agayne, and hold it there more or leſſe till ye haue ſufficiently halfe a pound of blode, or to a pound, after the tenour of the ſtrength the quantitie of the repletion. And if after the firſt appoſition after the ſcarification if it bleede not well, rub the place with the mouth of the ventoſe, or giue it ſmall fillips with your nayle, and garſe it a new that it may bleede well, and when it hath bene ventoſed wipe and drye the place, and then anoynt it with Oyle of Roſes or other oyntment to mitigate ỳ ſmart and gouerne the patient as is afore ſayde of them to be letten blode.

Queſtion. Shall they be ſet vpon breaſtes of women or other ſoft place?

Aunſwere.

Aunſwere. Nay, for daunger that it doe not enter to deepe in quantitie, and may not be had agayne.

Queſtion. If the ventoſes will not hold when they be ſet on, what ought the Chyrurgion do to make them faſt?

Aunſwere. He muſt bath and foment the place all about with warme water in ſuch wiſe and ſo long that the ayre enter not.

Queſtion. Is it nedefull for to contynue and kepe them longe?

Aunſwere. No, ſpecyally aboute the pryncipal membres that are the mynes of ſtrength, for behynde the necke they hurt the mynde, and behynde the ſhoulders they anoy the herte, and in the ryght Ipocondre they noye the lyuer.

Thus endeth the ſeconde particle of this treatyſe.

¶ Here begynneth the thyrde particle of this treatyſe, wher as is aunſwered vnto certein diffyculties, and queſtions vpon the manner to apply blood ſuckers or horſe leches.

Queſtion.

Wherefore are horſe-leaches applyed?

Aunſwere. For to vnderſtand the ſolution of this queſtion is to be noted what horſe-leches be. They are well knowne to be certayne little blacke wormes lyke to Mice tayles and haue ſmal yeolowe ſtrikes on their backes ſomewhat browniſh vnder the belly, and to the queſtion they are put and applyed to draw or ſucke as is afore ſayd.

Queſtion. Which are the blode-ſuckers that ought to be choſen, and which are wholeſome and which are

daungerous, and ought not to be applyed in any wiſe?

Aunſwere. They that be good, be found in good are cléere waters, and they that be of a loathſome colour with great heades, and that be rotten, and founde in naughtie waters, be daungerous, euill, & venimous.

Queſtion. To what bodyes and to what members ought they to be applyed?

Aunſwere. They ought onely to be applyed in bodyes voyde of repletion, for in Catechimike bodyes and replete they ought neuer to be applicate as touching the places and members that they ought to be put to, they are applyed but onely to ſuch places as ventoſes cannot be ſet, as to ſinewes, in the lippes, gums, and in places drye and ſcarce of fleſh, as the fingers and ioyntes. And Thederic willeth that ſomtime they be ſet vpon Apoſtumes of the cleanſing places, which are of difficile curation and maturation, and ſome will haue them ſet on Emeroides for to open them.

Queſtion. In how many maladies are bloud-ſuckers good?

Aunſwere. Auicen ſayth, that they be good to ſcabs, to Emoroides, & to Apoſtumes of the cleanſing places, as it is ſayd.

Queſtion. How ſhould bloud-ſuckers be applyed?

Aunſwere. They ought not to be applyed when they are new taken, but kept in freſh cléere water all a day, till they haue purged of all that was in their bellyes. And then rub the place ẏ ye will put them to till it do ware ruddie, and waſh it or anoint it with a little blood, or garſe it with a raſour ẏ ſome blood iſſue, & then put them to with a réede or your hands, & put them in two or three places as néed ſhal be. And whē they haue wel ſucked & drawen til they be ful, they wil fall off by themſelues, or els put a little vineger on their heads, or white ſalt, or aloes, or ſeperate them with a horſ-haire or a fine thrid.

Queſtion.

Queſtion. How ſhall the place be ordered after that they are fallen off.

Aunſwere. Rub and waſh it with ſalt & vineger.

Queſtion. If after the extraction and fall of the worme ther follow Emorrorgie or too great flux of blod what ought the Chyrurgion to doe?

Aunſwere. To ſtaunch it with a playſter of Bolarminike Galles, Balaſtie and other that ſtaunch blode.

Queſtion. How ought he to be ruled that hath bene blode-ſucked after that they are fallen off?

Aunſwere. He ought to be ordered as they that be let blode, as it is written in the firſt particle of this treatiſe, and he ought to take triacle for doubt of ventoſities, that blode-ſuckers doe breede.

Thus endeth the thirde particle of this preſent treatiſe.

¶Heere followeth the fourth particle, where as is aunſwered vnto other difficulties touching the manner of canteriſing or ſearing.

Queſtion.

WHat is canteriſication?

Aunſwere. It is an operation made with fire artificially in the body of man for certeine vtilyties.

Queſtion. How many manners of Canteres bee there?

Aunſwere. Two manners: Some are actuals, and they appeare ſodeinely in effect, as they that are made with inſtruments of mettall, & burning, or with the rote of Ariſtologie, or of Affodilles that are ſore bet or with water, or with ſething Oyle layd to the place cunningly and not at aduenture. Other are potentiall whoſe operations are not ſo ſenſible nor ſo ſodeine, but appeareth afterwarde as they that bee made with burning or rupticke medicines. And there is two manners

ners of them. Some are of strong oppression, and maketh scarres as lyme and sope and Anacardus. Some other thirleth more lyghtly and make no scarres, but blysters as Cauterides, Flammule, and Pantalupina.

Question. Which Cauters are the surest, the actualls or the potentialls?

Aunswere. The actualls, bicause the action of fire is most simple. And also it hurteth lesse the nere parts and principall members then the action of rupture, for it is greatly suspect to the principall members, & therefore it ought not to be applied, but if case be ỹ the patient were faynt hearted and durst not abide the fire, and in case that ye woulde apply Cauters lastly and for to purge, for in such case the rupture for the payne, that it maketh and for the bigge scarre that it leaueth, and in weakning of the place is cause of bigger flure of blod.

Question. Which is most profitable to make actual Cauteres with golde or with yron?

Aunswere. In principall & tender members as the eyes, it is better to do it with gold thē with yron. Howbeit in other members it is more behoueable to do it wᵭ yron as saith Albu. For the fire may be better discerned in the yron then in the gold or in siluer, bicause of their colours: but if it were a goldesmith that is wont therto.

Question. If actuall Cauters be necessarye and to whome, and wherewith?

Aunswere. First they be necessary to cōserue health and to heale diseases, and kepeth the rome of profitable purgings, as blod lettings & cleansing by medicines laratiues, in such that may not suffer them. And the rest that remaineth after the purgings it correcteth in great and strong diseases, whereas it is wont to be giuen. Secondly they be necessary and conuenable to be giuen in al dispositions of maladies and specially in material maladies, except in such as are hot & dry, wherein they

be

do many euils, and that it is true that they be profitable in the other first disposition and cold disposition and moyst inasmuch as it contrarieth them wholly. Thirdly in hot and moyst dispositions, in which suppose that wholly they doe not contrary, neuertheless they contrary accidentally, inasmuch as it voydeth the cause of the malady. Nowbeit it is to be noted that suppose a Cauter be a profitable remedy and verye conuenable, yet it is not now a dayes so much in vse as it was wont to be, for the abusers of the art and that exercised it, the which indifferently and in all dispositions that is to say in replection or otherwise apply them. And it is euill done, and many euills followeth thereby, and therefore good Chyrurgion beware right well, that in a person full of humours good or bad neuer to apply Cauter without precedent purgation.

Question. For how many and what vtilyties are Cauters made and ordeyned?

Aunswere. For fire vtilyties. The first to comfort the members for they chafe and drye the members that were dulled with colde and humiditie. And therefore Galen sayth of the authoritie of Ipocras, that the drye thing is nerest the whole thing, and the moyst thing fardest off.

The second vtilytie is to withstand and defend the member from corruption. And therefore Auicen in his fourth booke cõmaundeth them to be done round about the Estionoenes fores spredding or compassing e to corrupt bones.

The thirde vtilytie that Auicen putteth, is to resolue the coarted matters, in any member, and therefore biddeth Albucrasis and Haly abbas that they bee applyed to the paynes of the ioynts and great dolour of the head.

The fourth vtilitie is to staunch the blood, as Auicen putteth

putteth. And Galen in the fifth of Therapertícke, bicauſe they make ſcarre. The fifth vtilytie is purging olde ſiures as the eyes and of all the body, and this vtilytie putteth Arnolde of Villenenſis. And for that cauſe be the Cetons and Canteres done (behinde the the necke,) and in the fontenelles of the lacerts wheras one is deuided from the other) vnder the ſayde lacerts a two or three fingers from ỹ ioynts. The .iii. vtilytie that Galen putteth is to enterbrake, and intercide the matter. And for that cauſe are the veynes of the temples canteriſed, bicauſe that the matter runne not into the eyen and in ruptures that the bowelles ſhall not deſcende, and in the circuit and next places to wicked ſores. And of this vtilytie Arnolde of Ville, maketh an Aphoriſme, where he ſayth that the running can not be diuerted nor iſſue kindely, and that his abiding may be competently cleanſed by Canteres. The .iij. vtilytie is for to drawe out the ſuperfluities. This vtilytie the common vſage approueth by operation of Apoſtumes by Canteres, and by cutting of kirnelles and extirpation of fleſh quicke or dead.

Queſtion. Which are the places and particle of actuall Canteres?

Aunſwere. After men of this time there be viij. The firſt is applyed to the toppe of the head, whereto the maſter finger may reach beginning a ſpanne from nigh to the rote of the noſe ſtretching vpward, and the Doctours will that there ought to be applyed a rounde Cantere with an Oliuare for to reſolue the brayn, and diuert the rewpoſe matters in the ſubiect places below and ſome depe them to the bone, and other raſe & make bare the firſt table of the ſkull. Nowbeit Alb. approueth it not, and the ſayd Canteres applyed to the ſayd places anayleth to idleneſſe, fallyng euill, paynes of the head, and to running of the eyes, to ptiſicke, and to all reumes.

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The ſecond place to apply cauteres, ought to be in the fleſh of the head behinde in the noddle. And they ought lykewiſe to be applyed round with an olyuare, and auayleth for to heate and comfort the head in palſy, in trembling of lymbes, crampe, and to pale Lazery. The thyrd place to apply cauters, is on the eye lyds to correct them and reyſe them, and is done with a cauter mytilyn in ſtede of pytch, for to cloſe the holes or places of the drawen haires, to let them grow agayne, and ought to be actuall, that is in manner of a nædle. Lykewiſe they be applyed to the lachrymalls to conſume the ſuperfluous fleſh, and is done with a ſmall actuall cautelayre nigh to the noſe, for the fyſtula, and with a quill. Lykewiſe to the temples with a cautelayre to cloſe the veynes, to ſtaunch the rewme ỳ falleth ouer the eyes. And it is applyed to the noſe with an actuall through a quyl or ræde for to conſume the ſtinke. The fourth place is for to apply them within the vnulle for to cut it with a ſharpe cauter through a quyl. The fyfth place is the necke where as cetons are applyed with tonges cetoned, or with a nedle cetoned behind the neck in the pyt, and they are applyed to depart the humours that runne to the eyes, as Lanfranke ſayth. And other ſaye that they haue ſæne by experience that the round cauters applyed to the ſayd places and left long open, heale the madneſſe, and the frenſy, and furyous. And Galen in the .xiii. of his Therapeticke ſayth, that a ventoſe made on the noddle is a good help for rewmes that deſcende ouer the eyes, & for the moſt helpe ſo dyd Guydon. The firſt place is in the fore-part of the necke vnder the chynne (by the councell of ſome maſters) for to clenſe the mater of gout roſe, and other infections of the face and mouth, and they will that there be applyed a cautere with cetons. The ſeauenth place is on the homoplate vnder the fontells of the armes three fyngers from the ioynts, where as manyfeſtly is diuided

the lacert from the lacert with a cauter & round clauall with head and plate perced. And in the ſayd place is applyed inwardly the cauters for remedies of the face, & forepart of the necke. And applyed in the ſaid place outwardly on the arme, is for diſeaſes of the head, & hynder part of the necke. The viij. place to apply cauters is on the parties of the breſt or thorax vnder the furcules with a round cauter or cetons for diſeaſe called Aſma, or ſhortneſſe of breath, & diſeaſe of the lungypye. And lykewiſe they be applyed vnder the arme holes for the paynes of the ſhoulders and to clenſe & applye the Leppy, and lykewiſe for the diſeaſe of Epimace, or Apoſtumes of the rybbes is opening made with a knyfe anſal to draw out the rottenneſſe, howbeit it is daungerous of the Fyſtule or of deathe for the weakeneſſe of the heart, bicauſe of the ayre ỹ thrylleth in at the opening as Albucraſis ſayth. The ri. place is on the forepart of the belly on the ſtomacke with round cauters, or cauters with cetons, that kepeth it better open, for the diſeaſes of the ſtomacke, or on the lyuer, or on the mylte, for the diſeaſes of the ſayde membres. And vnder the nauill for the water of Ydropeſy. And Albucraſis and Haly doe them with claualls, double or treble. The x. place is in the flankes for the rupture, and in the coddes for ſwelling of the coddes, and flankes, with ceton, and on the ſhare for the bladder. The xi. place is behynde on the reynes, and is made with a rounde or clauall cauter. The xii. place is on the fontynells vnder the knee three fingers breath, there as the lacert is diuided from the lacert, and is made with round clauals with place for the purgation of all the body, & the dyſeaſes of the legges.

Queſtion. Which are the generall vtylities of cauters potencialls?

Aunſwere. Potencial cauters are profitable, & ſerue to ſuch thinges as the actuals do, ſaue that they com-

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fort not as the actuals, but they weaken the members, and therfore be they more appropried to empty & driue the humours, open Apostumes, & restraine flux of blod then the actualls.

Question. Which are the particuler and profitable places of potencial cauters?

Aunswere. First as touching their particuler vtilities, they are taken of the places whereas they are applyed, and the places wheras they are applyed be such, for the burning potencials ought to be applyed in fleshly places, bicause of theyr deepe drawing, & deeper then the actual burnings. Yolwbeit they be more grieuous in the noble members. And the blysters potencial cauters be applyed vpon places betwene flesh & fel, as vnder the chynne, behynde on the necke, in the face, on the ancles, and on the hands, for it houldeth but humours that are betwene the skinne & the flesh, as it appeareth by experience.

Question. Which and how many be there of actual cauters, wherto they be vsed, and what shapes haue they?

Aunswere. Diuers auctours haue vsed and described the forme or shape of certeine. William of Salicet describeth vi. or viii. Lanfranck v. Henry of Maundeuil vii. Yolwbeit of all cõmon cauters Guydon describeth but vi. whose names followeth. The first is called Cultelere (of Cowstean) that is a knyfe, & it is of two manners, one is called Dorsall bicause it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Anfall bicause it is made in manner of a sword, cutting on both sydes.

And with this Cultelere is the superfluous flesh cut, & Apostumes are opened, and the fores vlcers rectified. Of the which cultelers the shapes or formes are to be sene most lyuely sette out in Ambrose Pare a French wryter.

Queſtion. How and in what manner ought the cauters be appyed?

Aunſwere. They ought to be applyed in the forme as foloweth. That is, firſt the place muſt be ſought where that they ſhall be applyed, and wype it wel and dry e it, after take your platyne or quil and apply them all colde, but ye muſt not let them lye long, and then giue the cauters to the worke-man that ſhall applye them all hotte and very flaming, ſo that the pacient ſe them not. And let them be applyed vpon the ſayde places in reuoluing them continually from one place to another, that they cleue not to the fleſh, tyll the redneſſe begone. And they muſt be harder preſſed vpon ẏ bones then on the ſynewes, and more lightly, & let it be done as oft as nede ſhall be.

Queſtion. In what tyme and in what houre ought the cauters to be applyed?

Aunſwere. After Galen in the third and xiii. booke of his Therapeticke, at all tymes and at all houres as neceſſitie requireth, ſo that the body be cleane and not full of humours.

Queſtion. How long ought they to be kept open after the cauteriſing?

Aunſwere. After the doctrine of Rog. & of thoſe maſters by the ſpace of .xl. daies or more, or iij. monethes, for that is ẏ laſt terme of apoſtumes as Ypocras ſaith in the vi. particle of his Aphoriſmes, & ſecond of the prognoſtices. And the cauſe is, for the vertue cõfortatiue entreth by the cauters by the forſayd tyme is euaporate & the place weakned, & alſo there abydeth repletion of euil humours by the ſayd opening.

Queſtion. How ought the place to be kept open after the cauteriſing?

Aunſwere. They muſt be kept open with tents or knots of ware, or with water in the which is ſoped & diſſolued the vertue of Euforbie, or Scamony, or Colloquintida,

quintida, or of Elebore, after the kynde of the humour that shal be purged, or w̄ a Pease, or a Nut made of the wood of Yuy, or of Gentian, and ouer it lay a cole leafe, or an Iuie leafe, & ouer that a lynnen cloth iij. double, and a platyne of Brasse or Laten, or of Siluer bound thereon, and be remoued twyse or thryse a day.

Questiō. How must they be ordred ẏ shal be cauterised?

Aunswere. Thus: First or they be cauterised they must be comforted, & to them declare the vtilities & goodnesse that cauters will doe to them, & if it be neede to make to holde him fast, and to bynd him well And after that they be cauterised ye must apply on the sayde places Oyle of Roses (with the white of an egge wel beaten together & wel incorporate) by the space of iiij. dayes. And then apply vpon it a maturatiue made with butter well washed & vnsalted, & a little wheat floure, or with some other vnctuous thing & sweete without salt, vnto the scar be fallen, & then to be dressed & healed as vlcers be, except only that ye will keepe thē open for to purge the humours and the vaporus fumes, or that the place had bell opened long aforehande. For which thing it shold not be sure to close it without that it were euacuate by another place, for it should be daunger that the humours ẏ were wont to runne in the sayd member shold remayn within, & ẏ peraduēture it would deriuate to other mēbers & do more harm thē was before.

Question. Is it of necessitie ẏ after it is closed to open it againe, if it be lawful to open it in the same place?

Aunswere. Yes, or in another member nere to it, or to the next place, as Arnolde de villa noua saith in his parables. Question. If they ẏ be cauterised with potēcial cauters may be ordred as they be cauterysed with actuals?

Aunswere. Yes: saue that they shall not be bounde. And also those ẏ blyster make no scarre, which muste be well applyed, correct, & reprymate of theyr malyces.

And after that the blyſters be reyſed perce them with ſyſours or a nædle, and lay a Colewort leafe thereon, and couer it with lynnen, and order it as ye lyſt. And becauſe that they be not blyſtred nor make no ſcarre thus they fall within vii. dayes.

Thus endeth this preſent Queſtionary made in the honour of almighty God, and profit of young ſtudients in Chirurgery, willing to apply theyr ſtudy in the ſame art.

¶ The manner to examine Lazars, and to approue Lepry, Meſelry, after the mynds of Doctours.

AS Galen wytneſſeth it is great iniury be it done to man or woman to depart and put awaye them that be not infect with Lepry, nor touched with Meſelry, and not being Lazars. And alſo it is great daunger to ſuppoſt, haunt, or be with ſuch as are ſtryken or dyſeaſed therewith, for it is a contagious and daungerous malady. And therefore they that ought to iudge and approue them ſhould ryght diligently behold them and conſider the vnyuoke ſignes and equyuokes alſo. And not for one onely token giue theyr ſentences, but by many conuenaunces, and ſpecially vnyuokes.

Firſt then when that the approuers come or cal the dyſeaſed to theyr preſence for to examine them, they ought to comfort them with wholeſome wordes, and tell them that the ſayde diſeaſe is to make them penitēt for theyr ſinnes, & to deſire of Chriſt his euerlaſting kingdome, & in the meane tyme to ſuffer gods punyſhment pacientlye and thankfully: and not to be diſmayed though the world refuſe them. And then cauſe them to

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swere to say the truth, and enquire of them such things as foloweth.

Secondly the examiners ought to enquyre of them by the primatiue causes of Lepry. And first enquire of them if there were any of his lygnage that he knew to be Lazars, and specially their fathers or mothers, for by any other of theyr kyndred they ought not to be Lazars, but if it were by some constellation that influed equally vpon a kyndred, and specially on them ẏ dwelt together, and haue one selfe manner of lyuing, as wee see oftentimes by the time of pestilence, if any of a kinred be striken or enfect, that also many other as bretheren, and cosins, or other parents soone after are stryken, and yet or they haue be borne. For as Auicen sayth in his second treatise the first fen, of the fourth of his Canon in the first chapter of rottennes. The first cause of rottennes is meates, and the nourishing that is of euill qualyties. And for that cause if a chylde be nourished of a woman corrupt and infecte in hir humours, ought also to be infect. And not all onely if the mother be a Lepresse, but let vs beholde also that for the sayde cause by experience that they being conceyued in the tyme that the woman hath hir floures, and that she be not cleane, that scantly the chylde scapeth Lepry, or to be scalled, or tached with such infect diseases, or that he beare some marke vpon him. Also if the father were infected in the matter whereoff he is composed. For as Galen sayth in the fyrst particle of the Aphorismes of Ypocras vpon this Canon: Et qui crescunt.

The thinges that are dyssolued of an other thing necessarily extendeth of the nature of the thing wheroff they are dissolued.

Then ought ye to enquyre whether he hath hadde the company of any Lepresse woman. And also ye are to enquyre if any Lazar hadde medled with hir afore him and lately, bicause of the euil infectious matter

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and contagious fylth that ſhe had receiued of him. It is to be noted, that a woman is not ſo daungerous to be a Lepreſſe to habyte with a Lazar, as it ſhould be a man to habyte with a Lazarous woman, or with one that hath habited newly with a Lazar. For all infections remayne in the matryce of the woman, vnto the tyme that they be purged by their floures and clenſed, which a man can not doe, becauſe he hath no receptacle where to holde the ſayd immundicities.

Then ye ought to enquire of him if he hath hadde the quartayne feuers, and how long ſince? For howbeit (ſayth Auicen in his firſt fen of the firſt booke of his Canon) the feuer quartayne delyuereth a man of euill melancholyke diſeaſes, and know if he hath not hadde the Emorroydes, and how long ſince? Lyke reaſon, the Emorroydes kepeth that he fall not into inconuenience.

Then enquyre of him whether his dreams be fearful or not, and whether he ſeeth black things, & diuels, ſuche dreames betoken the melancholike humour to haue dominion whereby he is ſo enclyned. And know of him how he is wont to lyue, as if he hath vſed meates with ſtrong ſpyce and in great quantitie, & ſtronge wynes, or garlyke, lekes, onyons, and colewortes, olde cheſe, Gotes fleſh, of Beares, of Fores, of meſel ſwyne, or ſalt meates, and of vncleane fyſhe all at one table, and if he haue continued therewith. And alſo of all maner of herbes, and ſuch meates as burne the bloud, and wholly conſumeth it. Then aſke if he hath hadde great ſolicitudes, & chargeable thoughts that hath dried him, made him melancholike.

Then ye ought to behold & conſidre in your ſelfe of what complection he is, aſwell naturall as accidental, for ſuppoſe that lepry be a cold diſeaſe by incineration of humors, yet Auicen ſaith, the moſt auncient cauſe of lepry is the euill complection of the liuer ỹ is ſo hot

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and drye that it burneth the blode and melancholyeth it.

After that the Patient hath bene examined vppon the first causes that dispose a person to be a Lazar, hee ought to be examined & approued by the signes of lepry aswell Equiuocalls as Vniuocalls, and are the signes that conueneth onely in this disease, & the Equiuocall signes conueneth them in diuers maladies.

Of the Vniuocall signes. First then in proceeding as it is sayde to the knowledge of the vniuocal signes, in following the doctrine of Ipocras in the first booke of ẏ Pronostikes saying. Primo enim egri faciem pernotabis. First then shalt note the signes appearing in the face for they are the truest, for all the signes vniuocalls are holden there bicause that in the face among all other members of the person is no greater number of spirites bicause of the v. Organes of knowledge that is there. That are the hearing, speaking, seeing smellyng and feeling, and also it is the barest of flesh, and therfore it is soonest altered of al the other members, and at this cause Gordon preserued a man at Mountpelier, x. yeres to be cast out, agaynst the intention of all other Doctours there, bicause the tokens appeared not in the face, and yet it did ouer all the other members.

First then beginne at the height of the heade, and beholde his haire and his browes and plucke at them, and looke if with the roote they draw any flesh by the rottennesse and corruption of their flesh. Such by default of nourishing is soone seene. Item, feele with thy finger if his browes be not grauelous & ful of graines, bicause that in al lepry the vertue assimulatiue defayleth. And for that cause when the nourishing commeth to the members they may not assemble them to ẏ members at all, and therefore they remaine graynye, the which thing mounteth alwayes nert ẏ members bare

of fleſh as is the face. Then behold his eyen if they be rounde eſpecially to the domeſticke parte. Alſo lykewiſe if his eares be rounde and thicke, and rugged. Alſo if his noſethirlls be wide outward, narrow with in and gnawen. Alſo if his lyppes and gummes are foule ſtinking and coꝛroded. Alſo if his voyce be hoarce, and as he ſpeaketh in the noſe. And alſo if his breath and ſweat ſtinke, and all that commeth from him, and if there appeare any ſtraytneſſe of breath as he would ratle, and foꝛ that cauſe haue they moſt haunt. Alſo if his loke be ſtayed and hoꝛrible in manner of a monſter. Theſe ſignes be uniuocalls that alwaye betoken lepꝛy, when they are all oꝛ the moſt part of them with the equiuocalls as it ſhall appeare, e ſuch ſignes come in lepꝛy by theſe cauſes as Auicen ſayth. The firſt generation of lepꝛy is in the entrayles, and foꝛ that cauſe the lunges and lyghtes be hurte, and the pipe of the voice afflicteth it, and cauſeth them to ſpeake as it wer in the noſe. And foꝛ the rotten and coꝛrupt fumes that mount vpward by the condoctes of the bꝛaine, and the haires leſſen and fall foꝛ default of good feeding. And they appeare in the face and in the the bꝛeaſt.

Of the equiuocall tokens.

The Doctours put fiue tokens equiuocalls. The firſt is hardenſſe and tuberoſitie of the ioynts outward as the armes, legges, handes, and feete, foꝛ the dꝛye matter that is ſtopped by melancholy. The ſecond is a moꝛfue colour and darke foꝛ the blacke melancholike humour that coꝛrupteth the blood. The thirde is fallyng of haire ſpoken off in the uniuocals. The fourth is waſting of a bꝛawne and chiefly of a ponice, ſo that when it is pinched it abideth vpright by the conſumption of the ſayd muſcle. The fifth is the inſenſibilytie of the rotten humoꝛs of

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outward parts extremities spredde within them. The sixt is blacke coperous skal or scabbe in the face, and sores on the body by rotten humours and corrupt that striue with the euill fumosities. The seauenth is graynes vnder the tongue and behinde the eares, the causes are in the vniuocals. The eight is burning and feelyng of prickings ouer all the body. The nynth is ruggishnesse of the skinne in manner of a Goose, for the great drithe of the blood and humors. And therefore they ought to be duclad and water cast on them, and looke if it take and sinke in the skinne bicause of their drithe, where it seemeth that they are anoynted they seeme so much to be fat.

The tenth that they be of ill rule and are commonly beguilers. The eleauenth that they haue terrible dreames as I sayd before. The twelfth that they haue weake poulces. The thirteenth that they haue white vrine thinne and ashy, The fourteenth their blood is blacke and duskish, of leady colour and sandie, and to see this it must be washed and streyned.

The manner to let them bloode, and to wash and strayne it.

FYloyne sayth, that there must be a great opening in the veyne when they be letten bloode, bicause the thicke blood should not remayne and the thinne onely come out. And when it is drawen, consider the substaunce and the colour if it be so as it is aboue sayde, and then wash it, and passe it through a fayre white cloath. and then looke on the flesh that abideth in the cloute, and if it be grauellous and troublous it is a great token. Otherwise take salt and meddle it in the bloode and if it melt soone. Another way, take his Vrine and vineger, and looke if they will mingle together.

yet doe thus, put some of the blode into a basin full of water, & if it goe downe to the bottome lyke meale it is a token that he is a Lazar.

Then good Chyrurgion doe not as a foolish Iudge that forthwith giueth his sentence, but first or thou giue it prefer God before thine eyes & consider diligently the vniuocall signes and the equinocalls, & if they agree, but yet neyther iudge a man to be lazarous by the equinocalls, nor for one or two of the vniuocalls, nor by the least of the principalls, but there as the vniuocalls in all or in the most parte, and of the principalls accorde with the equinocalles of the most parte, and of the principalls.

FINIS.

¶Thus endeth the manner for to examine Lazares, and to approue their diseases after the intention of Doctors.

The Epitomie of the third booke of Galen of the composition of medicines.

GAlen (the Father and light of Phisick) seeing the great abuse which was in his time in the curing of woundes & hurtes of Nerues or sinewes: thought it necessary (in this his thirde booke of the composition of medicines) generally to intreate and write the Method or manner of curing woundes in the Nerues or fine wry parts, which cure before Galens time was much abused & many patientes suffered both terrible torments with losse of their liues and also grieuous conuolsions and paynefull crampes,

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not without daungerous feuers and great putrifaction hastening vntimely death.

So that there was none that had the perfect cure thereof, for at the beginning: they vsed conglutinatiue and knitting medicines, which they ought not to haue done. And if ther chaunced any inflamation, then they fomented the afflicted place with hot water, and applyed Cataplasmus of wheat meale, boyled with Hedrælæum, that is to say, Oyle and water boyled together, in the which was a great errour and contrary to al true Method, for in so doing: the diseased part quickly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of vnnatuall heat and too much moysture, which are the only and chiefest causes of putrifaction.

Neuertheless it doth not followe that at all times drying and colyng things ought to be vsed, because that the colde is an enemy to the sinewes, as Hippocrates testifieth, wherefore there must be vsed drying things tempered with moderate heate, or at the least more declyning to heate then to colde, which ought to be of a subtile and pearcing substaunce, for heat alone doth not ingender putrification, except it be mixt with abounbant moysture.

And after these things being well considered: ther must be dilygent regard whether the sinewe be vncouered or not, for if the sinew be vncouered: the medicine ought not to be so strong, for in such a case gentle and milde medicines are most meete where the sinew is bare, otherwise it wil bring most perilous accidents.

These medicines that are here rehearsed are of a thinne subtile substaunce or nature, as Succus Cerenæus, Succus medicus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphorbium of the West, and the iuyce of Tithimales. Of mineralls or medicines which are found in the Earth, some be very subtile as Aphronitrum, id est Nitri spuma, the frothy part of Nitrum, which easely wil dissolue

or be melted in water. Likewise these are subtile, Nitrum beronicum and Asia petra, the floure of which among al earthly medicines is most subtile. Of mettals Lorpin & Sulphur be both subtile and hot. After these Misy, Verdigrece and Chalcitis a mineralls of Lime, the which be very hot and somewhat astringaunt.

Therefore in the compounding of such subtile medicaments: we commonly burne or at the least wash, & such like to mitigate ỹ fierrenes of their corosiue & fretting nature as Chalcitis. And next to this are placed Spodium, Pompholix, Psoicum, and Chirosocolla, medicines of subtile substaunce without any smarting heat. And of the lyke qualyties are Succus Laurinus, & Cedrinus, that is to say the iuyce of Bayes and Cedar. Neuertheless the Bay is not so subtile as the Cedar. And of the lyke qualyties and kindes is the lycour or water of Lixiuij which the Greekes call Stacta, & yet Oyle of Cedron is of a greater and more excellent vertue, although that the sayd Lixiuij be made of subtile things most finely and artificially burnt.

The composition of this sayd Lixiuij. Is of a wilde Figge tree, which the Greekes call Erineon, and of Tithimales burnt. The best of the said Tithimales is that, which the Greekes call Characias, which is the male and the greatest mouer. The Corne which ỹ Greekes call Sitera, that is to say wheate, and Eruus or Orobus is the most subtilest, cõsidering that they haue no great faculties to heat.

You shall vnderstand that the most part of simples which are subtile & fine are hot, and those which are of groser substaunce, cold, ỹ reason is euident: for the heat is subtile and light, and the colde thicke and heauie, and doth both repelle and binde togethers.

Yet for all that some colde Simples haue a sharpe qualytie with subtile substaunce, yet in operation it is colyng, as Vineger, for among all the Simples it

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is moſt ſubtileſt.

Therefore it is neceſſarie to haue good knowledge in the nature and qualytie of Simples, whereoff medicens haue their beinge. For without the knowledge thereoff it is not poſſible to doe any thing in this art, and eſpecially in the cure of ſinewes worthy commendation.

It ſufficeth not to haue great ſtore of receipts, except ye know the particular nature of euery ſimple. And with hauing knowledge, he ſhalbe able to frame his compoſition himſelfe, according as the nature of the griefe ſhall require.

The perfect knowledge of Simples, is in three thinges, that is to ſaye, of plants, of mettalls, and of lyuing thinges, and it is not ſufficient to ſe them once or twice: but you muſt muſt marke and beholde them often as in their beginning, growing, ſtate, and declynation.

For by this beholding: you ſhal know in what time it is beſt to gather them, if they be not gathered in their due time: the heat of the Sunne will burne and take away their vertue. And alſo the place where they muſt be kept, ought to be temperate in heate and moyſture, for feare of chaunging their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge thereoff it is not poſſible for a Chirurgion to haue the true vnderſtanding and method to compounde medicines nor to gouerne well the curation of diſeaſes.

So then it is neceſſary to know the nature and faculties of ſimples which is amply ſhewed in many good bookes, and eſpecially by Galen in his boke of ſimples.

I finde a certeine hiſtorye in the foreſayde Authour the which I thinke maye well and fitlye bee rehearſed in this place, to make this more playne to the Reader. Vppon a certeyne tyme, there was broughte to Galen a chylde, hauinge a contuſion

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or broose vpon the first ioint of his middle finger in such sort ẏ the whole ioynt began to putrifie & corrupt, then Galen applyed to the putrified parte, a Cataplasme or Pultise, made with Barly meale and waxe, & fomented it with Lixiuij round about the afflicted place, but where there was griefe and payne, he made fomentation with hotte Oyle, and then after the moisture was drawen out by the applying of dry woll, he vsed a medicine made with Oyle, waxe, and Euphorbium, by the which meanes he preserued the ioynt. The lyke he did to an other which came to him in winter which had great colde with payne in his knee continually, the which he cured in lyke manner with Oyle and Euphorbium, for the sinewes and tendones doe receiue al one curation, and the accidents that chaunceth to the one chaunceth to the other. For the names of such passions or greefes it is no matter, for bicause it is not the names that doe eyther good or harme. But it is the facultie of the medicines which doth al. Let vs retourn to the cure.

Afterwards the sayd Childes finger began to putrifie more and more, and he began to feele payne & greefe vpward in the whole places. Then Galen in the place of Barly meale the tenth day, did vse the meale of Orobus with the sayd Lixiuij, or Stacta wherewith the Patient began to amend, and within three dayes was eased of his payne, sauing that there remained in the brused place a certeine Neruous or knottie substaunce much like vnto a great tendone the which was redy to fall, & after beeing halfe rotten fell alltogether, which did make many thinke seeing this knottie substaunce: that the sinew had bene altogether rotten, which was for lacke of the knowledge of their Anatomie, and for lacke of that knowledge they did not consider how the Tendones or Cords are couered with the sayd Nerues Membrana as defensatiues, not onely throughout the

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inside of the hande: but from thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galen had taken away that which was putryfied from the sayd brose, the corde was very sound and cleane, and then he vsed Trosis dissolued in Sapa, and applyed it in the foresayd Neruos parte, and made particuler vnction againe, and in lyke manner vsed the Pultis, and the anoynting with Euphorbium, as aforesayde. And when he had thus done, the fourth day dyd think with himselfe what medicine that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflamation or distemperaunce, it were best to apply skinning thinges, but if there were any inflamation, then he thought best to vse moderate drying thinges without Cicatrising or skinning.

And when he dyd see there was inflamation, he vsed the medicament that is called the greene Plaister of Epigoni, which the Greekes call Isis. The which Emplaister you shall finde in his second booke of composition of medicines in generall, then afterwardes for to finish the cure, he vsed an other medicine composed as foloweth.

Rec. of war, drachmas. 150. Terebenthinæ, drachm. 200. Seui vitulini, drachmas. 50. Galbani, drachmas. 24. Mannethuris, drachmas. 24. Salis amoniaci, drachmas. 12 Aeris vsti, drachmas. 12. Aloes, drach. 12. Squame æris, drach. 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachm. 24. Alum plū, drach. 8. Chalcitis, drach. 8. Miseos, drach. 8. Opoponacis drachmas. 8. Erui, drachmas. 6. Ammoniaci, drachmas 6. Mineij rubi, drachmas. 6. Aceti, drachmas. 3. Olei hemi. 2. consequently when Galen had thus vsed it, then he came to sicatrisatises, and for the outwarde part he applyed Euphorbium mingled with war and Rosin, in forme of an Emplaister.

¶A Method for the curation of the wounds of Nerues or Sinewes, and of what facultie the Medicines which muſt be applyed ought to be.

GALEN in his Method of wounds of Nerues, dyd vſe liquid medicines, and ſometime Emplaiſters. And without the wound about the place, he applyed very ſoft Wooll with hot Oile. Sometimes alſo he vſed Oile with a lyttle Vinegre.

But in ſuch ſort that the colde vertue of the Vinegre was without offence, neuertheleſſe the ſubtilneſſe or perſing vertue did remayne, and two or three times a daye did vnbynde the wounde to ſée if the medicine dyd make any fretting in the Vlcer or ſore. And if it cauſed any gréefe or payne, then he fomented it with Oyle as hot as the patient could endure.

For if it be but warme, it will doe more hurt then good, and much worſe if it be colde, for the colde doth ſtop and hinder out breathing of the member. But the heate doth reſolue and make thinner. &c.

As for the vſe of water, it muſt be in ſuch ſort vſed that at no tyme in the curation it touch the Vlcer. Therefore when it doth chaunce that there remaineth any cluttered or congeled blood to be taken away out of the wound, it muſt be done with Oile.

And for an example, Galen reciteth an hiſtory of one which being hurt, was foure dayes without the féeling of any payne, and when he dyd ſée that there was no inflamation, he went abrode about certeine earneſt buſineſſe which he hadde to doe, the weather being very cold

ry colde and tarved somewhat long, then he returned to his house with great griefe and paine, euen to the very nape of his necke.

Then Galen being called after that he did see the payne that the patient was in, made fomentation with hot Oile all about the payned place, and applyed great quantitie of Woll moysined in Oyle, and the liquid medicines made with Euphorbium and Castorum, and by this meanes the payne was eased, and after that he had slept, all the accidents dyd cease.

Therefore it is very profitable to apply the Woll very warme, and so continue it whether it be applyed with Oyle, or Oyle and Vineger, which may well be done, if you apply also vpon it dyre Woll.

And if it be in the winter, the patient must kepe his house vntyll the fifth or firth day of his griefe. For if he be free from inflamation vntyll the seuenth daye, and that he feele no manner of payne or griefe, then he is without daunger.

Also you shall kepe in memory that in this manner of cure, cold Oyle and astringent is contrary. But ther must be vsed the subtilest Oyle that may be gotten, as very olde Oyle, for lacke of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Vineger, or other such proper medicine, Galen doth teach to take in theyr rome, Propolis being very newe, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or else of the iuice of Tithimal, with new Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Oyle with Leuen, dissolued in verye sharpe Vinegre, and the Oyle must be very olde.

The floures that are to be vsed to make Pultasis, or Cataplasmus off, are Farina, Fabarum, Orobi, id est erui Lolij. Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorū polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus be not onely good in boysterous people, but also to all others, whether there be any inflamation or no.

For lack of these aforesayde medicines you may vse

these Cataplasmus following, that is to say, Propolis being new, Liquid & fat, & apply it vpon the wound, sometyme with Leuen alone & sometimes with both, & sometime with meale of Orobis & Leuen, but ỹ Leuen must be very olde, & contrariwise the Propolis must be newe. If it be olde, you must soften it with Oile by the fire, or in the Sunne, or else you may vse the iuce of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Vinagre must be very sharppe wherewith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicines which may sone be hadde in a readinesse for lacke of others, which at necessitie Galen dyd vse in woundes of Nerues.

By this you shall note then ỹ the medicines which be applyed in woundes of Nerues, in what manner so euer it be, ought to be actually hot, and for the punctures or prickinges of Tendones, the medicine which is made of Euphorbium and olde Oyle, in the fourme of a Liquid cerat, is very good and proper.

And with the sayde medicine Galen dyd heale one which was hurt in a tendone, within the space of foure dayes.

Then there was one that (seeing the good successe that he hadde with Euphorbium and Oile) thought to take an example by the sayde curation, and dyd vse new Euphorbium, wherof dyd follow great heat and paine with corrosion in the Vlcer, insomuch that he was constrayned to call Galen to remedy it, the which by fomentation of Oile & Vinagre dyd appease the paine and diminish the accidents, wherefore it doth appeare (as before hath bene sayde) that you muste not neglect to haue the knowledge of the faculties and kindes of approued medicines, and of them which will sone lose theyr strength, from the others which doe keepe and maintaine long tyme.

For Euphorbium is one of these kindes that will

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lose his heate very sone, which is easy (by the colour) to be knowen. For if it be newe, it is of an ashy coulour. But if it be olde, it is of a pale or yelow coulour, and for that cause it is very dry, and will hardly be dissolued in newe Oyle, for in the mingling it dothe drinke vp the Oyle incontinent, wherefore to dissolue it wel, it must not be mingled togither with Oyle all at one tyme, but labored in a morter by lyttle and lyttle, for feare of running togithers.

Euphorbium is one of the simples which will sone lose his heat, and doth not kepe long, which is known easely onely by the coulours without tasting of it.

Truely when it is olde, it is not of an Ashy coulour as it is when it is newe, but it doth declyne toward a pale or yelowish coulour, and if it be newe, in the tasting of it, it will be so hot that it will burne the tongue: but if it be olde, you shall fele no greate heate in it. Neuertheles, Euphorbium doth kepe his vertue longer then Tapsia, for Tapsia in one yeare loseth his strength very much, and in two yeares loseth his strength vtterly, and is good for nothing.

But Euphorbium if he be good when he is newe, that is to say, if he be hot and burning as before sayde, he will last three yeares, sometymes foure yeares and to the fifth, but the first he doth lose all his force and strēgth. For which cause Galen dyd vse oftē times old Oyle without wax, for because ỳ the Euphorbium was of fiue or vi. yeares of age. So ỳ the vse of ỳ Euphorbiū cannot be comprehended by waight, for when it is newe, ye must put twise so much Oile, e three tymes so much ware, and if it be olde, the more Oyle shalbe put to it and the lesse ware.

Wherefore if you will make the foresayde medicament in forme of a Liquid cerat, you shall put foure times so much Oyle as ware. But if you will make it in forme of a Plaister, you shall put thereto as much

Oile as Wax, & principally if the wax be olde & drye. For if the wax be newe, you shall not neede so much Oyle, and lesse in Summer then in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say, a Cerat or Ciroene, you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in Oile, then ad to the vi. part of Euphorbium, and temper it, as aforesayde, or else as foloweth.

Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas. 1. Wax, drach. 6. Oile, drach. 5. or 6. And for bicause that the Waxe is not so cleaning and viscus as Rosin or Pitch is, ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, Pitch or Rosin, or of both, and then ye shal not neede so much Oile as you should haue done, if it had bene made onely with Wax. And this is to be noted, that you ought to haue a diligent regard to the moisture or drynesse of the Rosins, for you haue some more dryer then other some, and others againe be more liquid. Of the dryest of these kindes is ẏ which some call Fricta, & others Colophonia. After the same kinde doth folow, ẏ which is brought in Earthen pots, which is vnclaryfied, & when it is claryfied it is like the forenamed Fricta.

There is an other kinde which is called Pityinon phisema, that is to say, German Pitch, which is more dryer then the other two aforesayd, the which Galen dyd iudge not to be vsed in this cure, bicause of his vncleanenesse, but did vse the (aforesayde) Fricta.

There be diuers kindes of these (as before hath ben sayd) of ẏ which some will remayne more liquid then other some, for the Turpentine will remaine most liquid the other doth soone dry, as Strobolina and Abietina, and of these two, the hottest is Strobolina, & next vnto them in heate, is Turpentine.

As for the Rosin of Cipres I do not reken, for Galene neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to Nerues, bicause it is astringant. The best

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and principal of all these kindes of Rosins, is Turpentine, not for his heate, for Strobolina and Abietina (as before hath bene sayd) are hotter.

The which Turpentine Galen dyd vse by experiments, the great vtilitie that was in it to mundifie, to resolue, and to drawe, and is very comfortable to the Nerues: witnesses also thereunto Dioscorides & Anabarzeus.

And when you will haue the Cerat very cleauing, you shall put to the more Rosin (as is aforesayd) and mix it according with the Oile and wax.

The emplaister which Galen did vse.

YOV shall take of Turpentine, and put thereto iij. times so much wax. Then ad to them the xy. parte of Euphorbium, if you know not whether the Euphorbium be eracly hot or no, you must proue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye shall strike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vppon the thigh or arme, & there let it remaine for a certeine time, and if you perceiue that it doth somewhat warme, then is the medicine temperate, and if it do cause no manner of sensible heate, or else that he giue more feruent heate then he ought, it is certaine that the medicine is either to weake or to strong.

The heate may be diminished by addinge the more of Oyle and wax, and also it may be augmented by adding to of the Euforbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicines, the Propolis is the best and most conuenient among all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought to be new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outward part, the thicke vapours, & superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with wax onely to giue thicknesse and forme to playsters, & are not so conueniable in this curation as Propolis is.

Therefore you shall note that in tender & soft complexions, the medicines ought not to be so strong, as

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in strong and boisterous complections. For the Cerat which is mingled with olde Oile is very conueniable in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so it be olde, for the older it is the better, bicause it doth both resolue & attract more then newe, moreouer Sulphur vinum is very good in these aforesayde compositions, and it may be vsed with Terapharmacum. Also Aphronitum may be vsed & Beronictum litrum, so ẏ it be not grauely, which may also be mingled with Tetrapharmacum.

Arsenicum which is called in the Atique tongue, Arenicum, being mingled with Tetrapharmacum is profitable, and for lacke of these you shall vse Sandaracha, as of Lime quenched and vnquenched, washed and vnwashed. But there must be lesse of the vnwashed then of ẏ which is washed: for bicause that it is more sharper then that which is vnwashed.

Now then to haue the perfect knowledge to heale woundes of Nerues, it is needefull to know the ende & intẽcion of the cure, likewise the facultie of simple medicines, the which in this cure ought to draw & resolue without excessiue heate and without great sharpnesse or byting. And likewise it is needefull to know and vnderstande perfectly the Anathomy. And the nature and complexion of the members of the body, and perfectly to vnderstand ẏ difference betwẽne the Tendones membranes and ligaments, for when occasion shall serue to stich any wound, you must not touch the tendones, for the Tendones and the muscles haue coniunction togithers, therefore when the muscles be seperated, there must be very good hẽde taken in the stitching of them, least you cause payne, for if they do indure any payne, it causeth conuolsion, & thẽ afterward turneth to putrifaction, & so all the partes there-abouts doth suffer the lyke accidents, yet neuerthelesse ẏ musculous flesh may well be stitched, as shalbe hereafter sayde.

Therefore

Therefore to haue perfect knowledge of the Tendons, this is to bee vnderſtanded, that there bee two kindes: that is to ſay, the one rounde lyke vnto a corde, for which cauſe the auncient writers haue ſo called them: the others be flatte lyke vnto membranes, whereof ſome paſſe along by the thigh nære vnto the knee. Alſo they are within the palmes of the handes and the ſoles of the fæte.

Now we will returne to the matter, in woundes of Nerues you muſt not make fomentation with hotte water, as the Phiſitions before Galens time did: nor yet vſe Cataplaſmus made with wheat meale, and boyled with Hidrelæum. For Galen made onely fomentation with Oyle, & the medicines aforeſayd, by which meanes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeares, at which time he came from Alexandria into his owne countrey, did inuent and deuiſe the manner to cure the woundes of Nerues: and ſince that time hath done many goodly cures, by the Method and medicines aforeſayd. And now for an example marke this hiſtory which is recited.

Vpon a time (among others) there was a certeine Captaine of warre, the which had a wounde in his thigh, tranſuerſales, the which wounde was of a great depth, that the one ſide was drawen vpward and the other downeward toward the knee, and for to heale the ſayd wounde, Galen did not doubt to ſtitch it in the muſculous parts. Nevertheleſſe he gaue good reſpect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew ỳ the muſcles might well be ſtitched without daunger and not the tendons, albeit that ſome auncient Phiſitions doe ſtitch but only the vpper lippes of the ſkinne, though the wounde be neuer ſo deepe, for they did feare to ſtitch the muſcles, & ther were others which would ſtitch the fleſhie partes of the muſcles, but they were of the vpper part of the wounde and not in the depth.

Wherefore when ther did chaunce any deepe wound being transuersales: he did boldly stitch the musculous parts. As for the other wounds made according to the length of the member, it is not needeful to stitch them, for with good and conuenient roling the musculous parts may well be agglutinated.

Therefore they which be ignoraunt in the Anatomie, doe feare to stitch the membranes with the muscles, but Galen being learned in that matter, did stitch them safely and without daunger, although that the large Tendones are much lyke the membranes, yet for all that, there is difference for the Tendones be more hard & of a groser substaunce then ỳ sayd membranes be. Except it be in the muscles of Abdomen, which the Prince Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in that place they be very tender and subtile, as the membranes bee in all poynts except it be in the streight muscles.

By this it appeareth that the third part of Phisick, which ỳ Greekes cal Chirurgia, that is to say, ỳ which is exercised by handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that is to say, by medicines as to the Apothecary. Diaitetice, by regiment of the lyfe haue nede one of the other: wherefore he which doth take vppon him this profession, ought exactly to be exercised in these three.

After that he first hath had the perfect knowledge of the Theorick, that is to say speculatiue, in the which is taught the Method to cure by reasons and demonstrations, and if he be ignoraunt in any of these he is not worthy to be called a good Chyrurgion, and shall neuer be able to do any thing which shall be to the profits or easement of his Patients.

¶ The composition of medicines for woundes of the Nerues made of mettalls.

Amongst

Amongst the mettals you must anoyde them which are astringaunt, and principally in the prickings of the sinewes.

But the absterssiues, as Aeris squama, and others are profitable. And this must be noted that all mettalls are partly of a grosse and terrene substaunce, bicause that there doth conteine in them much earthye nature, wherefore they doe require to be prepared, to the ende ỹ they may be more subtile. One way to prepare them is this.

First the sayd mettalls ought to bee laboured in a morter, onely with verye strong Vineger, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be so laboured very long.

There be some of the sayde mettalls that will not well be beaten, although they be very long laboured. Neuertheles they may easely be dissolued as Chalcitis, misy & such like, but others may be beaten & reduced in to poulder, as Aeris squama and such others. And this you shall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt, they haue lesse sharpenesse in them, wherefore the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The Pastills or Trocis of Andronis Poluidas and Pacion, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of Sinewes, so that they be dissolued in Sapa, as they ought.

Sapa is made of Must, that is to say sodden wine, but the sayd Must ought to be made of swæt Raisons and not of sower which are Absterssiues and of the latter running of the Tub, the which wine must be boyled vnto the consumption of the halfe, and with the sayde Wine the Pastills may bee dissolued to be applied vnto the Nerues which lye bare.

But when you vse them, you shall take that kinde of Poluidas, for they bee most temperate,

and principally in those bodyes which are temperate and tender, in which bodyes all the kindes of Pastils ought not to be vsed, but medicines according, which we haue already spoken off, and will speake hereafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in three things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exercises, as they which worke much, or lyue idely. Wherefore it followeth that no medicine can be conuenient, in all bodies. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines the one strong, and the other weake: and then when necessitie both require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

Medicines for strong and boysterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte 3. Misyos crudi partes. 2. Chalciteos cruda parte. 1. Ceræ parte. 12. At the beginning when Galen prepared this medicament: he did put to it Arsenicon, & after that when he saw that it was superfluous: he left it out.

Medicine for delycate and tender complections.

Rec. Misyos combusti. Chalcitidis vsti ana. parte. 1. Aeris squamæ partes. 4. Ceræ parte 18.

Medicine for meane complections which Galen did often vse.

Rec. Misyos vsti. Chalcities vstæ. Erugini vstæ ana. parte 1. Aeris squamæ part. 3. Ceræ part. 5.

For to make these medicines, the quantitie of the Oyle ought to exceede the quantitie of the Wax, as if there be viij. ounces of Wax, you shall put xij. ounces

ces of Dyle (which is a pounde after Galen) and the Dyle muſt be lyke the Dyle of Sauen, that is to ſay, of a ſubtile ſubſtaunce, and not aſtringaunt, and the olde Dyle is beſt. Wherefore new Dyle which the Greekes call Homotribes, is neyther good nor conuenient.

After that the mettalls haue beene well beaten long time with vineger: you ſhall adde to of Thus, but it muſt be white and good, then agayne you ſhall beate it with the mettalls, before that you adde to the Cerot, but the quantitie of the Thus ſhall be the halfe of the medicines, for to make the medicine in a meane temperature. And if you wil make it more weak, you ſhall adde to more then the halfe of Thus.

And if you will haue the medicine more ſharper: you ſhal not put to the halfe of Thus in the foreſaid medicine. It is expedient that ye mingle ſome Roſin with the Wax and Dyle, neuertheleſſe you ought to conſider, that if you doe put to it Strobolina, that the medicine will be more ſtronger and ſharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine the medicine will be more ſofter and meane in ſharpeneſſe, and if you will haue it betweene both: you ſhall put to it Abietine or Benjamin larix, which is one of the moyſteſt Roſins, and is of ſubſtaunce lyke vnto lyquid Pitch, which ſome Merchants and Factors ſell for Terebenthine, to them that knowe it not, nor can diſcerne the one from the other.

Yet notwithſtanding ther is great difference which may be eaſely knowne by the taſt and by the ſharpe ſmell which he hath more then Terebenthine, neuertheleſſe their ſtrength doth not differ much.

Wherefore if you wil make your medicine in forme of an Emplaſter: you ſhall mingle with your Wax the vi. part of the ſayd Roſin, which is for a pounde of Wax, two ounces of Roſin, and if it be lyquid and fat, halfe an ounce ſhall ſuffice. And when you will

not make the medicine in forme of an Emplaister, you may leaue out the sayd Rosin, but you may adde to of Galbanum sometimes as much as of Thus according as nede doth require. For when you put to almuch Galbanum as Thus, the medicament is the gentler, & when you will haue it more stronger; you shall put to it but halfe so much Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser weight or quantitie, as if there be iij. dragmes of Thus, and iiij. drams of Galbanum, ỳ medicine shalbe the more mitigatiue and gentle. But if you put to but ij. drams of Galbanum, the medicine will be somewhat stronger. Wherefore in sensible and tender bodyes or Cacochime it is expedient to haue ỳ medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. Then when you will make your medicine to be applyed to the Nerue beeing bare or discouered, you shal not put in so much Galbanum for feare of causing pain, for the Sinewes being bare may not abide any strong medicine.

Among the simples, Vineger is sharpe and very painefull, and for that cause Oyle is applyed with it, and also sometimes Galbanum and for lacke of Galbanum, you may take such greaces that are of subtile substaunce, as of wilde beasts, that is to say of Lions, wilde Boares, Leopards or Beares.

Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Duckes and such other lyke, in their stede you may take of Cockes, Hens or Chickens, but this is to be noted ỳ the greaces of wilde flyinge foules and which doe lyue abrode in the fields, are better then of them which be nourished about the houses, for those which be nourished within or about any houses, are more beauie, and their fat is of a more grose substance and more moyst, for bicause that they are shut vp, and haue no scope to fly or runne as the others doe, for the exercise and stirring of their bodyes doth lyghten & make fine their

grose

groſe humours. When you will haue your medicine of the thickenes of a Cerot: then muſt be added to the third or fourth part of Wax, or if the greace be very moyſt: you may put to the one halfe of wax, & ſo after ſuch ſort as ſhall be thought good, but if the greace be meane betweene both, that is to ſay neither too dry nor too moiſt, you ſhall adde to ẏ third part of wax, the which Cerot, ſhalbe profitable for many purpoſes, and is called Diaſteaton, that is to ſay, made with tallowe and greace.

The Medicine which is called Dieuphorbium.

WE haue ſpoken heretofore of the qualytie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what ſort it will keepe, and how in time he loſeth his ſtrength, and how he muſt be knowen by his coulour and ſubſtaunce. Now we will intreat of the medicines which are compounded with the ſayd Euphorbium, and is made as followeth.

Rec. Euphorbij, parte 1. Ceræ partes 3. Olei partes, 4.

To the compoſition of this medicine, the wax ought to be triple, that is to ſay, iij. times ſo much in reſpect as of the Euphorbium and the Oyle the iiij. part, but the Euphorbium muſt be new and good. The vſe of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerues, and eſpecially when it is feared that the wound will cloſe vp, therefore it is neceſſarye to haue a reſpecte to the ſtrength of ẏ medicine, for if it be to weake the quantitie of Euphorbium may be augmented, ſomtimes ther may be added to the half of Euphorbium, & ſomtimes aſmuch as of wax or more. Namely if ẏ Euphorbium be olde, for it muſt be according to ẏ ſtrēgth of ẏ patiēt.

But

But if the medicine be to ſtrong, you may weaken it by adding to of ſome Oyle, or els to make an other more weaker according to the forme & manner afore-ſayd. And if you will know when the medicine is to ſtronge: you ſhall marke theſe ſignes that followe, that is to ſaye, if the Patient feleth greate heate with Eroſion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking paine be more raiſed up then it ought to be, or if the ſide of the ſaid prick haue any inflamation.

Therefore for to chuſe apt & conuenient medicines, it is needful to make the compoſition in the which ther is put iij. times ſo much Wax as new Euphorbium, the which is more ſtronger then the other. If there be fiue times ſo much Wax, the compoſition ſhalbe more weake and gentle. And if there be foure times ſo much Ware, the compoſition ſhalbe meane betwen both. And if you wil haue your vnguents ſuch as ỳ Phiſitions call Acopa, that is to ſay, taking away of wearineſſe or payne: you ſhall put to foure times ſo much Oyle as Ware. But if you will haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot, you ſhall put to double of Oyle to the Wax, and if the Wax be dry, you ſhall put to of Oyle two parts and a halfe, which is to ſay, for one pound of Wax, two pound and halfe of Oyle. And if you will make it playſter-wiſe, there muſt be added as much Wax as Oyle, namely if the weather be temperate. And if the Wax be to olde & dry, and that the weather be colde, there muſt be somewhat more Oyle then Wax. But if the Ware be newe and moyſt, and the weather hotte: there muſt be somewhat more Ware then Oyle, that is to ſay, for one pound of Ware .viii. ounces of Oyle, and in the compoſition of the medicine for the better minglyng of the Oyle and Wax together you ſhal adde to ſome Roſin, and principally of Terebenthine or in ſtede Colophonia, and if you doe adde

aſmuch

almuch of it as of ware, the Pitch doth make the consistance of the Cerot, and note, that which is most liquidest, is the best, euen in lyke sorte as of the Rosins. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebēthine, it shall suffise to put in the third parte, in respect of the Ware.

When Galen dyd compound any medicine, wherein is Rosin and War, it is to be vnderstanded that he ment not that which was dry and olde, but such kindes of Rosin and war that were of a meane substance, for else being mingled with the others will sone dry and lose they^r strength, and that for two causes. The first by the intemperature of heate of the weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis, it is no other thing but white war, and it is more conueniable in plaisters & Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galen dothe account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is most conuenient of all the Rosins in the foresayde playsters and Cerots.

Medicines made of Simples which wil dissolue.

These Simples which folow are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and wherof Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may be boyled with moist thinges, as with water, Wine and Vineagre.

The simples which are these that follow, Propolis, war, Rosin, Ladanum and Seuum, that is to say, Talow, and Galbanum, which must be prepared in a double vessell commonly called Balneum Mariæ, which is almuch to say, in putting of the foresayde simples within some vessell, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water vpon the fire. There are also simples that will aswell dissolue without fire as with fire, in moist thinges as Gutta Ammoniaci, the licour of Sagapeni, Panacis,

Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte, i.

You ought to take good hede that your Propolis be neyther dry nor olde, but for lacke of the other, you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in waight and the other Simples must be new & liquid.

A nother of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta i. Picis. i. pound. Oppoponacis. 4. vnces, the Pitch must be boyled with Vinagre. Et fiat.

These medicines afore named are good in punctures of Neruesand for byting of mad Dogs, & principally for a wound made by any venemous beast, by the reason that they are percing, & do kepe the sides of the woũd from shutting togither by the which meanes ẏ venim which lyeth within, shal ẏ more easely be drawen out. But for bicause that the said medicines are strong, you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodyes.

And if the sayd diseases, doe chaunce in tender and delicate people, as women and little children, then they must be liquified with some kinde of Dyle, or resolutiue Vnguent, namely Amaricum and Oppobalsamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in stede of these Susinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be hadde, you shall take Dyle. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum recinum and Rhaphaninum, for surely there is aboũdance of this afore-sayde in Alexandria, & also through all Egipt. But ther is not to be founde Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Dile if it be put in the afore-sayde medicament, there is no dout but that it will be much more stronger and better to kepe open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicine withal, you may take Sagapenum dissolued in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces,

being

being very olde so that they be sharp, & of a subtile substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox, or else of wylde Duckes.

Or else these greases following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Gote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greases be, the more sharper, and namely the grease of a Hog the which is more soft and moyst then all the aforesayd. And of the lyke nature is Wine and Wineagre and Marow, but of all Marowes, the best is the marow of a Hart, or of a Calfe. Of these aforesayd medicines Galen doth counsayle to haue in a redinesse, the which he dyd alwayes vse in punctures of Nerues, wherewith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

FOR bicause that Pigions dung is sharp, it must be vsed in ỹ stead of Euphorbium, neuertheless it is of a more subtile substance then Euphorbium, wherefore it is more conuenient in strong and boysterous people, as rusticall bodyes dyed with labours, Galen sometymes dyd mingle metalls togithers beaten in Wineagre in the forme (as before hath bẽ said) & by ỹ meanes the medicine was made more sharp, euen as though he had put in Verdegrece.

Of medicines called Diabotanum, that is to say, made of herbes.

GALEN the interpreter of Phisicke, and learned in all thinges, would omit nothing which dyd appertain to the curation of woundes of Nerues, for which cause he hath taught diuers manners of curations, to the ende that if the one should fayle, they should haue others at all times when nẽd required, & also when vpon ỹ suddaine a Chirurgiõ

is called to visit any Patients, whereas the Simples requisit cannot be gotten, therefore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to cõpound medicines for woũds of Nerues with herbes in steade of the mettalls afore sayde.

First the sayde Galen dyd compound medicines for wounded Nerues, of those hearbes which were of a subtile substãce, that is to wit, of Dictamus, Amaracus, and Malus terræ which is Aristolochiæ, moreouer he dyd make some in the which he dyd put in Maron amaricum, which is Margerõ, Polium argemonæ, which is called Aigrimony, Chamapitis id est vina artetica centaurium Radicis omnium, Aristolochiarum, Draconculi, Ficus agrestis, Brionia, Althea, Iridis, Acori mei Asari phouideſt Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All the which herbes and rotes afore named Galen hath wrytten and declared in his bookes of Simples. And this you shal note, that bicause they haue a bitterish taſt without abstersion or immoderate sharpnesse, they are conuenient in woundes of Nerues, and how they ought to be vsed, marke this that foloweth.

First they must be dryed, then stamped and beaten very fine, then searced through a fine searce. For if it be of a grose substance, it is not conuenient in wounds of Nerues, which doth require the most subtile & finest that may be, (as before hath bene sayd) then after that these herbes and rotes be finely poudred, they must be mingled with Wax and Oyle, in such sort as we haue sayde of Euphorbium.

Compoſitions for woundes of the Nerues, which the Greekes call Politeleis, that is to ſay, ſumpteous.

IT is not onely profitable to haue the knowledge to compound medicines of the ſimples aforeſaid, but others ſumpteous and of great price, for although that they be but ſeldome vſed, yet neuertheles it fortuneth ſometimes, that if you haue a great number of medicines, you ſhal ſcãt pleaſe the Patient, for he will haue them made of ſuch Simples as are very ſumptuous. As for an example Galen maketh mention of a very riche man which he doth not name, in his firſt booke of the knowledge of the iudgement of the pulſe, and this third booke. The which rich man dyd by all the meanes poſſible he could approue to heale a maligne Vlcer vpon one of his ſeruants, then when he dyd ſee that he could not heale it, he did commit it into Galens hands, & after that he perceiued ỹ Galen had healed it: he dyd deſire him to giue him the receipt of the medicine wherwith he dyd heale his foreſayd ſeruant. The ſayd rich man did not conſider that ther are many kindes of maligne Vlcers, but thought wt one medicine to heale al manner of Vlcers, yet neuertheleſſe Galen did giue to him the foreſaid receipt. But when he had the compoſition, he ſayd go thy wayes and giue thy recept to beggers, and let me haue an other more coſtlyer and of richer Simples.

And alſo at a nother tyme when he could not heale a Childe that had a certaine infirmitie about his eare (wt his owne medicine which he vſed without method the childes parents did ſend for Galen, and afterwards he met with one by chaunce, of whome he dyd vnderſtand that the ſayd Childe was healed, he was very deſirous to know what manner of medicine Galen vſed.

Then conſidering that he had ſeene many that haue

bene wounded, both in Nerues and other places, & hauing theyr fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrarywise he dyd understand that none of them which Galen dyd dresse dyed, nor were in daunger of death, but that spedely dyd helpe them: he demaunded the receipt of the same manner of sumptuous or odoriferous Unguent for wounds of Nerues, then Galen dyd giue to him many receipts faithfully dyspesed, with the which he healed many that had wounds in the Nerues, for ỳ which he gaue Galen great prayse, and gaue him most harty thanks for giuing of them so liberally, for which cause he dyd present Galen with a present, the recipts which he gaue him were these that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Mary, ana. drach. 40.

Certeinly these Simples are odoriferous and subtile, he would not put in Amaracum, bicause it had not a good smel, also at Rome it was very hard to be found, as of Marum.

You must beate these Simples very fine and serce them as before hath bene sayde, and then temper them with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalsame, and Tyrrhenique Wax, which Cerot is made of viii. parts of Wax, and ten parts of Oppobalsame.

The composition of the receipt is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalsame, partes. 10. adde to of the best Turpentine parte. 1. the Terebēthine, is added to in the ende, and if you will haue the medicine cleauing, and of a reasonable forme, you may ad to also of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen did vse the Cerot which the Grækes call Mirepsice, and the Unguents which the Romains call Vuguentū spicatum, & Phuliatum,

Phuliatum, in adding to the xij. part of Pompholigoes washed, which must be prepared with Terrhenique, Wax, and burnt Nardus in a double vessell, which is vulgarly called Balneum mariæ, & all unguents ought to be prepared after the lyke sort.

In punctures of Nerues the most sharpest medicines are most conuenient, bicause they kepe the wounde open, but in wounds of Nerues discouered, it is conuenient to vse medicines which haue a meane astriction with resolute vertue and without biting, as Amomum, Spicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

The composition of medicines by other Phisitions which Galen maketh mention off.

THere was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerues, neuertheleſſe some haue since his time but without distinction and good order. Among other a Phisition of his time did prepare one as followeth.

Rec. Ceræ 6. ounces. Olei ounces 9. Myseos ounces 6. Chalcitidis drach. 1. Aeris squama ounces 2. and a halfe. Thuris halfe an ounce. Galbani. 1. ounce.

The simples which may be lyquified, that is to say, the Ware and the Galbanum after that they be resolued: you shall mixe them with the mettalls, first being beaten very fine with strong Vineger. Galen neuer knew the Authour of this composition, and sayth that he neuer found it neither in Asclepiades Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in Andromacus. Albeit that the auncient Phisitions did compounde good medicines.

Another

Another of Adromachus.

The which is good as Aſclepiades doth write for wounds in Nerues and Muſcles contuſions and gallyngs, and for any member being broken, there may be made with it alſo Collires, for diſeaſes of the eyes, and is a good remedy for payne of the head and for all griefes.

Rec. Argenti ſpuma, Ceræ ana drach. 144. Ammoniaci. drach. 72. Terebenthine drach. 36. Lanæ ſuccidæ combuſtæ drach. 12. Aeris ſquamme, Thuris Ariſtolochiæ ana drach. 8. Olei recini hemi. 3.

The manner to prepare it is thus. Firſt you ſhall boyle the Oyle and Litarge together, after that adde to the Ware and the Turpentine, & when it hath boyled till it come to a reaſonable conſiſtaunce: you ſhall adde to Ammoniacum. Note that this medicine is not conuenyble in punctures of Nerues, for bicauſe it is aſtringeant. Neuertheleſſe it may be vſed where the Nerues and tendones be diſcouered. And if there be any inflamation: it muſt be lyquified with Oyle of Roſes, and there be none, it may be lyquified with olde Oyle, Recinum Chamamelium and others which are for ſoft and tender bodyes, and for the ſtrong and boiſterous: you ſhall vſe ſtrong Oyle, as Oleum Radicis, Ficus, Aggreſtis, Brioniæ, Aſari, Dracunculi, Ariſtolochia and Panacis, but the Ariſtolochia and Panacis are moze ſtrong then the others.

¶ Another compoſed by Claudius Philoxenus Chirurgion for the foreſayd griefes.

Rec. Argenti ſpumæ, Ceræ ana drach. 160. Ammoniaci. drach. 80. Propoleos. drach. 40. Terebenthine, Reſine, Siccæ, Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach. 16. Lanæ ſuccide combuſtæ. Squamæ Stomomatis ana drach.

drach. 8. Oppoponacis drach. 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

A reddiſh medicine of Halieus

Rec. Argenti ſpumæ, Ceræana, drach. 100. Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Minij, Cinoptici, ana drach. 8. Olei ſexta 1.

This Emplaiſter is good in greene wounds, and for wounds of the Nerues, and for Vlceres of the eyes, which be hard to cicatrice: to reſolue all hardnes, and principally of the Paps or Breaſts. It is likewiſe good for biting of madde dogs, & for the ſtinging of dragons and the venimous fiſh called in Greeke Trigon Thalaſsia, and in Latine Paſtinaca Marina. Aſclepiades doth write that it is onely for woundes and maketh no mention for punctures of Nerues although it will ſerue in both.

Another Catagmatique medicine compoſed by Moſcheon.

Rec. Argenti ſpumæ, minam 1. which is 160. drac. Picis aride. drach. 160. Seue vitulinę drach. 160. Reſine Terebenthine. drach 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cerę, drach. 40. Eruginis Oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach. 8. Olei ricini hemi. 1. Aceti hemi. 1. Licorice cicamini hemi. 1. Picis liquid ciath. 3.

The manner to boyle this Argument is thus. Firſt you ſhal boyle the Litarge and the Oyle together, then adde to the Calmes greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be ſtirred continually till they be incorporated. Then you ſhall put to it the Pitch, the wax and the Turpentine, and conſequently the others, which muſt be boyled in forme of an Emplaiſter, after that you ſhall adde to the Galbanum, Eruge, and Oppoponax, diſſolued in Vineger, then ye ſhall take

the lycour of Cicamini, and the lyquid Pitch, and boile them in another vessell, and when they be melted together, and somewhat thicke: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire agayne, till they come to a perfect consistaunce.

Then you shall let it stepe in white wine the space of iij. dayes, after you may strike it vppon a lynnen cloth to vse as an Emplaister.

This Emplayster is very good in greene woundes and for cutting and contusion of Nerues, for a fracture with a wound and with conuenient ligature doth cause calles to ingender in bones, it is lykewise good in the beginning of an hidropsie, for contusion of the Testicles, for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the throte called of Greekes Bronchocilas, to be briefe this is a right excellent medicine.

FINIS.

Heere beginneth the fourth booke of the Theraperticke of Claude Galen Prince of Phiſicke.

WE haue ſayd that there is a kinde of diſeaſe, that is called ſolution of continuitie which commeth into all parts of the body of mankinde. Howbeit it hath not one name in thē al. For ſolution of continuite in the fleſhie part is called vlcer, in the bone a fracture. The Greeks call it Catagma. In the ſinew, conuulſion, the Greekes call it Spaſma. There be other kindes of ſolutions of continuitie, that the Greekes call Apoſpaſma, Rhegma, and Thlaſma. That is to ſay, Thlaſma in the lygament, Apoſpaſma and Rhegma in the veſſels and muſcles, becauſe of any vyolent ſtroake or grieuous fall, or any other great motion.

The ſolution of continuitie called Ecchimoſis in Greeke commeth moſt often with concuſſion & ruption. Sometime ſolution of continuitie commeth by opening of the Orifices of ỹ veynes in Greeke named Anaſtomaſis. Alſo it commeth becauſe that the Greekes call it Diapediſis. Other ſolutions of continuitie happeneth of Eroyſion in Greeke called Anabroſis. But it is a diſpoſitiō alredy medled & compoſed with an other kinde of diſeaſe that conſiſteth in the quantitie of the parts, as before hath bene ſhewed, when we haue ſpoken of hollowe vlceres which proceede of two cauſes, that is to ſay of Erciſion and of Eroyſion.

It is notorious in what manner Erciſion commeth. If Eroyſion abound inwardly it is cauſed of Cacochimia. If outwardly it is done eyther by ſtrong medicine or by fire. It behoueth then as before is ſayd to take heede diligently and diſcerne the ſimple diſeaſes from the compound.

For to a ſimple diſeaſe a ſimple healyng is due, and to a compoſed diſeaſe a healyng vnſimple. Alſo we haue ſayd before what Method muſt be kept for to heale the compoſed diſeaſes. Howbeit it is not inough to know the generalitie of the ſaid Method, but behoueth to be exerciſed in all the parts thereoff, ſeing that in the ſame is neede (by manner of ſpeaking) of ſundrye perticular Methods, bicauſe that euery kinde of diſeaſe hath his owne Method. Then that which reſteth of the curation of vlceres muſt be performed in this booke taking the beginning heere.

Euerye vlcere is either ſimple and alone without other diſpoſition or affection beginning with it, either precedent, or ſubſegement, or it is with ſome other diſpoſition or diuers, whereoff ſome haue not all onely exited the ſayd vlcere but haue augmented it. The other are without the which the ſayd vlcere may not be cured and of them haue we treated heere before.

We ſhall treat in this preſent booke the diſpoſitions which augmenteth the vlcere, in the which lieth double counſell of curation, that is to ſay, eyther to take the ſayd diſpoſitions all wholly out of the body, or to ſurmount the incommoditie that aboundeth in it. The which thing may be eaſely done, if the diſpoſition be lyttle. But if it be great the vlcere maye not come to cicatrice vntill that remedy be put to the ſayd diſpoſition whereby we muſt diligently conſider what the ſaid affections and diſpoſitions be, and how many in number, in taking our beginning as is afore ſayd.

Euery vlcere is be it alone or with hollowneſſe requireth & demaundeth that the fleſh ſubiect be natural and that there be nothing betweene the lippes and extremities that ought to be conglutinate, which often times happeneth, ſo that haire, a Spider thred, matter, Oyle, or ſuch lyke thing letteth the knitting.

And thoſe things are as Simptomes and accidents

of

of the sayd vlceres which if they be present may hinder and let the curation, if they be not, they lette not: but the disposition of the flesh subiecte, is cause of that which followeth. For with the same flesh and by the same the lyppes that were a sunder are closed, and the hollownesse filled. It behoueth then that the sayd flesh be kindely, bicause that these two things may wel and commodiously be made perfecte, then shall it be kindely if it kepe it selfe temperately, the which thing is common to all other parts.

Whereby it behoueth that the flesh subiect be wholy temperate, as wel to close the vlceres as to fill them with flesh, but is itinough of that? Must noty blod that gathereth to it be good also, & moderate in quantitie?

We thinketh this to be true, for it lacketh asmuch that the corrupt blode be as wholesome for the closing, and as to fulfill the flesh, as sometime it maketh Erosion and exulcere the body. And if it be ouer aboundant in quantitie it engendereth excrements in the fores, and as is aforesayde hindereth. and letteth the curation.

And also there be three manners of vlceres difficile for to be healed. The first manner aboundeth by the intemperance of the flesh subiect. The second by the vice and ill qualytie of the blode gathering to it. The third for the ouer great measure and quantitie of the sayd blod. Ought not the diuision to be made thus, or otherwise, that is to say, the cause wherefore some vlcers are stubborne & difficile to be healed is for the mistemperaunce of the flesh vlcerate, or for the gathering of humours.

Yet agayne, the mistempered flesh ought to be deuised in two differences. The first is when the subiect flesh is out of nature in an onely qualytie. The second is when with the euill qualitie it hath tumour against nature.

The flowing of humours is deuided in two differences, that is to say, in the qualitie of gathering the humors & in the quantitie. Sometime diuers of the said dispositions are medled together, and sometime all.

But the Method for to cure them altogether ought not to be giuen but each one by it selfe.

The second Chapter.

Also if the distemperaunce of the flesh be dry & filthy, moderate it with bathing and wetting in temperate water. But at al & as many times ỳ this remedy shalbe vsed, the ende of the bathing and wetting shalbe forthwith that the particle becommeth ruddie and rise in a lumpe. Then cease the bathing and moysting. For if ye bath any more you shall close the humor againe that was loosed out. And so ye shal profit nothing. Likewise the moystning faculties of medicines ought bee greater then is accustomed in a whole parte. If the flesh be more moyst, then naturall habitude. Ye must haue regard to the contrary for ỳ faculties of medicines ought to be desiccatiue, and in no wise to vse any water. But if you must wash the sore take Wine or Posca, that is to say Oxicratum, or the decoctiō of some sharp hearbe. Likewise ye shal cole the pride of the flesh that is too hotte, and heat that which is too colde.

Ye shall knowe such intemperatures partly by the colour, and partly by touching, and partly by feelyng the diseased. For sometime they feele great heat in the partie, sometime manifest coldenesse, and delyght them in hot or colde medicines. And sometime appeareth rednesse and sometime whitenes. But it is an impertinent thing to this worke to distinguish these things. In the which worke we shew not Method to know the affections, but for to heale them. In such wise that by one consequence of words we be come vnto the sayd Method to know ỳ affections. Retourn we then to our purpose.

If any partes are vlcerated with swelling against kinde,

kinde, first the swellyng must be cured, what oughte to be the curation of all swellyng we shall say heereafter. Presently we shall treate of which is conuict and common to the curations of vnkinde humours or swellyngs with the vlceres. If the lyppes of the vlcers are discoloured onely, or somewhat hardened they must be cut vnto whole flesh. But when such disposition or affection hath to proceed further ther must be had delyberation, to know if all ẏ part discoloured & hardened vnkindely ought to be cut, or if it ought to be cured by long space of time. And without any doubt in such case it is necessary to know the patients wil. For some had rather to be long in healing then to suffer incision. And other are redy to endure all things, so ẏ they may be soone healed. Likewise heere shall be spoken of the curation of euil humors ẏ gathereth in the parts of the sore places, inasmuch & bicause ẏ it is an humor gnawing about succorosife. But inasmuch as it is a wicked humor or ouer increasing in quantitie, ẏ curing thereof shall be spoken off in his owne place. Then when ẏ humors that gathereth in ẏ vlcerate parts is not very far off, neither in quantitie nor in qualitie, it behoueth to diuert & driue away, ẏ is in restraining & to cole ẏ heat of the parts ẏ are before ẏ sore place. Like mãner ye must begin ẏ ligature at ẏ vlcerate part, in leading it toward the whole part as Hipocrates willeth in ẏ fracture of bones. Also ẏ the salues ẏ are laid to ẏ said vlcers must be more vndrying thẽ they that are laid to a single sore. And if ẏ flux or rũning wil not stop wͭ salues seeke the cause of the said flux, & take it away. If the flux come by weaknes of ẏ member ẏ receiueth it, ẏ said weakenesse must be cured. And such curations shalbe proper for the vlcerate part. But if the cause of the flux be thorow ẏ aboundance of the blood, or of the ill disposition of all the body, or of any of the superiour partes, you must first take away the said causes.

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The weakenes of ꝑ part forth of which abundãce of iuice doth flow, commeth whole of the intemperancy and not altogither. Whereoff it followeth that the Vlcerate flesshe, is onely intemperate and not weake & feeble, and sometyme it chaunceth both the one and the other. For the great intemperancy is the cause of the imbecilitie of the affected part, the which intemperancy is cured as is aforesayd, in refrigerating the heate, humecting the dry, warming the cold, and desiccating the moist. And if the place be to colde and moyst togither, the medicines must be in warming and drying togyther, & so of the other intemperances, in putting away euery qualitie that surmounteth by his contrary. The reason is: Euery thing that behaueth it selfe well, is according to nature, not onely in liuing things, but in plants and also in all other thinges, there is an equalytie, which the Greekes call Simmetron, and without excesse of all vicious humours. For the thing where nothing can be taken fro or put to, neyther any part, or any quality, it is all perfect in one equalitie: contrarywise the thinge that must haue taken fro it, or elis somewhat added to it, is not in a naturall and perfect estate. Wherefore it is not possible to cure rightly but in taking away that which is excesse, and putting to it that which lacketh.

In another place we must speake of the ouermuch or lack of things, but when any qualitie is ouermuch, it is necessary that the other quality contrary to him, ouercome him againe, and the corruption of humours or intemperãcy, be remoued in restoring the sayd qualitie that wanted, for in eshing that which was to hot, thou shalt restore that which lacketh, & diminish that which was to much abundant. Thus it is necessary that the curation of the thinges that are put far from theyr naturall habitation, by some intemperancy, be made perfect againe by things of contrary vertue.

And

And thus the flesh or any part thereoff wherein is flux of humors, because of weakenesse, ought to be made in this manner, (as is sayde before,) and when the intemperancy is cured, then procede to the cure of the vlcer, first curing the intemperancy, as if it hadde come without the vlcer: By the which thing it is manifest that all such curation is not proper to the Vlcer, but to the intemperancy.

Likewyse if any flux of humours happen to the vlcerate partes, as well by the occasion of any particuler member, as of all the body, whereunto the blod or any ill humours doe resort, fyrst remedy must be had either to the particle that is cause of the flure, or else to the whole body.

Thus then we shall cure first, the varices that are often resorting vnto the Vlcered place, before you cure the Vlcer, & then afterward you may the easyer cure the Vlcer. Likewise in them that haue a disease in the splene or in any other notable part, fyrst it behoueth to cure the sayd part, and then after to procede to the curation of the Vlcer, howbeit none of ỳ curations hereoff is proper to the Vlcer but some other affects or dyspositions, that eyther engendreth the Vlcer, or ỳ nourisheth or conserueth it.

The third Chapter.

BVT Now I thinke it tyme to define that ther is no indication of outwarde or (as they terme it,) of primitiue causes of curation, but the indication of curation to haue his beginning of ỳ affects selfe. But those thinges that ought to be done particularly are founde out eyther of that which the indication sheweth, eyther of the nature of the affected part, or of ỳ tẽperature of ỳ ayre, or other lyke things, but to speake briefely, no Indication may be taken of

thinges that be not yet come. But for as much as we ought to knowe the affect, that is not manifeſt vnto vs by reaſon or wit, we are often conſtrayned to enquire of the externe and primitiue cauſe. For this occaſion the vulgare people ſuppoſeth, that the ſayd primitiue cauſe is Indication of curation, which is altogither otherwiſe. As it appeareth likewiſe, in thoſe, where the affect may be exactly knowen.

For if Ecchymoſis, or an Vlcer, or Eriſipilas, or putrifaction, or Phlegmon, be in any part, it is a ſuperfluous thing to inquire the effycient cauſe of theſe dyſeaſes, except they be remayning. For in ſo doing we ſhall cure that thinge which is already finiſhed: and ſhall prohibit the efficient cauſe to proceede any further. But if the ſayde efficient cauſe which produced the effect, hath no longer byding there, then we ſhall remoue away the affecte. For to put away the cauſe that is not there, it were impoſſible. For curation apperteyneth to the thing preſent, as prouidence to the thing to come. For that thing which doth not now hurt, neyther is to be feared that it wyll hurt hereafter, is out from both the offices of the art, that is to ſay, from curation, and prouidence. Wherefore in ſuch things there ought to be no ſearching of any indication, neither yet to cure, nor to prouide, (as is ſayde before:) notwithſtanding the knowledge of the primitiue cauſe, is profitable to vs in things vnknowen.

Neuertheleſſe the Emperickes take ſometyme the primitiue cauſe as part of the courſe of the diſeaſe, that the Grækes call Sindrome, wherein they haue obſerued and experimented the curation, as in that that hath bene hurt with a mad dogge or venemous beaſtes. Thus doth alſo ſome Dogmatiſtes, which doth affirm to cure ſuch dyſeaſes by experience onely without rationall Indication, for they take the cauſe primitiue, as part of all the Syndrome and vniuerſall courſe: but

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the primitiue cause serueth nothing to the Indication of curyng, although it be profitable to know of the nature of the disease, to them that haue not knowne the nature of venemous beastes, by vse and experience, and thereoff taketh Indication curatiue, truely the outward cause of curation being knowen, dothe nothing profit to the Indication, but to the knowledge of the present affect. For put we the case that we know that the venome of a Scorpion is of a colde nature, and for that cause, as of a colde thing I take Indication for the remedy: how be it the case is such, that I haue no signe, whereby I doe vnderstand that the body is hurt of a Scorpion: it is manifest that if I doe knowe that the body is hurt of a Scorpion, that then I would inforce me to warme al the whole body and allo the part affected, without abyding for any experiẽce, in taking mine Indication of the nature of the thing.

We haue declared in the booke of Medicamentes, wherein it behoueth them to be exercised, that wil take any profit of these present commentaries, no such faculty can be found without experience. Truely it should be a gift of felicitie, if any hauing the sight of Litargerium, Castorium, or Cantarides, forthwith to vnderstande theyr vertues. For lyke as in all thinges is committed errour, aswell by those that excede, as by those that lacke, so here (as the prouerbe is among the Grœkes,) this Thiapauson, that is to say, they differ among themselues.

Also they affyrme that the vertue of medicines is not yet knowen, and that after so great experience, and the other that suppose and saye, that the sayde vertues be knowne onely by experience. The first speaketh vndyscretely, if that be a thing Imprudent to affyrme a thing impossible, and the other be altogither stupidious, sturdy, & folish. But for this present time we wil say no more, bicause I haue spoken more plainly in the

third booke of Temperaments, and also in the booke of Medicaments. Neuertheleſſe for the knowledge of diſeaſes, ſome primitiue cauſes are profytable, but after that the preſent diſeaſe is altogether knowen, then the cauſe primitiue is totally vnprofitable.

Now we haue declared that it doth not become vs to meddle and confounde bothe the doctrines together, but the Empirikes ought to be ſpoken by themſelues, and the rationalls by themſelues. We muſt now call to mynd bicauſe we haue purpoſed in this preſent commentary, to entreate of the doctrine Rational, although to ſome thinges that we doe ſay, we doe not adde abſolutely that all be not true, but onely after the ſentence of the Methodicall ſort: but that euery man ought to adde and reaſon that thing by himſelfe.

And at this time we haue ſayd that ther is no cauſe primitiue, which is profitable to the Indication curatiue, although it ſerueth well to the knowledge of the diſeaſe. And we confeſſe that the cauſe primitiue, is part of the Sindrome, and of all the Empirickes courſe, that they cure all diſeaſes, by reaſon and by experience. But in all that we ſhall ſay hereafter, it is not neceſſary, to adde ſuch wordes.

Then let vs retourne to our firſt purpoſe, in taking the principal indication certeine and vndoutful, wherefore we haue alſo vſed here before, as we haue ſayd, that the diſeaſe that requireth to be cured, iudgeth the end wherevnto the Surgion ought to intende, and of the ſame all other Indications are taken. Wherefore we haue begon to ſpeake, that the ſayd Indication, hath no manner of affinitie, with the cauſe primitiue: for put we the caſe, that any Vlcer be come of a flure in any part, then it is manifeſt that the ſayd Vlcer, proceedeth of corrupt humors, for nature is accuſtomed ſo for to doe in diſeaſes, when ſhe purgeth the body and ſendeth all the corruption to the ſkinne, in ſuch ſorte, that the

ſkinne

skynne is vlcerate, and all the body purged.

What is then the curation of such vlcers? certeinly as of other Vlcers, wherein no corrupt affect, or disposition is, which the Greekes call Cacoethæ. But if it be so, it is euident that no Indication is to be taken of the cause, which hath excised the Vlcer, but if the vitious humour remayne, some Indication might then be taken of the sayd cause, for otherwyse it should be an absurde thing ẏ that which is no more remayning should require curation, or if he should shew curation where there is no neede. Wherfore it is a straunge thing, and wholly against reason, to say that the Indication curatiue, ought to be taken of the cause primitiue. And for bicause that the said indication is not taken of the same cause, it is euident, that it must be taken of the cause present.

But what is such an Indication? forsooth if a man wyl properly define it, it is a thing which apperteyneth to prouidence, (which the Greekes cal) Prophalacticæ, but if any will abuse the woord, it is called Therapeutica. But forasmuch as of the Vlcers themselues, certayne be simple, and certayne be hollow, (if a man wyll dilygently marke and consider) the curation of them is brought to passe, in eschewing, and foreseeing those thinges which be hurtfull vnto nature. And when we would bring any thing to good successe we had neede of natures help, as in closing of an Vlcer, & regeneration of flesh, in the which thinges the chiefest care & regard apperteineth vnto that part of the art, which is called prouidence, but it is called vulgarly healing.

And therefore this parte of the art that is named prouidence, is deuided into two kindes. The one is that which doeth remoue awaye the dysease present, the other which withstandeth the dysease that it may not come to his fulnesse. Therefore the yonger Phisitians here do not vnderstand, that theyr disputation and

contention consisteth onely in names, wherefore if they were studious in thinges, they should finde out that there be two differences of the functions and actions of medicine, that is to say, the disease already come, or to withstande those that are not yet present. When there is no man, but he will confesse that to cure, or to heale, is no other thing, but to take awaye the disease that is present, whether it be done away by the worke of nature, or by medicines, but prouidence is a thing that letteth the disease, that he may not come: and truely they which doe cure the ill humors, which come to the Vlcer, doe minister the art of medicine, by reason, and Methode, in purging and taking away those things, which doe hinder the course of nature. And these two maners of curing are properly called in Greeke Prophilactica, (for they let as it was sayd before) that the filthy matter engendreth not in the vlcer, neither yet ouermuch moystnesse which may hinder the curation.

The fourth Chapter.

IT is but in vaine truely thus carefully to striue about the name, but it is more conuenient (in my iudgement) to giue some good Methode to cure the Vlcers, such as I haue spoken off, as well in the booke going before, as in this. But I doe much marueil at the dulnesse of Thessalus, writing thus of the curation of Vlcers, the which are called Cachoethæ.

The communities of Vlcers, that continue long tyme, and that are vncurable, or else retourne agayne after the matter induced, be very necessary, in lykewise as in Vlcers that may not grow togither and be closed, it must be considered what is the cause that letteth and procureth the sayde growing togither, the which cause ought to be taken away. But in them that renue ỳ cicatrice again, it behoueth to kæpe ỳ same cicatrice, that

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is to say, in strength (for so we haue translated Tometasuicrinen) and in comforting the suffering member or all the body in common, and in ordering it, ỳ it endure not lyghtly, by the remedies appropriate there to. And when Thessalus had propounded such wordes in the beginning of his boke of Surgery, he wryteth afterward more plainely, of this matter: The Ulcers ỳ endure long, and may not be healed, or that renew, and come after ỳ cicatrice, giue such Indications, that is to saye, if they come not to cicatrice, it behoueth you to let the vnion and comming togither, and to renewe the vlcerate place againe. And after that you haue made it like vnto a fresh wound, it must be healed as a bleeding wound. But if the sayde cure profit nothing, you ought to mittigate the inflammation, and make as much diligence as you can. But the Ulcers that come to a cicatrice, and open againe in theyr accessions, and erulcerations, you ought to cure them lyke vnto them, where there is fresh inflammation, and afterward you ought to apply vpon the sayd Ulcers a plaister made of mitigatiue thinges, vntyl the ire and fearcenesse be abated: after this is done, you ought to dresse the cicatrice, and then make the partes about it ware redde, in wrapping it about with a Malagma, made of Pusiardseed, or with some other medicament, that may chaunge the sayd parts, and make them lesse subiect to diseases.

And if they cease not with these thinges, you ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthning it with diuers exercitations, gestings, and vociferations, in commanding them that kepe him, to such things as these be: That is to saye, in manner of liuyng, by deminishing, or augmenting, by degrees, in beginning, and vomiting made by Raphanus. You shall also vse white Elleber, and all other thinges which we vse in diseases that be difficult to take away, which are subiect to reason and manner of liuyng. This is the saying of Thessalus.

Now

Now it is time to consider the stupidity of the man, (I say the stupiditie) if he thinke he hath sayde well, and the boldnesse of him culpable to say nothing, and by this meanes supposeth to deceiue the readers. But tell me Thessalus what is the Indication curatiue that is taken of an olde vlcer? Truely I neuer found out curation of the olde Vlcers, nor of the new, not by time, in what disease so euer it be, but of the affect that I haue purposed to cure. But if we altogither regard tyme, as if the Indication curatyue were taken of it, the second day we should giue an other Indication then ỹ third, & lykewise to giue the fourth day another then the fifth, and so of the first, and all other dayes following.

For by this meanes we shall no more consider the affect of the disease, that we go about to cure, and the Indication no more to be taken of them, whereby we could neuer thinke of a straunger reason: how then are the communities of vlcers necessary, that contynue a great while, seeing that the tyme it selfe can Indicate nothing at all. For when a Vlcer is with erosion that commeth of ill humours, we shall not take an Indication of it after foure monthes, but that which we haue taken at the very beginning.

And for a trouth that I may not permit such an vlcer to abyde so long tyme, but at the first I will take away the cause thereoff. But I cannot coniecture, what may shewe the tyme more than the number of dayes. Except Thessalus wyll say, that to haue knowledge of such an vlcer, we must tary the tyme, but in such a case he sheweth himselfe altogether foolish. That is to saye, if he confesse openly that he knoweth not the first effect, which hath inueterated the Vlcer. Furthermore he must playnely also confesse the Indication curatiue to be taken of the disease, and the knowledge of the disease to be taken of other thinges.

But

But bee it so, that time serueth somewhat to the disease, neuertheless the Indication curatiue is not taken of time. But to what purpose serueth it, if any Vlcere bee inueterate to doe alwaye that which letteth the coition, and to renue the place which is pained.

For thou foolish fellowe, if for the maligne Flure which the Greekes call Cachoethæ, the lippes be affected in such sort, what shalt thou profit if thou doe cut them, before thou hast prouided to stop the flux? Truly thou shalt but make the Vlcer wider then it is, as some doe that cure vlcers after the same manner that thou doest. For the cause remaining, which before made the vlcer hard and fluxtie, thou shalt doe no other thing, in cutting away the lyppes but inlarge the vlcer. For those which thou cuttest shall be made hard, and come againe as they were before. Although that prudent Thessalus hath not added this thing, ỹ the parts of the vlcer, which are hard stony and discoloured, ought to be cut away, but commaundeth by an absolute sentence that those things which hinder the closing of the vlcer, ought to be cut away and to be renewed. But if truly he had counsayled to take away the causes that hinder the agglutination of the vlcer, and that this reason were auncient & olde, I would not accuse him, for it is commaunded almost of all the auncient Phisitions, which doe write of the curation of vlcers, by a certeine reason and Method, that those causes which do excite the vlcers, ought to be cut away, euen truely as of all other diseases. For truely I dos thinke it expedient that the efficient cause remaining, which exciteth the vlcers, ought first to be taken away. In other diseases it is not expedient, but chiefly there the curation must be taken in hande where the efficient cause remaineth. And if the sayd Thessalus hath not spoken of the causes that let the conglutination, & hath onely spoken of

the lyppes (as he hath sayd afterwarde) it appeareth that he is ignorannt of more then he knoweth, of those things which appertaineth to the curation of vlcers. But it is possible that this alone is ỳ cause which hindereth the cure of the vlcer. And it may (as it is afore-sayd) be the cause ỳ intemperancie, which is without a tumor against nature, be in the vlcerate parts, and also that it be ioyned with a tumour the which doeth not require that the lips should be altogether cut away. It may also be the cause that Varix which is above it or that the milt which augmenteth it, or some disease in the lyuer, and beside this, the weakenesse of the affected part, be nothing els but a manifest intemperancy. And besides this a vicious humour in the body which the Grækes call Cachocimia, and the chiefest of all the causes which may be to the vlcers an incommoditie. Truly great abundance of humors which ỳ Grækes call Plethora resorting vnto the vlcer, doth hinder the curation. But if Thessalus be of that opinion, that the lyppes onely must be taken away: I say that of many things he knoweth but one alone, which is so evident that the shepheards are not ignorannt thereoff, for if a shepheard saw ỳ lips of an vlcer, hard, flintie, wan, black or a leady colour, he would not doubt but cut it away.

When for to cut away is an easie thing, but for to cure by medicines, it is a greater matter and that requireth a true Method. Neuertheless Thessalus never knew how the lyppes might be cured by medicines, for al men confesse that he hath swarued from this part of the Arte and as hee himselfe hath shewed, it semeth that hee had neither experience, nor rationall knowledge of medicines, which is a manifest thing by the booke that he hath made of medicines before rehearsed. But of this one worke consequent, we shall intreat of those things which he hath not written well.

And now we do intend with deliberation to speake

of

of the curation of inueterate vlceres, of the which he hath before entreated. Certeinely it had bene better to haue called them Cacoethæ, and not inueterate, & then to declare their nature, disposition, and cause of their generation, and the curation of either of them.

And first to knowe the common curation of all vlcers, forasmuch as they be vlcers, of the which I haue written in the third booke, next after the particular and proper cure of either of them, afterward the kinde of the efficient cause, as I haue spoken off in this present booke.

And although Thessalus hath done nothing of all these things, yet he doth thinke that the vlcerate place must be renewed, when it is made lyke vnto a newe wound, to cure it as bloody vlcer, what is he that is exercised in the workes of the Arte, that vnderstandeth not euidently, that such a doctrine hath bene written by him, that neuer cured vlcer? Is it possible that a man may cure an Inueterate vlcer, as you may cure a bloody wound, & after he hath made it like vnto a fresh wound, shal it be in drawing of ỳ vlcer together by rowlers? or ioining them by stitches? or neither by the one or by the other, but by conuenient medicines?

What is he ỳ knoweth not ỳ an vlcer called Cachoethæ is caued or hollow? seeing ỳ it is made by corrosiõ, is it possible (O fole & impudent Thessalus) ỳ a caued vlcer may grow together & be adglutinated, before the cauitie be filled with flesh? is not that to cure an vlcer as a greene wounde? then hast thou thy selfe written in vayne, that hath taken Indication to cure caued Vlceres not with closing, but with the filling of the cauitie.

But if euery vlcer called Cachoethæ wer not hollow of it self, yet when it is made bloody in cutting ỳ lips away (as thou commaundest) then of necessity it is made holow and requireth great space betwixte the lyppes:

euen in ſuch manner ꝑ I cannot ſée how thou maiſt make them conglutinate together as a bloodie wound: For if thou aſſay by force and violence the lippes that are ſo farre aſunder, of neceſſitie ther commeth Phlegmon, which letteth the ſayd lyppes to cloſe together. The which thing I ſuppoſe that Theſſalus vnderſtandeth not. For he ſaith after theſe wordes. If the vlcer be not bound, thou muſt mittigate the inflammation, for it is neceſſary that they be not bound, but becauſe that the ſame is giuen of Theſſalus, and that we paſſe ouer ſo ſone without any curious examination, it is euident to euery one ꝑ he followeth not the communitie which he himſelfe hath giuen. For if we take that which letteth, we ſhall take nothing of the communitie of inueterate vlcers, foraſmuch as they be ſuch. But put we the caſe that it be ſo, and let vs try what followeth. Theſſalus writeth in this manner. The vlcer that commeth to a cicatrice ſhalbe cured, in the exceſſe an vlcere in ſuch a manner ſhalbe cured as they that haue bene lately grieued with inflammation. Then after he ſaith, you muſt cauſe the redneſſe to come to the parts that are about it, by a plaiſter that he called reuolatiue, which is made of muſtardeſæde.

What ſayſt thou madde fole? if thy flux be bitter and hot, muſt the place be made red with muſtardſæde, euen in ſuch ſort that all the part ſhall receiue flux by the ſame medicine, that is to ſaye, that it bee all vlcerate and redde? For the olde writers made the parts that were weakened with aboundance of colde humors, hot agayne with warming of them, and making of them red, but thou vſeſt Rubification in all vlcers, yea, and that without making of any difference. And thus if the vlcer be not cured either by the weakenes of the part or by the making of ꝑ flux greater, then thou tourneſt to an other manner of curing.

For after that thou haſt inflamed the parte with

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muſtardſæde and haſt profited nothing, then thou turneſt againe to the curation of all the bodye. Yet as I ſuppoſe in my iudgement, all the countries be ordered and eſtablyſhed in ſuch things, as well by reaſon as by experience, that they know, that all the body ſhould be firſt purged of thoſe ſuperfluities, before they doe miniſter any hot or ſharpe medicines vnto the grieued part. For all thoſe medicines that be hot drawe vnto them, from all parts of the body, lyke vnto Ventoſis, or boxes, and if you doe not firſt purge the bodye, thou ſhalt leaue matter to flow vnto the weake place, that may be drawen by the ſharpe medicine, which thing both the Emperickes & alſo the Dogmatiſtes confeſſe, and alſo the auntient writers haue eſtæmed it ſo. For inaſmuch as Theſſalus hath made mention of them, it ſhall be no ſtrange thing to alledge to them as witneſſes, that it is not lawfull to cure the eye well, before all the reſt of the head, neither the head before the reſt of the body. Such was the ſentence of Ariſtotle and Plato, in the cure of diſeaſes, lykewiſe of Hipocrates, Diocles, Praxagoras, and Phiſtonichus, but Theſſalus opinion is not ſo, but commeth firſt to the compoſition of muſtardſæde, and then hæ hath ſollicitated and troubled all the bodye, without ſhewing of any thing wiſely.

For when as it is lawfull firſt to purge all the body, & then forthwith to fæde it with wholeſome meates, then Theſſalus commeth, and vſeth for theſe thinges vomitations, exercitations, geſtings and chaunge of liuing by certeine Circuites and actes, then he commeth to the vomite made with Raphanus, and for the whole concluſion he hath miniſter Elleber.

Truely he himſelfe doth promiſſe to heale all diſeaſes euen after this ſort very eaſely, but I cannot vnderſtand how that any hath bene cured, after this maner either in long ſpace of time or by vnprofitable labor.

Now then lyke as we haue ſæne by vſe & experience, put we the caſe that there be one to be cured of a maligne vlcer called Cachoethæ, put we the caſe alſo, that there is an other that is in good health, except a ſcratch of his arme, or of any other place, by meanes wherof ther is an vlcer or a puſtulle, then within a little while after there commeth an itch to the partie, and after the puſtulle is broken, there commeth a diſcloſed vlcere, with vnequall fretting, and that ſuch things bee come in foure dayes. To this purpoſe let anye of Theſſalus ſect aunſwere me in what manner we ſhould cure ſuch an vlcer, I call it altogether Cachoethæ, and therefore, I will conſider what is the diſpoſition, and affect of al the whole body.

For I will firſt finde out of what kinde of humor this doth come, aſwel by ꝑ Simptomata of the vlcer, as by the ſignes of the body, then forthwith I will purge the ſaid ſuperfluous humour without tarying any longer, leaſt the patient get any diſeaſe ſtubborn or diſobedient to be cured. But the ſect of Theſſalus that obſerue his precepts, will tary vntill the vlcer be olde, becauſe it maye retourne to the wonderous and mernaylous communitie of inueterate vlcers, as if it wer not much better to giue the communitie of froward vlcers, I do not meane thoſe that be veterate, ſhall make manifeſt the curation. Afterward the ſaid Theſſalians would do one of both theſe, eyther they woulde cutte the vlcer and make it as it were freſh, and ſo bring the parts to agglutination, or els they woulo firſt vſe Malagma, that is made of muſtardſæde, and if neither of theſe profit, they will haue their refuge to vociferations, geſtations, and other exercitations, and alſo to the manner of lyuing that chaungeth by circuites, and after they will moue vomit by Raphanus, and if the vlcer be not cured by ſuch things, the thy miniſter Elleber, and if the Ehber doe nothing profit they ſend the patient into Li-

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bia for chaunge of ayre. Theſſalus ought to haue added this word, after this excellent & ſingular curation of rebellious vlcers. For of a truth ỹ Theſſalians ſtand in vociferations, geſtations and other like things, as if they ſhould cure the euill habitude of the body, (which the Grekes call Cacexia) and not the vice of the humour, (that the Grekes call Cachochimia.) Is it not meruaile if they confeſſe that they know not the vlcer Cachoethæ as ſone as it is made, & that they will tary till it be olde & that often they vſe cicatrice & open again many times ere they vnderſtand what they doe, & how they counſaile thoſe that haue ỹ-feuers to paſſe the fit, which ſhall come the third day or not? they truly haue very well knowen the contemplation of the criſe, and can foreſee by it the chiefe increaſing of the diſeaſe.

But what chaunceth thereoff moſt often? truly it followeth that the patients abide in their beds & conſume through their default, which might haue ben cured the ſecõd day, of a truth we haue not only ſene this chaũce once, twice, or thrice, but vi. C. times, & when the firſt fit was paſt, we waſhed the ſicke perſons that had the feuer, which thing we haue ſæne done of our predeceſſors and maſters. And conſequently we haue ſuffered them to liue without feare in their mãner accuſtomed, as they that ſhould no more haue ỹ feuer, whom wiſe Theſſalus which inuented the firſt dyet, that is to ſay, not to eate in thræ dayes, hath dryed and conſumed onely through hunger. Then as I coniecture, he would fæde them a lyttle on the iiij. day, and ſo nouriſh them by lyttle and lyttle, in ſuch wiſe, that they that had but once the Feuer, ſhoulde ſtant goe about their cuſtomable buſineſſe. Truely he conſumed his Patients alwaye in their diſeaſes, the which truely verye eaſely might haue bene cured. For when an vlcer did ſwell at the beginning, Theſſalus did ſuffer it to runne a yeare and more, and taried often ſo long till the ſayd

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vlcer oftentimes produced Cicatrice, when as before it might in fewe dayes haue bene cured, and also he would often open it to se if it were maligne and stubborne to cure. Then after that he began the curation, he purged not forthwith the body, but first of all vsed his Malagma of mustardseede, and then his gestes, vociferations, and certeine manners of lying, and then his vomit of Raphanus, and last of all Eliber.

What is this I pray you then for to linger a whole yeare? (Now by the liuing God) it were a great madnesse if we should prolong a month to know if the vlcer be maligne, and then take in hande the curation, when as the patient in vi. or vii. daies at the vttermost may be cured. But what necessitie, was it to speake of the communitie of vlcers inueterate, seing that nothing may profite the curation thereoff? Truly it were good leauing the communitie Indicatrice, to write of the curation of Vlcers, I do not meane inueterate, but such as be stubborne and rebellious in cure. For sometime it happeneth that vlcers and diseases be contumacious and stubborne to cure.

Howbeit Indication curatiue is not taken of this contumacie and rebellion, but it is the disease that giueth the first indication of curing. And of the first Indication the remedyes, as I haue declared, are founde out. For the way to cure by Method, is that which we vse, in following ỳ auncient writers, if so be that method is a vniuersall way, which is common to all perticuler things.

Herein Thessalus truly is beguiled, for he thinketh that all the knowledge of them, which doe any thing by Method, is very Methode, which is not so. For it behoueth that he which doeth any thing by Methode, haue notice and knowledge in the lyke and vnlyke. Neuertheless the knowledge of lyke and vnlike is not Method: for neither Aristotle, nor yet Plato affirmeth

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that which Theſſalus dare falſely alleadge. But now it is not conuenient to reproue and confute ſuch matters: wherefore I wil retourne againe to the Pethod curatiue, and truely I will ſhew vnto you the principle of Pethode in all curations, and alſo I wil declare vnto you how the way in all particular thinges is like which leadeth from that principle to the ende. Wherefore, although in all diſeaſes there ſeemeth a proper Pethode of curing, neuertheleſſe there is in all thinges one common gender, for it behoueth to begin alwaies at the indication of the diſeaſe, which we take in hand to cure, and then we muſt waye & conſider if the cauſe which excited the diſeaſe, be already ceaſed, or augmēteth the ſame dyſeaſe. If the ſayd cauſe be eaſed, then we muſt come to the Pethode, whereoff we haue here declared: by the which Pethode thou ſhalt learne the remedies of an inflamation, and of a Feuer, & alſo how I will ſhortly intreate of the curation of all diſeaſes. For if nothing be done, thou ſhalt not take payne to inquire the precedent cauſes, but thalt begin onely at the diſeaſe. But if any thing be done preſently, thou ſhalt take two Indications of curation.

Now I cannot but maruel at the ſect of Theſſalus, not becauſe they miſſe in ſuch things: but becauſe they vſe theſe names, Diſpathies, Metaſincriſes, Imbecilities, Firmitudes, and other ſuch names. And if you aſke them what ſuch names meane, they wot not what to aunſwere. Alſo if you aſke what that ſignifieth, which they call in all Inueterate Vlcers, in Greeke Metaſuncrimein ten texin, they aunſwere neither prudently, nor yet with conſideration. If ſo be that it were an auncient name vſurped by any of the Greekes, peraduenture by theſe things we may vnderſtande what things they haue wrytten, and for what intent they haue ſpoken the ſame. But becauſe it is a point of their folilhneſſe, and impudency, to ſay that is come of the Hipotheſe

of Aſclepiades, lyke as their other decrées, therefore it were a thing moſt cõuenièt ẏ they interprete their own dremes, frõ whence ther is a notable saying among ẏ Grækes Sincrineſtai, Taſomata cai thiacrineſtai, which meaneth thus, mingle and deuide bodies, as though it were lawfull to vſurpe ſuch little bodies, which they call Atomes and pores, paſſages indiuidable and vacuate, or finally the inſenſible and inalterable thinges to be the firſt elements, euen as they truely doe dayly vſurpe.

Furthermore Theſſalus in his Canon, when he confirmeth the principles, addeth ſomething beſide that, which was wrytten by Themiſon and Aſclepiades, and as far as he vnderſtandeth, he wryteth not obſcurely, but he hath not imitated Aſclepiades altogether in Dimitry: that is to ſay that helth conſiſteth in competent and comoderation of ſmall cundits or paſſages, and that curation is no other thing, but a returne to the firſt ſimitry, or comoderation of the ſayd cundits. But Theſſalus ſuppoſeth that all the ſtate and condition of the ſayd cundits muſt be chaunged, and by this opinion doth procede the name of Metaſincriſis which may ſignifie in effect Metaporopoieſeos, in Græke: that is mutation of the ſtate of ſmall cundits and pores but it did not become him to vſe the names of dogmatiſts in place where he commaundeth to eſchew the vncertaine & darke names.

Then his diſciples anſwereth, that he muſt not bée hard as a Dogmatiſt, when he vſeth this name Apheloſ in Græke, that is to ſay ſimply. For of a truth ſome of his diſciples are accuſtomed to defende him in this manner, in renoncing vs to another name ẏ is Apheliaan, which we tranſlate ſimpleneſſe, ẏ which name truely I cannot tell what it ſignifieth. For if he ſend vs againe to another name more fowlth, which the Grækes call Vioticos, the which as they expound, doth ſignifie

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likewise so vnto the common people: Truely it were as good to say, Aphelos not exactly or well, but without art or knowledge, for they which be of speech most lightest, vse names of artes, vnder some sense, that hath no foundation, and when they are demaunded what they meane, they know not. The which thing those Thessalians confesse to be their manner and custome, when we doe obiect any thing against them. And for a truth, they will also confesse ỹ they vnderstand not perfectly what Metasincrisis is, if it be spoken of the mutation of the small cundits, which the Grækes cal Poropoia, in dede it should haue some vnderstãding, but yet many waies friuolus & foolish. For our bodies do not consist of little bodies called Atomes, & of little passages, or pores: but if this were true, it should not be possible to shewe in what manner, mustard might chaunge or alter ỹ state of the same pores, and if any of them should shew the truth, yet we would not agree vnto their sect, because they promise that they will be content with their apparent communities: therefore let them not vse these names, neither let them hinder vs no more in our matters.

For it is lawfull without the name Metasincrisis, to say in other words the curation of inueterate vlcers, as the Emperikes doe. Also we haue declared in the second booke, how they talke of this word Atonias, that is to say, imbecilitie, & yet know not what it meaneth. For if they vse this name as the Emperickes doe, then it should signifie nothing else, but that the actions are not kept: for if they say that certaine faculties, doe gouerne liuing creatures, which we and all the auncient writers doe affirme, but yet notwithstanding they repugne against the preceptes, of Asclepiades, and also they propound vncertaine things, to the which the authors doe not agree: they touch the truth a little, yet they commaunde to eschew it.

But tell me true Theſſalus, what meaneth this word Metaſincriſis, if thou ſay that it betokeneth to chaunge the powres, thou art deceiued, and ſuppoſeſt vncerteine thinges. But if thou ſayeſt that it is as great a matter to cure the particle grieued, of the body, as the man, thou ſayſt no more then than the Empericks, except the name. For they doe know that men are made whole by medicines, but they know not the cauſe, or reaſon, by what meanes the remedies reſtoreth health. For none of the Empericks can tell, if the faculty of the Medicaments chaungeth the powres, or if it maketh a Similtrie, or if it altereth the quality of the patients particle, that is grieued. How be it the Empericks are diſcrete men, if they ſay that they know onely one thing, that is to ſaye, if they haue noted and obſerued the tymes how vtilitie hath followed, when the Medicament of Mallerd hath bene miniſtred to ſuch Vlcers, & in what tyme.

Neuertheleſſe they ſpeake not of Methode, neyther yet repugne againſte it, neyther be dyſpleaſed with the notice thereoff, nor diſpraiſe the auncient wryters, neither Hippocrates, but rather praiſe him, and affyrme that he hath sayde all things well. But Theſſalus doth not onely dyſpiſe Hippocrates, but all ỹ other auncient Phiſitians, neyther doth he vnderſtande that he hath wrytten all the precepts of rebellyous vlcers, without reaſon Emperickly. For if he had wrytten them well, then it ſhould haue bene counted a worke moſt profitable. But it appeareth not, that he hath done ſo, ſeing that he peruerteth the right order of remedies, and vſeth his remedies to ỹ grieued part, before he hath prepared the body.

For this is an argument of great ignoraunce, ſeing that almoſt it is a principle in chirurgie, that all the body muſt be purged of the euill excrements, before any ſtrong medicine be applyed vnto the affected part. For

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who is he that will iudge, either by reason, or experyence, for there is no other third thing to iudge by, in what art so euer it be, nor in any part of lyfe, he shall finde, that it is agreable to reason, for a man to minister strong and hot medicines, to any particle of the body, before he hath purged the body of all anoyaunce, & prepared the same to health: for the sayde medicine, draweth the excrements and superfluities from all the body, lyke as boxing, or Ventosis dothe, and it doth so fasten to the affected part, that it may be scarsely remoued. Therefore it must be asked of these Thessalians, from whence this opinion commeth to Thessalus, to wryte fables, as concerning the curation of rebellious Ulcers, seeing that none of the Emperickes, nor yet Racionalles haue wrytten so before this tyme. For neyther Thessalus himselfe, neyther any other of his sect, dare affyrme that the order of such remedies, eyther doth agree with experience or reason. For neither can they giue Indication of tyme, neyther yet of the affect of the disease. Yet for all that Thessalus is not altogether ignoraunt, bicause he iudgeth, that the cause that hindreth the cicatrice must be considered and taken away, & bicause also that he iudgeth that this must be done not onely in Ulcers, but also in all other dyseases (as the auncient wryters do admonish.) But they aunswere nothing to the purpose, for they say alwaies, that we doe not well vnderst and them, as if they knew perfectly the thought of Hippocrates, & of all the auncients. And they affyrme that Thessalus hath a good opinion, when he sayth that there is a communitie of inueterate Ulcers, and that Hippocrates vnderstode it so, in his booke of Ulcers, which wryteth in this manner.

It is profitable that the bloud doe flow, continually from ẏ inueterate Ulcer, when so euer it seemeth nedefull. It were not far from my purpose, if I should speke

of the iudgement and opinion of Hippocrates, though I haue not promised that I would so doe in this place. But that which I will say, shall be of the interpretation of the wit and knowledge of the auncient Phisitians, the which truely as yet, haue giuen no sect, but studying with simple and pure mynde, to inuent something, profitable to mans health. It is well perceiued therefore, that they haue found something by reason, & some thing by vse and experience.

Then did they wryte their inuentions, many times without giuing reason thereto, and sometime they did: and if they did giue any reason, it was to profit the readers. For if they intended to be profitable to their successors, and when as they knew reason of inuenting things, then diligently they set it forth, and where they thought it obscure, they thought it superfluous to reherse, and therefore let it passe. Now it is well knowen vnto all men, though I holde my peace, that the auncients haue loued no verbosity. For that cause afore recited, not onely Hippocrates, but also all the other auncient Phisitians, sometime not making mention, of the middlemost, speaketh of the third thing. For if the first be a signe of the second, the third of necessitie must follow after the second.

And thus oftentimes omitting the first and second, they speake of ỳ third. I haue oftentimes declared how the auncients, and chiefely Hippocrates, haue written after this manner. But he that will know and perfectly vnderstand the manner of curing, ought to be exercised in their stile & manner of interpreting. For this I will intreate, of that which I haue purposed.

The fift Chapter.

FOR those Vlcers, which (after medicines to them ministred) be not cured, these the Phisitians call in

in Greke Cachoethæ, but we call them maligne, and rebellious to cure. But we haue spoken in the booke afore sayd, what the curation of Vlcers is. Therefore in these kindes of Vlcers ỳ be maligne, we may vse these names indifferently, that is to saye, we may call them Cachoethæ, inueterate or Diuturnus. In like manner the affect of the disease called Cachoethæ, that is to say, stubburne & rebellious to be cured: that maketh something for our purpose to know, neuertheless the sayde diuturnity of the sayd vlcers bicause they come againe, or be of long continuaunce and war olde, haue no conuenient indication of curing, but that must be considered, bicause the vlcerate part is ill affected, that ill affect being once knowen, the cure is manifest.

But thou wilt aske how can this be done: truly if thou wilt heale the Vlcerate parte affected, thou must first take away the aboundãce and corrupt vicious humors from all the body: for in clensing away the same, the diuturnity is taken away, but the finding out, which is profitable to vs, commeth not first of ỳ Diuturnitie, but of the ill disposition and malignitie of the humor, by meanes whereoff these thre thinges following, must chiefely be considered: that is, the signe, the affect, and curation.

The signe is the Diuturnitie or continuance of the vlcer, the affect is the vicious humors repairing to the vlcer, and the curation is the taking away of the sayd humors. By this meanes you shall finde that the auncient Phisitians many times after the first, made mention of the third, leauing the middlemost, as Hippocrates did, when he sayde it is vtill to cause the bloud to flow out often, of inueterate vlcers. But it is invtil ỳ the indication curatiue should be taken of the Diuturnity of ỳ vlcer, but of ỳ ill disposition of ỳ bloud. For a little after, he saith thus, the vice and euill bloud, hinderyth greatly the cure of ỳ said Vlcers, also putrifaction

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of the bloud, and all thinges that commeth by Transmutation of the bloud, letteth also the curation of the sayd Vlcers. And afterward he speaketh of Vlcers that come not to a Cicatrice.

The Vlcers (truely sayth he) may not be closed together, if the lippes and parts that are round about, be swart or black, with rotten bloud or Varises that causeth the Flur, if you cure not the sayd parts that be about it, they will not come together. And afterward he writeth of the cure of Varises, and then maketh mencion of the purging of all the body, as well in wounds, as in Vlcers, where feare or daunger of Putrifaction, in Greeke called Sphacelos, doth remayne and besides in vlcers, called Herpes, and Esthioninus: that is to say, which doe erode and eate the skinne. And thus Hippocrates is wont to call those Vlcers, after this sorte, where in any ill humour doth cause erosin, and thus when he speaketh of them that eruleth, he sayth in such wordes. In every Vlcer where as chaunceth Erisipilas, all the body must be purged.

And finally if you reade diligently the booke of Vlcers, you shall finde that he taketh Indication alwaies of the affect of the disease, and if he haue any consideration of tyme, it is onely to know the affect. And that it is so, you may know it in the beginning of the sayde booke, which concludeth thus. You may not minister any moist thing to Vlcers, what Vlcers so euer they be, but wyne. Then sheweth he the cause, (and sayth) Dry Vlcers are nearest to health, and moyst the contrary, then after he sayth it is an Vlcer, for that it is moyst, but if it be dry, it is whole. Therefore in all his cure in as much as he hath constituted ỹ end of all the cure of Vlcers to be dryneſſe, it ought to be considered. Then he findeth out the particular things, admonyshinge vs many tymes of the same ende, writing in this manner: Euery wound ỹ is deuided with a cutting instrumẽt,

receiueth

receiueth medicines in the beginning, that ought to be applyed to raw and bloody wounds, the which medicaments in Greeke is called Enaimon, which is dryng, & letteth the wounde to come to Suppuration, for it is more dryer by the reason of the blode which floweth out of it. And againe Hippocrates sayth, all vlcers that are well purged, they come soner to drynesse, and cicatrice, but if any superfluous flesh do grow, it is by the reason of some Contusion. And agayne he sayth, if that any of the wound, cannot Consode together, the moistnesse is the cause thereoff. In all these sayings Hippocrates admonisheth vs of the first Indication curatiue of all vlcers: for of a truth the curation of an vlcer, forasmuch as it is an vlcer, is moderate drynesse, whereoff the demonstration hath bene giuen, in ỳ booke going before.

For the curation of an vlcer, that is coniunct with an other affect, wherof the cure ought to proceed, is not lyke to a simple vlcer, for ỳ first curation of such a one as is coniunct with any other affect, shal begin first of the same affect and then at the vlcer. For if there be either Phlegmon, or swart colour, or Ecchymosis, or Erisipilas, or œdema, in ỳ vlcerate part, first you must begin the curation at one of the said affects.

Neuertheleſſe all men know well, that sometimes these vlcers are not well cured, but are made greater, for that the parts round about the vlcer is affected eyther with Phlegmon, either with bruising, either with some other tumor, which should haue bene first taken away, before you had proceeded to the cure of the vlcer. And for a certeintie it is not possible to heale ỳ vlcer, if the place wher these be, be not first cured. And therfore Hippocrates putteth vs in memory of those things which he hath spoken of in the beginning of his booke, and also of those things before especified, and of those that be present he writeth thus.

Euery wound that is deuided with a cutting instrument or sharpe poynted, receiueth Medicament called Enæmon, and also a medicament Desiccatiue, that may let the filthy matter. But if the flesh be contused or cut with a blunt weapon, remedy must be giuen in such wise that it come sone to suppuration. For in so doing it shall be the lesse molested and grieued with Phlegmon.

And also it is necessary that the putrified flesh, which hath ben contused and incised, come first to suppuration, and afterward new flesh to be ingendered. By these words Hippocrates sheweth manifestly, that all the affects of the vlcerate parts ought to be desiccated, except those where Pus will sodeinely bréde, and so be going forward sayth that Pus commeth through some putrifaction: Furthermore that all putrifaction commeth through moistures and heate, and therefore the Cataplasmes made of barly meale (seeing that they are hot and moist) we wil minister it to al diseases, wher it is expedient to engender Pus: for the barly meale with water and Dyle, and lykewise bread with Dyle, or a fomentation of much hot water, or the Malagma called Tetrapharmice, & to conclude, all things that moist and heate, ingender Pus. And if in the partes where Phlegmon is, there ariseth pulsation, in such wise that there is no hope of the curation of the said parts without Pus or suppuration, all the auncients truly apply the sayd medicines and not before. The which things Hippocrates sheweth plainely in the words before rehearsed, wherby he cõmaundeth to vse dry medicines to the wounded partes, where there is no contusion, but they that be with cõtusion, must be quickly brought to suppuration.

Moreouer when he sayth, that all vlcers which be not well mundified, and begin agayne to increase, in them there groweth Supercrescent flesh, but those

that

that are mundified as they ought to be, commeth ſone to Cicatrice, for in them there groweth no ſuperfluous fleſh, except ther be cõtuſion. Of a truth when he ſpeaketh of contuſion, he calleth to minde, that which hæ hath ſayd before. That is all vlcers require drye medicines except thoſe be contuſed. For if you doe apply to the parts whereas Phlegmon is, a Cataplaſma that is hot & moiſt, it is not done by the firſt and principall reaſon that is as a remedy to the affected parte, but to mittigate the accidẽce. For the remedies of Phlegmon, are of deſiccatiue vertue. Harken now what Hippocrates ſayth: the Cataplaſmes for œdemata and Phlegmon, ought to be made of Verbeſcum ſodden, ỹ leaues of Trifolium, and the leaues of Piretron, and Polium ſodden. All theſe medicaments haue vertue deſiccatiue, as we haue made mention in the booke of ſimple medicaments. And to be ſhort ỹ curation of the parts wher Phlegmon is, is done by kinde of theſe remedies which doth remoue altogether the affectes. And if the ſayd remedyes haue left any thing remayning, that wil come to ſuppuration, it is nedefull then to haue another medicine which is more ſtrong, to make it ſoner to come to ſuppuration, or if the ſkinne that be about, be thinne, and that thou wilt that the Patient ſhalbe ſoner eaſed you muſt take inciſion. The taking away of Phlegmon, is by mittigation of Barly meale, and not curation, for that fighteth onely againſt the diſeaſe: but of theſe differẽces we wil ſpeake hereafter at large.

Now I thinke we haue manifeſtly ſhewed, howe that Hippocrates hath commaunded that all Vlceres ſhall be deſiccated, and that he hath confirmed it to bæ the proper ende of curation. But nowe inaſmuch as the indication is taken of the affect, and not of time. If any deſire to haue greater perſwaſion lette him dilygently read all the bookes of Hippocrates, ỹ he hath written of vlcers, for he ſhall perfectly vnderſtand that

ther is one indication general of all vlcers, which we haue shewed in the booke precedent, and there is no Indication to be taken of time, but of the affects of the vlcers, as Phlegmon and other such like accidences, as before is especified. And seeing now we are come to the place to speake, it is a thing most true that Hippocrates hath bene inuenter not onely of that which we haue sayd before, but also of all other things that are to be knowen, to him that will cure an vlcer well. It appeareth truly that he hath inuented the reason & the maner to cure simple vlcers, and also the kindes of the affects, which consist in dryneſſe.

For either the ill humors resort vnto the grieued part, or else they resort no more vnto it. If they come no more, then it is requisite to helpe and succour the grieued part, that is if it be pale, blacke, or red, it must be scarrified that the euill blod may come forth, then afterward bicause that I may vse his words, you must lay thereon a Sponge, more dry then moyst. For I doe thinke, that there is no person so ignorant, but will thinke that a dry Sponge, ought rather to be applyed then a moyst, & also to vse desiccatiue medicines. And then if it be requisite for to draw blode agayne, do as you haue done before, vntil the time ỹ health be altogether recouered. And if ỹ lyps of the vlcer appeare hard and stonie, they must be cutte awaye, the which thing is spoken heere.

But if the vlcer that is round, be somewhat hollow, you must cut it according to the roundenesse which is swollen which swelling the Greekes call Apostema, eyther all the roundnesse, or as much as necessitie requireth, according to the length of the member: also it is written of all tumors against nature, that are ioyned with an vlcer, how they ought to be cured. Likewise of the Varises, for they be the occasion that the vlcers be so stubborne and hard to be cured if that any

humour

humour of the sayd Varises, doe repaire vnto the vlcer. And in like manner when the Flux of an humour commeth from all the bodye, hee commaundeth that all the body shall be purged, without taking any Indication of time. Truely it were a ridiculous thing that so many and contrary Indications should be taken of one communitie. For put we the case, Indications to be taken of time. But if we graunt that time giueth a certeine Indication, it is necessary to aske what Indication it giueth, and comprise it in a summe as Thessalus doth, which taketh Indication of a body that is bound, that that may be vnlosed againe, and that body that hath a Lax, is to be stopped. Likewise in Vlceres that are filthy, mundification is to be required, & those that be hollow, to be filled with flesh, and those that be equall to be cicatriced, and that which hath superfluous flesh to be taken away. Thessalus himselfe is authour of these: but now let him shewe that there is any indication proportioned to ỹ time of the Vlcer, as there is in all these that we haue rehearsed, which is not possible for him: for he biddeth that they should be cut, and a Malagma made of Spikardsæd to be applyed vnto it.

I pray you what reasonable Indication hath hæ taken now of time, which taketh and vsurpeth this vaine word Metasincrisis, and after that he prouoketh vomit by Raphanus, & then when he findeth no other remedy, he vseth Elber. And when these nothing profit, he sendeth the Patient lyke a wise Phisition into Libia for chaunge of ayre, the which things shall be more plainly spoken off hæreafter, when we shal shew that no Indication in what dysease so euer it be, shall be taken of time. Yet for all that it shall be good to know the Diuturnitie of the disease.

The sixt Chapter.

BVT I will retourne to Hippocrates whom I doe greatly meruayle at, not only for his diligence, but also for all other things, and chiefely for that he hath not forgotten that which is to be considered of all phisitions as touching the Indications of all diseases. That is to saye, the Indication which is taken of the greatnesse and magnitude of the affect, which not onely the Methodicians haue pretermitted (this is to be meruayled at) but also many of the Rationalles, yea, and of the Emperickes although it be after an other sort.

For when they saye that they haue considered the euacuation in the course of the blonde, they confesse then manifestly ỳ they haue no regard of other things that appere in the affected part for to come to such euacuation. But I doe not saye thus that purgation is euacuation, the which is no Indication of the course of the blode, but for bicause we must sometime haue consideration to the letting forth of blond, although there be no course of blod present, which may flow to the grieued part: for when the disease is very strong, there is none which vnderstandeth the Arte of medicine, but will let blond. And truely the Emperickes themselues lette blode when anye is fallen from an hye place, or when there is any parte sore bruised and hurt with any wound, though the pacient were whole and sound before, and without superfluitie of blond.

By the which it appeareth that it is not the flowing of the blode to the affected part, which giueth Indication, but the magnitude and vehemencie of the disease and the force of the strengths, excepting yet from our talke children. As for an example. If a man be whole and sounde, and without any manner of hurte,

and

and hauing aboundaunce of blonde, it is not necessary bicause of his aboundance to take his blond from him. For there is no Indication to be taken of the blod, for bicause the man is whole, for to such men fasting doth profite and small eating, and sometime Purgation or bathing and Frications may suffice. Letting of blode is not nessary to such, as the Empericks say. Likewise Purgation is not good in the onely aboundaunce of humours. For euen as letting of blode, is done eyther for aboundaunce of blode, or for the magnitude of the disease, so is Purgation giuen, either for the aboundaunce of ill humours or for the force of the disease. As touching letting of blode we haue spoken off in an other booke, and shall doe againe hereafter.

But in this present booke I will speake of purgations, for they that be diseased require them, not onely bicause it doth euacuate the noysome and superfluous humoures with the which the body is grieued, but also putteth forth and cleanseth the excrements within the body.

And for this cause Hippocrates as wel in his other workes, as in that he hath written of vlceres, considereth the vehemencie and strength of the disease, wherof he taketh Indication of purging, and sayth thus: Purgations of the belly is profitable to many Vlcers, and also to woundes of the heade, of the belly and of the Joyntes, and where there is daunger of the rottennesse of the bones, or where stitching behoueth in woundes, or where Erosions be, or where Herpis and other affectes be, which hindereth the curation of Vlceres, and also where rowlynges must bee vsed.

By these wordes it is apparant truly that purgations are profitable both to woundes and vlceres, at all times when they be great and greuous. For not onely the sayde affectes, but other bee made great and greuous,

neus, three manner of wayes, that is, eyther thorowe the excellencie of the afflicted parte, eyther elſe thorowe the greatneſſe of the affecte, or elſe becauſe the ſayd affects are Cachoethæ, (that is to ſay, hard to be cured.)

Hippocrates hath made mention of all theſe things particularly, when he did entreate of wounds in the head and bellye, and of the excellencie and dignitie of hurt parts. I thinke it is manifeſt to all men, that he muſt be underſtoode, not onely the lower bellye, but alſo the ſuperiour, for in deuiding the Trunke of mans body, which is betwixt the necke and the legs, is two great capacities. The firſt is conteined vnder the Thorax and aboue Diaphragma, and the ſecond vnder Diaphragma vnto Os Pubi, or to Peritoneum, which couereth the inward parte of the belly. And for certeyne, thoſe wounds which hath pearced within the Thorax, or within Peritoneum, is very daungerous, chiefely if any of the inward parts be wounded. Lykewiſe there are very few but they doe know that the woundes of the Joyntes are Cachoethæ, and harde to bee cured: Which thinges the Emperickes vnderſtande onely by experience, & they that haue ſtudied & haue atteyned to the knowledge of mans body, vnderſtand theſe things by the nature of the hurt part.

For in Tendonie and Sinewy parts, where bones are boyd of fleſh, there is great daunger of payne waking and priuation of reſt, and alſo of conbulſion. Such wounds as theſe be, and ſuch as be ſtitched, that is to ſaye, thoſe that are ſo great that they nede ſtitching, or at the leaſt of binding or rowling, requireth purgation.

We haue declared in the laſt booke, that all ỹ greater wounds ought to be ioyned together eyther by ſtitching or by binding, lykewiſe the Ulcers where there is daunger of corruption of the bones, are oftentimes

ioyned

ioyned with great inflamations, also they that proceede of ill humours, be Cachoethæ, and with Erosion, also Herpetes, come of collericke humours, & all other olde Vlcers come of such like cause. Wherefore in all the Vlcers before especified, Hippocrates commaundeth to pourge by the belly, & afterward he addeth these wordes. In all Vlcers wherto Erisipilas is come, the body must be pourged in that part most profitable for the Vlcer, so that the pourgation be made eyther by the vpper parts or else by the lower, which difference he hath set forth in the booke of humours, where he commaundeth to tourne away the humour to the contrary part. As for an example. Where is a great Flur that commeth to one part of the body where there is an Vlcer, it behoueth to make another in the contrary parts, and therefore he speaketh in the sayde booke. Wherefore if there be as yet a great Flur which dothe runne to the sore part, we shall make revulsion to the contrary part: that is to say, if the Vlcer be in the vpper parts, by pourging doweward, and if it be in the neather parts, by pourging the vpper ventricle. But if the Flur be now stopped in such sort that is fired in the member, it is expedient to dryne it out by the nert parts, seing that the passages be the nert places, seing that the accesse and attraction of pourging medicines, is more easie and prompt, to remoue those thinges ỳ be nere rather than those things that be far off, the which reason belongeth to another part of the art which entreateth of pourging medicines; therfore hereafter it shall be declared and made perfect.

Now I will shew the force, or if you will call it the magnitude of the disease, to be appointed for a certaine Indication of taking away bloud or giuing pourgation. And also that Hippocrates was the first inuenter of the sayde Indication, I will speake in the Bookes following of dyseases, and in this booke I will speake

of Vlcers. I haue already ſpoken of Purgations, for ſeing that euery diſeaſe is grieuous three manner of wayes, it is either for the excellency and nobleneſſe of the part, or for the Magnitude of the affect, or for the frowardneſſe of the ſame affect, called in Greeke Cacoethia, Hippocrates hath made mencion of all theſe things where he ſpeaketh of Purgations. But ſome perchaunce will ſay: How then? doth not Hippocrates councell vs to take away the bloud for theſe cauſes aboue eſpecified? By my iudgement he commaundeth them thus, but in fewe wordes, and that not without demonſtration, as he and all the auncients were accuſtomed to doe. Thou ſhalt vnderſtand that it is ſo, if that thou wilt reade again his wordes, that are theſe. In euery freſh wound, except it be in the belly, it is expedient to let bloud flow out of it, more or leſſe. For by that meanes the wound ſhall be leſſe grieuous, the inflamation leſſe, and all the places about it. But if thou ſhalt remember hereafter thoſe wordes that he wryt when he dyd entreate of Vlcers, and alſo thoſe things that he hath propounded in all his other bookes, that is to ſay, how that a Phiſitian ought to be an imitator & follower, not onely of nature but alſo of thoſe thinges which ſhalbe profitable, when they come to their naturall ſtate.

Then thou ſhalt playnely vnderſtand the mynde of Hippocrates, & alſo how that bloud ought to be drawen when wounds be great: but if out of ſuch wounds bloud doth not flowe, eſpecially when as it is a thing moſt conuenient, then thou muſt adde and ſupply thoſe thinges that be nedefull and neceſſary. The matter that followeth, he conioyneth it with that which is aboueſayde. Alſo it is profitable that from inueterate Vlcers bloud do flowe, and alſo from the parts which are about them.

But

But forasmuch as he hath sayde before, that blood should flow from euery græne wound, except that he made mencion now of inueterate Vlcers, it would seeme to some that he dyd entreate onely of græne and fresh wounds. Therefore he dyd well adde this, (that is to saye) how that it is a thing most mete to drawe blood from inueterate Vlcers.

Wherefore now seing that the doctrine which we haue taken of him is true and firme: that is to saye, how a flux beginning at the contrary parts ought to be drawen, and how that, which is already fired in the party, ought to be pourged, eyther from the payned parte, or from the part nert vnto it: therefore it is now easy for vs to conclude of the detraction of blood, how that in the beginning it ought to be done in the part farre off, and then in the Vlcerate parts.

Furthermore, if you doe adde vnto these which I haue before spoken, howe that Hippocrates counseleth to euacuate the superfluous humour, and that detraction of blood ought to be vsed when it surmounteth, and that a medicament ought to be giuen, which hath vertue to pourge humours Collericke, Melancolicke, and Phlegmaticke: Yet haue in remembraunce all these wordes, how that none of them is the curation of Vlcers, no not so much as of an Vlcer, but rather of Chacochimia that is coniunct with the Vlcer, or of Plethor, or of Phlegmon, or of Herpis, or other lyke dispositions: Neyther yet be forgetfull of this thinge, that is to saye, that none of the accidents of the Vlcer giueth such proper Indication, as magnytude.

In the Booke precedent, wé haue intreated of Vlcers, wherein wæ haue declared all the dyfferences of Vlcers, howe many, and what they bé, and what is the Indication of eyther of them.

Howbeit, I haue not ſpoken in the ſayde booke, how the Indication of pourging is taken of the vehemencie of the diſeaſe, becauſe it ſhould not be to much prolixitie and demonſtration. Neither in the ſayd booke, I haue conmired the curation of all the bodye with the Vlcers, but yet I haue declared it in this preſent booke, in as much as it was agreeable and vtill for my purpoſe.

The ſeuenth Chapter.

BVT the firme & perfect demonſtration of this kinde of Indication, which is taken of the vehemency of the diſeaſe, ſhall be ſhewed hereafter. In lyke manner the Indication which is taken of the age, & that which is taken of pourging humours. Likewiſe the Indication which is taken of the afflicted parts, ſhall be declared in the bookes which follow. But as yet we haue onely made mencion of the curatiue indication that may be taken of the nature of the ſayde parts, that is to ſay, of temperance and ſubſtance. But truely we haue nothing touched the Indication, which is taken of the ſituation and figure of the parts. Therfore we will ſpeake of the indications that be profitable for the curation of Vlcers.

The part truely that hath ſharpe and quicke ſenſes ought as much as is poſſible, to be cured without dolour or payne. But the Anodinon of ſuch remedies, is ſpoken of in the booke which entreateth of ſimple medicaments. But he that hath but ſmall ſenſes & thoſe that be not quicke, may (if the diſeaſe require,) ſuffer ſtrong medicines But we muſt haue regard and conſideration to the ſtrength of the principall member, whereoff we will more copiouſly hereafter declare, when as we ſhal haue occaſion to ſpeake of Phlegmon. But if it be not a principall member, ſurely without

daunger

daunger, you may minister vnto it such medicines as mittigate and allwage. (The Grekes call them Calasticke) whereoff we will playnely and more at large declare hereafter. At this present we will declare the Indication which is taken of the situation and figure of the parts, and then we will finish and conclude this fourth booke.

For this cause haue we excogitated and inuented certeine medicines that must be giuen to him ỳ hath his ventricle vlcerate, ỳ which medicines must be dr̃ken at once, but to him ỳ hath his throte vlcerate they must be ministred at sundry tymes, by lyttle & lyttle, bicause of the passing which bringeth great vtility to the Vlcer, neyther they must be ministred so, & in suche case, as to him that hath his ventricle vlcerate. Likewise we haue declared by the situation & figure of the fayde part, that such medicines ought to be made grosser and thick, and more clammy than the other, bicause that ỳ throte is a passage of things ỳ is eaten & dronken. And for that cause remedies which may conioyne and cleaue on euery side of it, is most conuenient, and not such as are thinne and easy to slyde away. For the thicke are alwaies about the parts, and the clammy do cleaue vnto it.

Likewise Vlcers that are in the thicke Intestines, haue more nede of medicines which are cast out by ỳ fundament, in asmuch as they be nert vnto it. But the Vlcers that are in the thynne intestines, bicause they be fardest from the fundament, requyre both medycins, that is to say, those that are receiued by the mouth, and those that are cast in by the fundament. Now truely the common indication of all the intyor parts is, that we ought to chose those things that be most familiar to the nature of man, be they meates or medicaments, and to eschew those thinges which be contrary vnto it. Although to Vlcers which be in the outwarde parts,

Lastly, the

the vſe of ſuch medicaments be not hurtful, as Aerugo, æs vſtum, æris Squāma, Cadmia, Pōphilix, Litarge and Ceruſſa. Yet they ought not to be miniſtred to the Vlcers of ỹ inward parts, of whoſe nature we haue written in the booke of temperaments, and in the booke of ſimple medicines. But if we go about to glutinate the Vlcer, and bring it to a Cicatrize, we muſt chooſe glutinatiue medicines, and ſuch as will not cauſe eroſion. But if we will cleanſe the Vlcer, we muſt vſe thinges abſterſiue, & ſuch as wil abſterge it moderately, as raw honny, which of all things for this purpoſe is the chiefeſt. But as touching adſtringent potions called Auſteræ, and other ſuch lyke aliments, they be knowen vnto all men. This word Auſter is called Stiphos in Greeke, that is to ſay, lyttle aſtringent, & that which is ſower or bytter, is called in Greeke Striphnon. But ỹ medicines which may be taken without daunger, are ſpoken of in the booke of medicaments. Neuertheleſſe I will ſhew ſome forme of wholeſome medicamēts for the inward Vlcers, which are theſe, namely Hipocyſtis, Balauſtium, Cytini Punicorū, Galla, Malicorium, Terra Samia, Lemnium, Sigillum, Roſarum Succus, Acacia, and other of lyke kinde, which be profitable for inward Vlcers: & you muſt miniſter the ſayd medicamēts with ſome decoction of adſtringent things, as of Quinces, Lentiſke, or the toppes of Rubus, or of Vines, or greene Mirtels, or with adſtringent Wyne. It is now manyfeſt, and I thincke none is ſo ignorant, but will iudge that he muſt eſchew drinking of wyne, if there be Phlegmon, or elſe there is no daunger.

In lyke manner it is euident that the ſayd medicaments muſt be prepared and receyued with decoction of moyſt things, alſo you muſt myxt gumme Tragacanthen in thoſe medicines which are for the Vlcers in Gula, you muſt vſe Gargariſes, in the Vlceres that are in the parts called Fauces and Pariſthmia. But if the

Vlcer

Vlcer be in Aſpera Arteria, called Trachia, then ỳ paciẽt muſt be layed vpright and kepe the medicine long time in his mouth, in loſing all the Puſkels that be in that place, for in ſo doing ſome parte of medicament will flowe by lyttle and lyttle to the grieued part. For when the ſayde Aſpera Arteria is in his natural ſtate, or in good health, then we may eaſily know when any potion palleth thorow it. For lyke as we muſt take heede when as it is in good health, leaſt any Flure fall that way which may hurt it, ſo in lyke manner we muſt beware when it is grieued, leaſt any thing doe fall that way which may prouoke the cough: then it ſeemeth that the Indications of it are taken of the ſituation and forme of the part.

Alſo Honny muſt be mingled in all medicaments which are ordained for the Vlcer in the Thorax and Lungs. Therefore if we vſe aſtringent medicines, they will remaine in the belly. Then the Inſtrument which is profitable for the digeſtion and diſtribution of the ſayde medicaments ouer all the Body ſhall be honye.

Alſo it being mingled with the ſayd medicines, ſhall be occaſion of theyr quicke paſſage ouer the body, neyther ſhall it any thing annoy or hurt the Vlcer.
In lyke manner if there be an Vlcer in the bladder and in the Raynes, Honny and ſuch as prouoketh vrine muſt be mingled with the ſayde medicines.
But I thinke that this is apparant to all men, though they take not me the auctour of the ſame, how that the Vlcerate parts may be diſcerned or knowen by theyr ſubſtaunce, action, vtilitie, ſituation and figure.
The which thinges truely haue beene amplye declared in the booke which entreateth of the ſignes of the affected partes, but now there is no tyme to talke of them. Therefore I will retourne to the Methode of curation.

Alſo

Also I saye and affyrme that not onely these aboue rehearsed, but also many other be the Indications of the figure, and situation of the parts. For you cannot well and exactly binde the affected part, before ye take Indycation either of the figure or situation or of them both. Neyther can you set the pipe of a Clister well before ye take such Indication. What should I make mention of Argalia, specially when as you cannot minister it before you perfectly know the situatyon and figure of the bladder. Then truely by these things it doth manyfestly appeare that the affected part giueth Indication to ỳ curation. But in ruptures truely, which ỳ Grekes call Regmata, many Indications may be taken to one purpose, and principally the Indication that is taken of the situation, ought to be considered. For the ruptions that bee hydde in the deapth of the bodye, requyre other curations than the wounds which appeare outwardly, and for bicause they be such as be with Ecchimosis, or confusion about ỳ broken flesh, therefore they declare diuers Indications curatiue. For alwayes the Indications curatiue dw answere to the number of the affects, wherof we wil shewe more copiously hereafter, when we shall speake of Phlegmon, how that ỳ affects that are in ỳ deepe places of ỳ body, requireth stronger medicines than those in the vpper parts.

Then at the least I iudge it to be manifest, that it is necessary that the strength of the medicaments that are ministred outwardly, ought to be resolued when the affected parte which should be cured by those is hyd in the depth and profundity of the body.

Therefore it behoueth to augment the vertue of the same medicaments, so that by the passage thereoff it may be slaked. Certainly Ecchimosis doth indicate euacuation for the remedy of the cure. Wherefore medicaments that will moderately heat and dye, be moste conuenient for it. For they that doe vehemently dye,

truely

truely do resolue and digest more at the beginning thā they which dry but simply. But I will speake hereafter somewhat of this disease which is difficil and perilous to cure.

But of that which did pertayne to the matter, we haue largely spoken off. Truely those medicaments that moisteth and heateth more than they, which the Grækes call Calasticke, also those which do somewhat to dyspenesse, which the Grækes call Suntatica, be the chiefe and principall remedies for all Ecchimosis. But we must take hæde the medicines do cleane to the ruptions that are in the dæpenesse of the body, & also that they be of strong vertue, and that they be sharpe and such as will digest: and to speake briefely, such medicines ought to be of great force, in as much as Ecchimosis is in ỳ dæpenesse of ỳ body & far from the skin. In such affects the vse of a cucurbit is profitable, which is an instrument inuented of Phisitians to cause vlcerate attraction. And when Ecchimosis is digested by the vse of a Cucurbite, then you may minister those things which may dry the broken flesh and conioyne it with ligature, and adde that which may coagulate and ioyne the wound togither: for Ecchimosis being resolued & digested, the broken flesh shall coagulate togither. But if it be resolued, then corruption bredeth in it, and occupieth the space ỳ is betwæne ỳ lyppes of the wound, so that the ruption can not close. Wherefore these aboue rehearsed, declare vnto vs all causes how small so euer they be. For although some hath hadde rigour, or though the body hath bene ouerthrowen by some Feuer, so that there hath not bene good concoction, or that it hath bene defatigated and wearied, then immediatly there shall be payne in the parte where the ruption and wound is, bicause that the sayde ruption hath bene lately ioyned togither, but not so substancially, bicause of tyme.

Wherefore it followeth that a lyttle thinge may eafily part them, and fill the place againe with superfluous humors. But what engendreth in fuch wounds or Ruptions? nothing but new Ecchimofis, and much like vnto the firft: That is to fay, when the flefh was fyrft broken, except that this Ecchimofis that is newe of more and corrupter matter, than that which was at the beginning, which came of bloud, and therefore now this is more eafily digefted and refolued than that which was at the beginning.

And thus that which we haue fpoken hitherto, fhall fuffife for the diſputation of Vlcers, and thus we conclude this fourth booke of our Therapuſike Methode, called Methodus Medendi.

FINIS.

¶ Here folovveth the making of aproued remedies for dyſeaſes, from the head vnto the feete, after the diuerſitie of the members, and firſt of the helppes for the Head.

HEere-after we ſhall put the helpes for the wounds of the head. And firſt the potions made by Thederic and his fellowes.

Rec. Cinamomi, ℥.1. drag. 5. ℈. Galangi, granorum paradiſi, cardamomi, piperis longi & nigri, gariofili, ana drag. 1. fiant puluis, and they ſay that if he bꝛeke it, it is a good ſigne, and if he vomyt, it is an ill ſigne. The ſecond fourme is purging of the bꝛayne and pannycles thereoff.

Rec. Olei mellis roſ. collati, ana ounc. 2. Olei roſ. ℥. 1 Let them be medled, & with fine clothes layd there-on. The third foꝛme is Puluis Capitale, and is of Maſter Dinus, alowed of Lanfranc and Henry.

Rec. Radicis yreos, ariſtologiæ, Thuris, mirrhæ, aloes, ſanguis draconis, farine orobi, ana fiat puluis.

The fourth fourme is Emplaſtrum Bethonice, which is vſed at Paris, that bꝛædeth fleſhe, & comfoꝛteth, reyſeth the bones, purgeth, and healeth.

Rec. Cere, reſine ana lib. ℈. terebent. lib. 1. Succi bethonice, ſucci plantaginis, ſucci apij, ana lib. 1. Coquetur cera & reſina cum ſuccis vſq; ad conſumptionē ſuccorum, deinde ponatur Terebenthinæ, & incorporentur & colentur & fiat Emplaſtrum.

The fifth fourme is Emplaſtrū capitale, of Maſter Anſerin of Genes, that dꝛaweth & reyſeth ỹ bones, bꝛædeth fleſh, and healeth. And Maſter Peter ſayde that he had pꝛoued it in a Dogges head that was wounded to the bꝛayne and healed him. Rec. Terebenthinæ, part. 2.

Cere part.i. reſine part.ſemis, **molten on the fyre and ſtrayned in vineagre, and then molten againe and caſt vpon the iuce of theſe herbes,** Bethonice part.ii. Verbena part. i. & cum alijs ſuccis & lacte mulieris diu mollificentur,**and make a playſter thereoff,it is ſtronger then the firſt.**

The.vi. fourme is ordeyned to reyſe bones if they may be had none otherwyſe and was of S.Peter.
Rec. Olei antiqui part. i. cere ana part. ſemis. euforbi. quar. part. vnius, ariſtologie longe part, vnius, lactis mulierum modicum,fiat emplaſtrum.

For the ſcabbe take this ſalue as Galyleth.
Rec.Litargiri,ſulphur.viui,calcis viui,atramenti,vitrioli,auripigmenti fulginis,viride æris, & elebori albi & nigri,alumnis,gallarum ana.ounc.ſemis,argenti viui ℥. i. cere, picis,℔.olei nucis ana.lib.℔. ſucci lapatij,ſucci fumeterre, ſucci ſcabioſe, ſucci, boraginis ana. quart.i, buleantur cera & oleum cum ſuccis vſq; ad conſumptionem reliqua incorporentur,& fiat vnguentum,diligenter.

Alſo for falling baldneſſe of the haires, and to cauſe the haire to bréde in the Alopecia **of S.Peter.**
Rec. Succi calcidarum.℥.i. pulueris ſanguiſſugis combuſtarum, lacerci viridis, aduſti pulueris talparum, apum combuſtarum ſoleriū combuſtarum,cetarum porci aduſtarum,viride æris ana.℥.i. Mellis quod ſufficit ad incorporandum,fiat vnguentum. Probatum eſt.

The remedies for the face and parts there-off.

FIRST **the** Gutta Roſa **is alowed** Vnguentum Citrinum **of the communaltie of the** Antidotary.
Rec. Auxungie porci preparate libra.i. Argenti viui,ounc. i. Viride æris,ounc.ſemis.Piſtendo in mortario,fiat vnguentum.

Secondly,

Secondly, Gommera **is put to white the face which is of Rasis.**

Rec. Cicerum fabarum, ordei mundati, amigdalarum excortitatorum, draganti ana part. I. Semines raphani part semis, fiat puluis, **and temper it with milke and anoynt the face by night and in the morning wash it with water and bzanne.**

Thirdly is to put to it a water of Fraunce.

Rec. Litargiri calcinati. lib. I. masticis ounc. 2. pistētur cum albumine ouorum & ponantur in alembico, & fiat aqua, **it is right precious.**

Fourthly lac virgineum **to purge and dry the bzuslent pimples, and spottie skinnes of the face is made thus.**

Rec. Litargiri subtiliter puluerizati ounc. 3. Aceti albi optimi lib. semis. Misceantur simul & admictātur residere & distillando cum pecia trianlanti filerim vel cum sacculo suscipiatur aqua, deinde illa aqua misceatur cum aqua salis puluerizata, & lib. semis. Aqua pluuialis vel fontanee, & misceantur ambe aquæ & coagulabuntur admodum lecti, **and rubbe the place with it that is infect.**

Helpes for the diseases of the eyes.

First take the water of ℣. Peter **of** Spayne, **that comforteth and cleareth the sight.**

Rec. Feniculi, ruthe, celidonie, berbene, eufrasie, clarete rosarum, & aquæ eius concassentur & tēperentur per diem naturalem in vino albo, deinde ponantur in alembico, & fiat aqua colirium album.

Secondly take Colirium album **for the paine of the eyes, made by** Galen.

Rec. Ceruse lote. ounc. I. Sarcocole drag. 3. Amidum drag. 2. dragagant. drag. I. Apij drag. semis.

Puluerizentur omnia valde,& cum aqua pluuiali mollientur ſub tegulam & fiant parui pillule,**and let them be ſteped with womans milke, or with roſe water, & be adminiſtred** Colirium de thutia.

Thirdly is adminiſtred Colirium de thutia **made at Mountpelier in the ende of** Optalmia, **for it reſolueth and dryeth the moyſture that commeth to the eyes.**

Rec. Tutiæ preparatæ, lapides calaminarum, ana ounc.ſemis. Gariophil. xv. numero faui cum melle, ounc.1.Puluerizãda puluerizentur ſubtiliſsime,& ponantur in ounc.2. vini albi, & aquę roſæ, quar. ſemis. Camphere ounc.1 Colentur ſubtiliſsime & fiat Colirium.

The powder of Maſter Arnolde.

The fourth forme is put by Maſter Arnolde for to drye the teares and to rectifie the redneſſe.

Rec. Tutiæ preparatæ drag. 1. Anthimon. ounc. ſemis. Margaritarum drag.2. Florum coralli rubium drag.1.& ſemis.Cerucie crudi prorie de floſtulo vermie minutium inciſi drag.1. Fiat puluis ſubtiliſsimus & ſeruetur in pixide ærea.

Fifthly is put the pouder of welcome,of mine owne making for all ſpottes of the eyes.

Rec. Zucari candi ounc.1. Tutiæ preparatæ ounc. ſemis. Puluerizentur,& cum aqua roſæ peſtentur & in prelium ſpergantur & in verſetur peluis ſuper ſeminum,lini,aloes,& exſiccetur & puluerizetur ſubtiliſsime,& fiat puluis & ſeruetur in pixide ærea, & ponatur in oculis cum ſtilo argenteo.

Sirtly is put Colirium **for the rednes & the teares, and is made by** Dinus.

Rec. Tutiæ preparatæ ounc.1. Aloes cicatrini ounc. ſemis. Camphere drag.1. Aquę roſę lib.1.& ſemis. Vini granatorum lib, ſemis. Puluerizanda puluerizantur

ſubti-

ſubtilliſsime, & miſceantur cum alijs & calafiant ſub carbones modica bullitione, coletur & ſeruetur.

Helpes for bleeding at the noſe.

For bleeding of the noſe.

When the flure of blode commeth in the noſe thrils it is ſtanched in putting into them tents, anoynted with Licio diſſolued in water, holding the noſe thrills with your fingers till it be ſtaunched, and holde a Sponge at his forhead bathed in ſtrong vineger. And alſo it helpeth to ſtaunch the binder parts.

Alſo for Polipo Maſter Peter de Bonaco alloweth a tent de radice achori, tempred in Oyle of Iuniperio wherein Scamonie hath bene diſſolued.

Helpes for the paynes of the eares.

The paynes of the eares are appeaſed by putting in them the milke of a woman as is aforeſayd.

The vlcers of the eares be cleanſed with honny of Roſes putting thereto an Oyntment made thus.

Rec. Rubiginem ferri & teream fortiter, & pone eam in ſartaginē cū aceto fortiſsimo & fac eam bulire donec ſiccetur. Item diſtēperentur & ſiccetur ad ignē, poſtea iterū ſubtilliſsime pulueriza, & cū aceto coquę donec recipiat ſpiſsitudinem mellis. And put of it into the eares for it healeth the olde fores. Of els after Maſter Peter.

Rec. Nitri cardomini decoquentur in ſucco ruthæ & colentur, and one droppe bē diſtilled into the eare, for it bringeth the rottennelle outwarde, and deſtroyeth the ſuperfluous proude fleſh, and healeth.

Helpes for the paynes of the teeth.

The

The dolour of the toth ach is appeaſed with holding vineger of the decoction of Peletory, or the hearbe Harts tongue.

The blackenesse is waſhed as was appʒoued with this water.

Rec. Salis armoniaci, ſalis gemme ana, quar 1. Alluminio quar. ſemis. Ponantur in Alembico, & diſtellentur, & fiat aquæ.

The chauffings and ſwellyngs of the gummes are appeaſed with the water of Chernell, Plantayne & Allome, or with this waſhing made of Dinus.

Rec. Roſarum ounc. 1. Lentium, ana quar. 1. Baulauſtium quar. ſemis. Concaſſentur & buliantur, cum aqua & aceto, fiat linimentum.

The thirde Chapter is the remedyes for diſeaſes of the necke.

The necke hath diuers diſeaſes of the which ſome be hære ſpecified, and firſt de Bocium of the necke.

Bocium of the necke hath two fo:mes.

The firſt is powder of Maſter Dinus.

Rec. Serophulare, ounc. 2. Gingeber. ounc. 1. Brionie, piretri, ſcrapini, matriſsilue, oliuarum, ſalis gemme, oſsium, cepie, ſpongie combuſtie, ana drag. 2. Gariophilis, piperis cinamomi ana ounc. j. fiat puluis in quo ſit modium de Alumine.

The ſecond fo:me is to emplaſter the place with Diaculum, or with a plaſter of Goates dirt, or with a plaſter of the flewmaticke Apoſtumes.

The fourth Chapter of the helpes for the ſhoulder and parts thereoff.

For the paine of the ſhoulders there is an oyntment meddled with Marciatum and Agrippa.

For

For the gilbolitie and bocement Auicen alloweth Emplastrum de acoro. Rec. acori, enule cãpanæ, fauine ana quar. j. Bdellij quar. semis. Castorei, ounc. j. Coquantur in Vino & Oleo vsque ad consumptionem vini, & de Oleo cum cera fiat vnguentum.

Chyragra of the hands is cured as the flegmatike Apostumes, but specially in it is playsters of Mountpelier of redde colewoyts sodden with lye of ashes bucked and knodden with a lyttle vineger.

The v. Chapter is of the helpes of the breast and parts thereoff.

The helpes of the breasts are of two formes. The first is potion resoluing and wasting all the matter, and is called Fundatorum. Rec. Caude equine terestris. M. j. Radicis Osimandi quar. j. Radicis Draguntee. quar. semis. Coquantur cum Vino & Melle, and administer a Goblet full when he goeth to bed, and he shall slæpe.

The second forme, is an other potion or drinke cõmon to all inward sores, made by G. Rec. Centaureæ cesti nepiti gariofilate, Pimpinelle, Piloselle, fumitate canatenentatum caulium tanacesti rubeæ, Penthapilon, Aurum valens ana. Coquantur in Vino & Melle, and be ministred as is sayde before. It causeth the rottennesse to come out at the sore, and cleanseth the venime that is in it, but if it bee vomited there is no hope of cure, as the people sayth.

The vi. Chapter is of the helpe of the belly and parts thereoff.

AND first for the thre dayes is allowed Lana succida infusionis decoctionis cimini. Secondly pro offensionibus is allowed the common potion of R.

Rec. Mũmie, Boliarmenice, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ounc. i. ſtat puluis. And be adminiſtred drag. i. cũ ounc. i. Aquæ Plantaginis. Thirdly, the potions of the breaſt are allowed for to reſolue the matter gathered within. Fourthly, outward may be made playſters that be formed in the concuſſions. In Hydropſie it is good to prouoke or ſtirre the vrine. Therefore by the doctrine of G. P. Henry Grillets blacke fleſh flyes or Canterides, and toke away their wings & heads, and burnt them in flower and made a powder wherewith he adminiſtred at euen a grayne with wine, and cauſed ſo much vrine that many were healed.

In the paynes of the kidneis and of the bladder, I haue ſæne adminiſtred lye of ẏ aſhes of beane ſteales, which did meruayles in mouing of vrine and cleanſing the wayes thereoff, the rottennelle & grauell, and ſtirring the menſtrues.

Remedies for the paine of the raynes and the bladder.

Rabimoyſes for the vlcers of the kidneis and of the bladder approued water diſtilled of a leane Goates milke vnder this manner. Rec. Ceri Caprini lactis picherios. drag. iii. Iubebe, Sebeſten, ana. ounc. i. Boliarmenici ounc. ſemis. quatuor ſeminum frigidorum mundatorum. drag. iii. ſeminis Papaueris albi, Citoniorum ana. drag. ii. conquaſſantur, & diſtillando fiat aqua. And Auicen graunteth in Diabete the water of the clære milke of a ſhæpe, but I haue put to it herba caude equine, Plantaginis, Roſæ, ſemen Maluauiſti, Alkakengi & mixtion of milke with the Colyres afore ſayde and playſters and ruptures betwæne nature is allowed.

The vii. Chapter of the helpes of the loynes and their parts.

First

First the paine of the yeard is appeased with crums of bread, knodden with yolkes of Egges with oyle of Poppy. The vlceres of the yearde are washed with allome water and emplaystered with oyntment of Populeon, and anointed with vnguentum album, or with Oyle of Roses, with the white of an Egge and powder of burnt lead, Ceruse and Aloes.

The swellyng of the coddes is swaged with a playster of Malowes and beane flower and Comin sodde in water.

The rupture hath three helpes. The first is an Electuarie. Rec. Conserue de consolida ma. lib. semis. conserue Ro. quar. semis. pulueris Dragaganti frigidi. ounc. i. radicis Valeriane, senationis Bolearmenici Nasturtii, Lapdani sanguinarum, ana drag. ii. panis succari. lib. i. fiat Electuarium cum aqua ferrata.

The seconde is a playster of three haire of al the communalties. Rec. Picis nauals, Colophoniæ, ana, ounc. iii. Litargiri, armoniaci, Oppoponaci, Galbani, Bdellij, Mastic, Serapini, Terebenthine, Sumac, consolida Ma. & Mi. ana ounc. i. Visciquerci, Ematistez, Thuris, Gipsi, Mirrhæ, aloes, mūmie, boliarmenici, sanguis dra. aristo. vermiū terrestrium, ana ounc. semis sanguis humani, ounc. ii. Conficiantur cum pellis arietina, cocta aqua pluuiali, vsque ad dissolutionem, & fiat Emplastrum.

The thirde forme is of B. and my selfe.

Rec. Nucis Cipressi, acasiæ, Gallarum, Baulastiarum, ana drag. v. Mirrhæ, sarcocolæ, Thuris, Gummi ara. ana drag. 3. Fiat puluis subtillissimus, & pastetur cum aceto, & fiat Emplastrum. For it is proued in Emorroyds to swage the dolour with suffumigation of the decoction of Poleyn, Camomille, Millelote, and inwardely putte Figes bathed in oyntment made

with butter ſtirred in a mo;ter of lead til they be d;owned, if the paine be to great, ℔ oyntment of Alexandre p;oued by me ſhould be good, which is. Rec. mirh. croci, thuris, licij, ana, parte, j. Apij. parte, ij. terantur & conficiantur cum muſtilagine, Pſilij, & vitello oui. and outward. R. p;ayſeth this playſter Rec. Cammomille, melleloti ana quart. j. conquaſſentur donec diſſoluantur vitellorum ouorum elizatorum. quar. ſemis. Farine fenugreci, ſemin's lini, Radicis alteæ ana, ounc. i. Croce, Mirre, Aloes, ana drag. ii. & ſemis. Butiri, q; ſufficit fiat emplaſtrum.

The vij. Chapiter is of the helpes of the thighes, legges, and feete.

FO; the nether lymbes be diuers helpes. The firſt is fo; to d;ye, let the thighes, legges, and fæte be bathed and fomented with water of the ſea o; water ſalted with the decoction of Ebulorum, Sabutij. Tribulorum ana, parte ij. Calamenti, Origani, Abſcinthij, Perſicaria ana parte i. And laye vppon the ſwelling this plaiſter. Rec. Furfuris parte. j. Farine fabarum parte. j. ſtercorum columbini part. ſemis. Pulueri-zentur, & cum aceto decoctionis affrodillorum & ſucco cauliuni ſuper ignem. Probatum eſt.

¶An

¶ *An Antidotarie of picked*

Medicines gathered by diuers
auctors whoſe names are
ſet to euery receipt.

Balmes.

A Balme artificiall to cure wounds in the ſinewes.

REc. Terebenthinæ optimæ lib. i. Olei Laurini, Veſalius.
ounc. iiij. Galbani oun. iii. Gummi Elimni. oun. iii. &
ſemis, Thuris, Mirrhe, Gummi hederę, Cētauree maio-
ris, Ligni aloes ana oun. iii. Galangæ, Gariophillorum,
ſymphiti minoris, Cinamomi, nucis muſcatę, Zedoarię,
Zinziberis, Dictami albi ana. ounc. i. Olei vermium,
terreſtrium, ounc. ii. Aqua vitæ lib. vi. **Powther
what are to be powdred and infuſe them altogether
in Aqua vitæ vi. dayes. Afterward with a ſlacke fire
draw thē by a retort well luted, from whence you muſt
receiue three liquors: whereoff the firſt is very ſubtill,
watrie, and paſſing clære, the ſecond of a yeolow cou-
lour and verye ſubtill, the thirde is the artificiall
Baulme, which beareth a red and purple coulour.**

A Balme for greene wounds.

Rec. Terebenthine. lib. i. Gummi. elimni, Galbani Calmeteus.
ana ounc. ii. Gummi hederę, Thuris Maſticis, Mir-
rhæ ana ounc. ii. Aloes xiloaloes, Gariophilorum, Ga-
langæ, Cinamomi, Nucis muſcatæ, Cubebarum, ana
ounc. i. Aqua vitæ ounc. iii. **Powther which are to
be powdred, and let them infuſe together one day and a
night. Afterward diſtill them twice, and kæpe the oyle
diſtilled as a prætious Balme.**

A Balme very good for diuers diſeaſes.

Hollerius. Rec. Thuris, maſticis, ana ounc ii. Ligni aloes ounc. i. Gariophilorum, galãgæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ, nucis muſcatæ, ana. drag. vi. Cubebarum, mirrhæ, aloes, laudani, ſarcocollæ, caſtorei, ana ounc. ſemis. Baccarum lauri, nucleorum pini, ana, ounc. i. Gummi elimni, oppoponacis, belzoini, ana. ounc. ii. Succi iuę, herbæ paralyſis, ana ounc. 3. Terebenthinæ ad pondus omnium. **Bꝛoſe the hearbes, powther what are to be powdꝛed, then let them ſtand one day and a night together, and on ẏ moꝛrow dꝛaw thꝛe liquoꝛs, wherof the firſt is a water, the ſecond Oyly, and the third lyke honny.**

A Balme to reſolue hardneſſe of ſinewes.

Andernacus. Rec. Galbani lib. ſemis. Gummi hederæ. ounc. iii. **Bꝛoſe, mixe and diſtill them, then take the lyquoꝛ that is diſtilled, and put thereto to** Terebenthine lib. i. Olei laurini, de ſpica, ana. ounc. i. **Put them in a narrowe mouthed veſſell and diſtil them till the water and oyle be all diſtilled.**

A Balme for the Palſie.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radic. eridis & ariſtolochiæ, ana ounc. ii. Symphiti maioris, luę arthriticæ, herbę paraliſis, pimpenellæ, rutæ, ſaluiæ, ana m. j. Baccarum lauri, & Iuniperi, ana drag. vi. Florum ſtecados & anthos. ana. P. i. & ſemis. Galangæ, zedoariæ, zinzibris, gariophilorum, nucis muſcate, cinamomi, ana, drag. iii. Ligni aloes, ounc. i. Thuris, maſticis, ana, drag. x. Mirrhæ, aloes, Bdelij, ſarcocolle, galbani, amoniaci, ana, ounc. i. & ſemis, Caſtorei. ounc, ſemis, Gummi elimni ounc. ii. Diaquilonis iriati ounc. iii. Aquæ vitæ, ounc. iiii. **Bꝛoſe what are to be bꝛoſed, and powther what are to be powdꝛed, and caſt them into a Limbeck to diſtil at an eaſie fire,**

till

till a certeine lyquor flow forth lyke vnto a Baulme.

A Balme for wounds in the ioyntes.

Rec. Oei oliuarum lib. 1. Vini nigerrimi Pontici, lib. 3. Diſtill them & adde to them Olei hipericonis, ounc. 6. Liquoris de mummia, ounc. 4. Diſtill them againe according to art and reſerue it to your vſe. Paracelſus.

A Balme to heale and conglutinate wounds chiefly of the head without paine

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Thuris, maſticis, mirrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana ounc. 1. Aquæ vitæ, ounc. 8. Put them all into a retort well luted: Diſtill them with hot aſhes ſeperating the water from the Oyle. Fallopius.

A Balme for the Palſie in wounds.

Rec. Mir. aloes, epaticæ, ſpicæ nardi, ſanguinis draconis, thuris, mūmię, opobalſami, bdellij, carpobalſami, amoniaci, ſarcocollæ, croci, maſticis, gūmi Arab. ſtiracis calamit. ana drag. 2. Laudani electi, ſucci caſtorei, ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Muſci. drag. ſemis. Terebenthinæ optimæ ad pondus omniū. Powther what are to be powdred & mixe them altogether with ỳ Terpentine, then put them into a Limbeck, & diſtill them at an eaſie fire, and when the lyquor is ſublymated by diſtillation reſerue it in a ſtrong veſſell. Liquor Balſamites. Ihoannis Meſuæ.

A Balme artificiall for wounds and vlcers.

Rec. Mirrhæ, aloes, ſpicæ, ſanguinis draconis, thuris, mūmiæ, oppoponacis, amoniaci, carpobalſami, ſarcocollæ, croci orientalis, maſticis, gummi Arabic. ſtiracis calamit. ana ounc. 2. Laudani ounc. 1. & ſemis. Reſinæ, abiectiuæ, lib. 1. Terebenthinæ lib. 8. Vini, generoſi lib. ſemis. Put all theſe into a narrow mouthed Vyall & diſtill them & after it is diſtilled put into the lyquor xb. graines of pure muſke. Andernacus.

A

A Balme that in viij. dayes healeth any indifferent wound.

Andernacus. Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. ii. Olei de semine lini, lib. i. Resinæ Pini ounc. vi. Thuris, Mirrhæ, Aloes, Masticis, Sarcocollæ, ana ounc. ii. Macis, Croci Ligni aloes, ana drag. i. & semis. **Myre them together, and put them into a narrowe mouthed vessell, and distill them with an easie fire till the water be extracted: then make a stronger fire till the Oyle be also sublymated, and reserue it to your vse.**

A Balme for wounds.

Andernacus. Rec. Resinę Laricęæ, drag. ii. **Dissolue it in white wine, and straine it through a cloth, after melte them on the fire together with** Oleo Chuarum. lib. i. **then adde to them** Ammoniaci, Galbani, Oppoponacis, ana, ounc. i. Gummi Ethiopici, ounc. ii. **Distill them with an easie fire till the Balme be extracted.**

A Balme very conuenient against the Gowte.

Rec. Terebenthine lib. iiii. Masticis, Mirrhæ Thuris, Oppoponacis, Laudani, ana, drag x. Malecorię ounc. semis. Cærę flauæ, ounc. ii. Segapeni, Ammoniaci ana, drag iii. & semis. Mellis crudi, ounc. j. & semis. Gariophilorum drag. ii. & semis. Croci scrup. ii. Aqua vitæ ounc. vii. Ceruſæ, ounc. i. & semis. Olei Laurini ounc. ii & semis, Olei Lumbricorum & Rosacei, ana ounc. ii. & semis. Vrinæ Pueri ounc. ii. **Myre and distill them according to Arte.**

A Balme that healeth wounds speedely.

Rec. Terebenthine purgatæ, lib. i. Resinæ puræ lib. semis.

ſemis. Thuris maſculi ounc. 4. Maſticis, mirrhę, ana ounc. 1. Olibani ounc. 1. & ſemis. Sercocollæ ounc. 1. Gummi elimni ounc. ſemis. Aloes epat. drag. 1. Euphorbij. drag. 2. Ammoniaci drag. 3. Galbani ounc. ſemis. Aloes cicatrinæ ounc. 4. Nucis muſcatæ ounc. 1. Galangę drag. 1. Macis drag. 2. Cinamomi drag. 1. & ſemis. Laudani drag. 1. Croci drag. 2. & ſemis. Gariophilorum ounc. ſemis. Spicæ nardi ſcrup. 1. Cubebarum ſcrup. 2. Iridis. ounc. 1. Saluiæ viriſcentis M. 1. Contuſæ olei magiſtralis ounc. ſ. Olei liliacei lib. ſemis. Olei com. ounc. 12. Olei laurini ounc. 4. & ſemis. Olei lumbricorum ounc. 2. Mellis ounc. 4. & ſemis. Aquæ compoſitæ ounc. 3. **Powther what are to be powdred and infuſe them altogether viii. houres and ſeperating the water from the Oyle, diſtill them according to Art.**

A Balme for Vlcers very comfortable.

Rec. Tereb. lib. 1 & ſemis. Aquæ vitæ lib. ſemis. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammóniaci ana ℥. ſemis. Gūmi elimnij. ℥. 1. Cinamomi. ℥. 4. Laudani drag. 3. Olibani ounc. 1. Thuris ounc. 1. & ſemis. Macis drag. 2. Reſinæ Pini, ounc. 2. Maſticis ounc. ſemis. Mirrhæ drag. 6. Mūmię drag. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ drag. 3. & ſemis. Nucis muſcatæ, ounc. ſemis. Gummi hederæ drag. ſ. Galangæ drag. 4. Boracis drag. 3. Cariophilorum drag. 3. & ſemis. Sercocollæ ounc. ſemis. **Infuſe them together viii. houres, being groſely powdred, and diſtill them according to Art, ſeperating the water from the Balme.**

A Balme for vvoundes in the ioynts, it is alſo good for the Crampe, Palſie, and paine in the ioynts.

Rec. Olei vermium terreſtrium lib. 1. Olei hipericonis lib ſemis. Terebent. lib. 1. & ſemis. Aquæ vitæ lib. ſemis. Colophoniæ lib. ſemis. Euphorbij ounc. 3.

Gummi hederæ ounc.2. Gariophilorum,nucis muſcatæ,cinamomi,cubebarum,galangæ, xiloaloes ana ounc. 1. Maſticis ounc.4. Mirrhæ ounc.3.& ſemis. Gummi elimni ounc.3.Galbani,olibani ana ounc.2.Croci drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis drag.3. **Powther what is to be powdred and diſſolue what is to be diſſolued in the Aqua vitæ,and put them all mired into a Copper Still, and draw out the balme firſt with a gentle fire and after with a ſtronger.**

A Balme for vvounds hurt by ſharpe poynted vveapons.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib.1.& ſemis. Aquæ vitę lib. 1. Thuris ounc.1. Sercocollæ ounc. 1. & ſemis. Mirrhę ounc.2. Maſticis drag.6. Gummi hederæ ounc.ſemis. Euforbij drag.2. Oppoponacis drag.3.Gummi elimni.ʒ.1.& ſemis.Reſinæ pini.ounc.3. Succi ſymphiti vtriuſque ana drag. ſemis. Nucis muſcatę cinamomi,ana drag.2. Croci ſcrup.2. Aloes epaticæ,mummiæ ana drag.1. & ſemis. **Powther what are to be powdred,& let them ſtand a while then diſtill them in a copper ſtil vntil by ſublymation the water be ſeperated from the Dyle.**

A Balme to heale vvounds of the biting of venimous beaſts.

Rec.Succi cardui benedicti,valerianæ,ſaluiæ,hiperici ana ounc 4. Olei com.lib.2.Tereb. lib.1. Mirrhæ ounc.4.Sarcocollæ ounc.6.Euphorbij ounc.ſemis. Olibani,maſticis,ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Gūmi elimni.ounc. 2.Aquæ vitæ lib. ſemis. **Powther that is to be powdred, and let them boyle in a veſſell till the iuyces bee conſumed: then put them all into a Copper ſtill,& diſtil them firſt with an eaſie fire, after with a ſtronger til the water from the Dyle be ſeperated.**

A Balme to heale greene wounds very ſpeedely.

Rec.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ lib.1. Vini cretici lib. ſemis. Tereb. Venet. lib.2. & ſemis. Ammoniaci ℥.3. Sercocollæ ℥. 4. Maſticis ounc.2. Olibani ounc.1. Mirrhæ ounc.2. & ſemis, Laudani drag.1. Belzoini, ſtiracis, calamitæ, aloes epat. ana drag.3. Gummi elimni ounc.1. Gummi hederæ ounc ſemis. Reſinæ pini ounc.3 Gummi Arab. Dragaganti ana drag.2. & ſemis. Oppoponacis ounc. 1. Nucis muſcatæ, gariophilorum, macis, galangæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ ana ſcrup.1. & ſemis. Mummiæ drag. 3. Cubebarū ounc.1. Mellis puri lib. ſemis. Croci drag. 2. Symphiti maſmi. & med. ana ounc.3. & ſemis. **Breſe the hearbs, powther that is to be powdred, diſſolue the gummes in Aqua vitæ, and infuſe them altogether xxiiij. houres, then put them into a copper ſtill well luted, and let the Balme be extracted: augmenting and diminiſhing the fire according to ſkill, till the Balme and Oyle be ſeuerally ſublymated.**

A Balme vvhich vvill cauterize and conſolidate vvounds and vlcers merueyloufly.

Rec. Tereb. purg. ounc.3. Mirrhæ ounc.4. Stiracis, mūmię, Sercocollę ana ounc.1. Maſticis, thuris ana drag. 3. Gūmi hederæ drag.3. & ſemis. Aloes lot. ariſtolog. vſtæ, aluminis vſti, ana ſcrup.2. & ſemis. Malecoriæ. ℥. ſemis. Hipociſtidos, balauſtiæ, ſang. Draconis, nucum cupreſsi ana drag.2. Borac. drag.3. Cāphore drag. ſemis. **Powther that is to be powdred, & let thē all infuſe together one night, & diſtill them through a glaſſe ſtill.**

A Balme for the pricking of any ſharpe poynted vvcapon.

Rec. Tereb. lib.3. & ſemis. Mirrhæ ounc.3. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 4. Thuris ounc.2. Gūmi elimni ounc.2. &

ſemis. Maſticis, Olibani ana ounc. 3. Gummi Arab. & dragaganti ana ounc. 1. Gummi hederæ, euphorbij ana ℥. ſemis. Aloes epat. ounc. ſemis. Croci drag. 5. Malecoriæ, galangæ, gariophillorum, xiloaloes, cubebarum, nucis muſcatæ, cinamomi ana drag. 1. Powther what are to be powdred very finely, & infuſe them xii. houres, then diſtill them through a glaſſe ſtill, and reſerue the lyquor.

Another.

Rec. Tereb. larignę lib. 2. Maſticis ounc. 8. Aqua vitæ ounc. 6. Powther that is to be powdred and drawe them through a copper Still, augmenting and diminiſhing your fire, according to Art till the water be ſeperated from the Balme.

A Balme for the gout in any part.

Rec. Saluię, rutę, hiſſopi, cinamomi, florum gemiſtę, abſcinthij ana m. ſemis. Ireos ounc. 2. Olei roſarum lib. ſemis. Olei cinamomi, olei laurini ana ounc. 2. Butiri recentis ounc. 4. Medullæ crurum bouis lib. ſemis. Auxungiæ porcinæ ounc. 6. Radic. althæ ounc. 4. Fænugræci ounc. 3. Terebenthinę lib. 1. & ſemis, Ammoniaci. ounc. 2. Galbani ounc. 4. Oppoponacis, Bdellij, ana ounc. 1. vini ſanguinei lib. 1. Braiſe the hearbes & mire thē altogeter, then boyle thē in a cloſe veſſel xx. houres, forceſeing ẏ in the cooling, the mouth of ẏ pot be not opened. Afterward in ẏ ſtraining, adde to it, Croci ſubtili triti ounc. 3. Sulphuris viui ounc. 4. Salis puri ounc. 2. Opij. ſcrup. 4. Thus being mired together, put them into a glaſſe body well luted, and draw the Dyle from the water, and anoynt there-with the place affected (the body being dayly purged before) thrie or foure times in a day, a lyttle quantitie at once.

Note

Note that the gummes which are to be dissolued, must dissolue in Aqua vitæ.

A Balme for all tumors comming of cold and vvyndy matter.

Rec. Olei aneti ounc. 8. Olei laurini, rutacei, spicæ, & masticis ana. ounc. 3. Olei communis, ounc. 6. succidanei lib. semis. Absinthij, origani, calamenti, centaureę agrimoniæ, ana. M. semis. Semin. anisi, feniculi, carui, cumini, ameos, gariophilorum, baccarum lauri, radicum gentianæ, rub. tinctorum, ana. drag. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ, ounc. 4. Croci, drag. 3. Semin. dauci, drag. 1. Semin. petroselini, scrup. 2. **Braise the herbes and sæde together, and mixe them all with the rest, and let them boyle as if it were in** Balneo, **and when it is colde, straine it strongly, and distill it in a glasse body.**

A Balme to conglutinate vvounds vvith speed.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Masticis, ounc. 1. Olibani, ounc. 4. Gummi hederæ, ounc. 2. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 3. Aloes epat. ounc. semis. Mirrhæ, ounc. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ, ounc, semis. Galbani, ounc. 1. & semis. Gummi elimnij, ℥. 4. Ammoniaci, ℥. semis. Nucis Muscatæ, galangę, radic. gentianę, turmẽtillę & simphiti maio. cubebarum, mummiæ, ana. drag. 2. Olei communis. lib. 2. **Powder what are to be powdred, and dissolue the gummes in white wyne, after mixe them together, & let them boile in** Balnio Mariæ. 24. **houres, thẽ distil them in a copper still, seperating the water from the Oile.**

A Balme for the Palsey, very excellent.

Rec. Ligni aloes, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, bdellij, galbani, mirrhę, masticis, sarcocollę, ana lotonẽ. 1. Olei

benedicti Iotones.3. Laudani,Iotones.2.Carpobalſami, xilobalſami,opobalſami,ana Iotonē.1.Olibani,ſanguinis draconis,caſtorei,ſpicæ nardi,galangæ, cubebarum, maci,cinamomi,cardamomi,cortic.citri.ana Iot.1. Olei Terebenthinę ad pondus omnium, Olei veteris lib.1. & ſemis. Powther the Gummes very ſubtillie and put ſo much burnt Wyne vpon them as will couer them. Then put them in Balneo Mariæ, & ſuffer them thre dayes there to diſſolue. Afterwarde adde to the other thinges which are to be powdred in fine powder and put to your Oiles. Let them diſſolue in Balneo againe or in horſedonge.riiij.dayes,in the ende diſtill them in hotte embres with a ſlacke fier till the Balme be ſublimated.

A yellovv Balme that healeth vvounds vvith ſpeede.

Rec.Gummi elimni,ounc.3. Mirrhæ,ounc.2. Olibani,ſarcocollæ,ana ounc.1.Powther the Mirrhæ and Olibanum, and put them into a double glaſſe veſſell, with.riij.oũces of Aqua vitæ made with Palmſey,and let them ſtand in Balneo Mariæ.4.dayes. After adde there-to, Oile of Terebenthine ounc.8. Olei balſami veri,ounc.ſ. Croci,ounc.ſemis. So let them boyle again in Balneo Mariæ,vntill the Aqua vitæ be waſted: and in the ende ſtraine it and reſerue it to your vſe.

A greene Balme auaileable for hollovv VLCERS.

Rec. Galbani,oũc.3.& ſemis.Oppoponacis,ſegapeni,ana ounc.1.Maſticis,thuris,an.ounc.1.& ſemis.Mirrhæ,ſarcocollæ,ana ounc.ſemis. Powder what is to be powdered,and put all together into a double glaſſe veſſell with.riij.ounces of Aqua vitæ for wounds, and let them

them ſtande three dayes in Balneo Mariæ: After adde thereto Oile of Terebenthine lib. ſemis. Olei balſami veri.ounc.4. Boyle them to the conſumption of the Aqua vitæ, then ſtraine it, and adde thereto of Verdegreace made in fine powder halfe an ounce, and reſerue it to your vſe.

A blacke Balme confectionated of ſinguler operation to agglutinate WOVNDS.

REC. Mummiæ, ounc.3. Aloes epaticæ, ounc.2. Picis nauales, ounc. ſemis. Sercocollæ, gummi Hederæ, maſticis, mirrhę, ana ounc.1. Powder which are to be powdred ſubtilly, and mixe them with. viij. ounces of Aqua vitę prepared for wounds. Let them boyle in a double glaſſe veſſel in Balneo Marię three dayes, which done, adde thereto Olei Terebenthinę, ounc.9. Olei Balſami veri, ounc.4. Then boyle them againe till the Aqua vitę be waſted, and reſerue it to vſe.

A Balme for the byting of venimous beaſtes: or otherwiſe is neceſſarie for the Palſey, crampe, rumes, vweakeneſſe of memory, collicke, tooth ache, and vvormes, and may be taken inwardly.

REC. Terebenthinę, lib.5. Aquę vitę, lib.1. Succi ſalſuiæ, draconcellę, ſcabioſi, cardui benedicti, hiperici, meliſſophili, ana ounc.2. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, ſerapini, euphorbij, ana drag.3. Maſticis, ſercocollę, mirrhę, aloes epaticæ, laudani, belzoini, gummi hederæ, ana drag.2. Radic. zedoarię, helenij, gentianæ, iunci

iunci odorati,dictami,rub.tinctorũ, angelicę ana. drag. 1. Vermium terrestrium,ounc.2. Baccarum lauri,iuniperi,& hederæ,ana scrup.2. Cinamomi,ligni cassiæ,zinzibris, cardamomi, nucis muscatæ, drag. Piperum,cubebarum,carpobalsami,xilobalsami,cortic.citrinæ,santali citrinę,rhabarb.ana, scrup.1. Grana sex,malecoriæ ounc.2. Semin. anisi,feniculi,dauci,carui,cumini,petroselini,saxifragię,ana.drag.2. Balaustiarum drag.1.& semis. Powder what is to be powdred, and dissolue the Gummes in Aqua vitę prepared for woundes, and in Malmsey: so let them infuse vi.dayes,and after at an easie fyer, seperating the water from the Dile, distill them through a Limbecke. When you will vse it for any inward affect, take three drops with swete wyne: when you vse the water, take halfe a spoonefull with foure spoonefulls of some pleasant wyne.

And for the Palsey,take.ʒ. ß. of the Dile with vi. drams of Olei Euforbij,for debilitie of memory.Take three drammes of the Balme,with Oleo Castorei.ʒ.ß. there-with anoynt the nape of the necke & hinder part of the head.Finally,for wounds take of the Balme.ſ. ounce,Olei lumbricorum. ʒ. 1, Olei Rosarum ʒ.2.In other lyke effects vse it with discretion, but it is not to be vsed simply,by reason of his heate.

A Balme to drawe all kindes of Gummes into their proper kinde,& it doth heale,conglutinate, mundifie and cicatrize wounds & Vlcers,and doth mollifie and assvvage.

RE C. Olei Terebenthinæ lib. 4. Aquæ vitę lib. 1. & semis.Masticis,Olibani,ana drag.3. Thuris,mirrhæ sercocollę ana ounc semis Euphorbij,drag.2. Aloes epaticæ,gummi hederæ laudani,ana drag.2.& semis. Galbani,ammoniaci,sęgapeni,oppoponacis,ana drag. 1 & semis.Gariophilorum,ounc.1.Galangæ nuces muscatæ,

cate, cinamomi, macis, iunci odorati, zedoariç, radic. turmentillç angelicæ, gentianæ ana drag. 1. Croci ounc. semis. Florum anthos, hiperici, stechados, arancei, & camomillæ ana P.j. semio, anisi, ounc. 2. Baccarum lauri ounc. 1. Powder that is to be powdred and infuse them two dayes in Balneo Mariæ: then with a Limbecke seperate the water from the Dyle. After put the sublymated eyle into a vessel close stopped, adding therto, Masticis, olibani, mirrhæ, euphorbij, sarcocollæ, thuris, aloes epat. ana drag. 1. Stiracis, calamit. ana scrup. 2. Galang. Zedoar. Calami aromatici, angelicæ, turment. Gentianæ ana scrup. 1. Nucis muscat. cinamomi, gariophilorum, cubebarum ana drag. semis. Powther what is to be powdred and infuse them together viiij. houres then distill them in a Limbecke with an easie fire: this done, adde the lyke quantitie of the same simples in the second distillation. Infuse them xij. houres, adding to the infusion, Boracis ounc. 2. Then agayne distill them according to Arte, and reserue it as a rare secret, but to vse simply it is also to hot.

¶ BATHES.

A Bath for brannie scales in the head.

Rec. Radic. lapathi acuti, enulç, ana drag. 3. Maluiç, bismaluiç, ciclæ, parietariæ, saponariæ, ana m. 4. Lupinorum, fabarum integr. ana lib. 1. Centaureæ, minoris P. 3. Furfuris vel hordei integri P. 3. Dire them in water sufficient for a bath. Weckerus.

A Bath for debilitie of eye sight.

Rec potentillæ m. 3. Parietariæ, eupatorij, verbenæ,

Veſalius. Camomillæ, ſabinæ ana m.2. Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water. In this the legges muſt be bathed two houres in the morning, and three houres at night. In the meane while put into the Patients eye, the water of Fenell with Pigeons blood: taking after this powder following. Rec. Radicum ſcabioſæ, herbę henrici ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Semin. rutæ & fenic. ana ounc.1. Radic. galangæ drag.3. Make it in fine powder.

A Bath for the itch and ſcabbes.

Veſalius. Rec. Fol. maluæ, violarum, betæ, Elibori nigri fumariæ ana m.3. Hordei m.6. Dire them and boyle them in ſufficient water for a Bath.

A Bath againſt ſtopping of vrine in time of neceſſitie.

Valleriola. Rec. Malu. althiæ amborum cum radicibus ana. m.2. Foliorum raphani, cretæ, marinæ, & petroſilini, macedonici ana m.2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, geneſtæ, ana P.1. Sem. lini, maluæ, altee, fenugreci, ſaxifragiæ & milij ſolis ana ounc.1. Furfuris P.3. Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, adde thereto Olei Oliuarum lib.3. Let the patient ſit in this bath to the Nauell.

A Bath for the fallyng of hayre.

Rondeletius. Rec. Radic. Brioniæ cucumeris agreſtis ana lib.2. Marubei, abrotani, verbenacæ ana m.3. Herbarum capillarium ana m.1. Lupinorum, & fabarum integrarum

rum ana lib. 1. Boyle them according to Arte, and in the ende adde there-to Florum Anthos.

A Bath for the braunie scales in the head.

Rec. Radic. Lapathi acuti, helenij, ounc. 4. Malu æ, ciclaminus, bismaluæ, parietariæ, saponarię, ana m. 4. Lupinorum & fabarum integrarum ana lib. 1. Florum centaureę minoris. P. 3. Hordei integri. P. 4. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and vse it for a Bath. Rondeletius.

A Bath for the Hem-
RHODES.

Rec. Fol. Malu. Violarum, parietariæ, altee, tapsi barbatæ cum radice ana m. 2. Semin. Cidoneorum, drag. 6. Hordei mundi m. 1. & semis. Furfuris m. 3. Semin. lini, fenugreci ana ounc. 4. Pomorum dulcium aliquantulum confractorum num. 12. Linguæ passerinæ, bursæ pastoris ana M. 1. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adding to them Camomill Melilote, and dill of each one handfull and a halfe, and so boyle them to the consumption of the third part. Vigo.

A Bath for the Crampe, and hardenesse of Sinewes.

Rec. Radic. Bismaluiæ, Liliorum ana lib. 1. Radicũ iridis lib semis. Maluiæ, Bismaluiæ, Ciclæ, brancæ, vrsinæ, Geranij, ma. ana m. 3. Florum Camomeli Rondeletius.

melliloti, ſambuci, ana P.4. Florum ſcæmanthi, anthos ana P.1. Florum lini & Fenigreci ana lib.2. Sem. Biſmaluæ, anethi, ſeſami ana quart.1. Florum narciſsi.P. 2. Make a decoction in ſufficient quantitie of water & vſe it.

A Bath to be vſed in the cure of *Alopecia Gallica*.

Vigo. Rec. Fumariæ, radic lapathi acuti, & foliorum eius ana m.1. Hordei lentium lupinorum, ana m. 2. Radic. helenij & ebuli ana lib. ſemis. Ellibori nigri triturati, ounc.2. Mellis lib.1. Sulphuris drag.3. Boyle them all in ſufficient quantitie of water, til the third part be waſted. Let the Patient therein ſweat and be waſhed in a Stew or Hotte-houſe.

A Bath for diſeaſes of the legges called Malum mortuum.

Vigo. Rec. Lapathi acuti, fumariæ, ana m.2. Nepetis m.1. Furfuris hordei. Lupinarum ana m.1.& ſemis. Violarum, maluarum ana m.ſemis. Elebori albi & nigri, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Mellis ℥.2. Let them boyle in ſufficient quantitie of water till the third parte be waſted, and vſe it.

A Bath for ſcabbes and itche.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radic.& fol. lapathi acuti m.3. Radic.helenij. lib. ſemis. Radic. acori & brioniæ ana lib.1. Maluarū, violarum, fumariæ, ſcabioſæ, ſaponariæ, calaminthæ, hederæ ana m.2. Hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum, lentium ana lib.1.& ſemis. Furfuris lib.1. Elebori m.2. Boyle them in water ſufficient for a bath.

A

A Bath for inflamation.

Rec. Plantaginis, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana M. 3, Andernacus
Malecorij, ounc. 2. Boyle them in ſufficient water.

A Bath to be vſed in the lovvſie diſeaſe.

Rec. Siclæ, abſinthij, marubij, betonicę, ana. M. 1. Weckerus.
Centauree minoris, florum ſtechados, ana. P. 2. Lupinorum. P. 3. Staphiſagriæ, lib. 1. Ariſtolog. lib. ſemis.
Stire them and boyle them in lie, and adde thereto Salis, lib. 4.

A Bath for ſcabbes or vlcers.

Rec. Mal. violarum, hordei, furfuris, capill. veneris, Vigo.
Gallitrici, politrici, fumariæ, ana. M. 1. & ſemis. Radic. helenij & lapathi acuti ana. M. 1. Pomorum acetoſorum, num. x. fol. ſenę, & epithimi, ana ounc. ſemis.
Boyle all (beſide the Epithimum and Sene) in ſufficient water till the third part be waſted, then put in the reſt, and let them boyle a lyttle more, and vſe it.

A Bath for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Radic. & folior. helenij, lapathi acuti, altee, mal- Calmeteus.
uę, ſcabioſę, fumariæ, lupili, roſtri porcini, agrimoniæ, bugloſsi, violarum ana M. 1. Lentium, lupinorum, hordei. P. 2. All bruſed, Elebori nigri triti, ounc. 2. Sulphuris viui, ounc. 1. Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, wherein lette the patient bath himſelfe long before ſupper, and ſweat after it in his bedde.

A Bath for falling of haire.

Rec. Radic. & fol. helenij, oxilapathi, altee, maluæ, Calmeteus.

ana m.2. Radicis Liliorum, lib. ſemis. Radicis ebuli, pedis Columbini, ana drag.3. Violarum brancę vrſinę, Fumariæ, ſcabioſæ, ana m.2. Seminis Melonum, & raphani, ana ounc.1.& ſemis. Sem.lini & fenugreci ana ounc.2. Florum camomeli meliloti, violarum, roſarum, nimphee, ana.P. 1. **Make a bath with ſufficient water.**

A Bath for ſcabbes.

Vict. Fauentinus. Rec. Fol. lapathi acuti, fumariæ, maluæ, cum radicibus, boraginis, ana m.3. **Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, and after euacuation commaund the vſe thereoff.**

A Bath in the Leproſie.

Guydo. Rec. Fumariæ, lapathi acuti, ſcabioſæ, camomillæ, meliloti, ſtaphidiſagriæ, ſinapis, piperis lõgi, nucis muſcatæ, ſulphuris, nitri, aloes, auri pigmenti, ana.q. ſ. **Boyle them in water and Vineagre ſufficient.**

A Bath for members inflamed.

Andernacus Rec. Maluæ domeſticæ, maluæ ſiluaticæ, meliloti, ana m.2. Sem. lini. ounc.3. Fenugreci, ounc.2. **With ſufficient water make a bath.**

A Bath for a rupture.

Galmeteus. Rec. Corticum granatorum, balauſtiarum, cupulorum glandium, ſumac. ana ounc.1. Herbæ hernioſæ, calcatrapæ, & ſimphiti, ana m.1. Hipociſthidos, gallarum, aluminis, ana drag.2. Roſarum, camomeli, aneti, ana P.2. **Boyle them in equall portions of redde Wine and Smithes water. With the Decoction bath the place affected.**

A Bath

A Bath for ytch, ſcabbes, and lyke affects.

Rec. Radic. brioniæ, oxilapathi, ari, ſerpentariæ, ana lib. 1. Radic. aſphodeli, gentian. ana ounc. 1. Saponariæ, parietariæ, abſinthij, ſcabioſæ, boraginis, ana m. 1. Florum centauree, ounc. 3. Roſarum P. 2. Lupinorum, Fabarum integrarum, ana lib. ſemis. **Boyle them all in ſufficient water for a Bath.** Andernacus

A Bath for ych, and ſcabbes.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. xl. Aceti, lib. 4. Aluminis, lib. ſemis. Sulphuris viri pul. ounc. 6. Fol. ſaluiç, roriſmarini, ſcabioſç, hiſſopi, hioſciami, plantaginis tanaceti, ſiluaticç, feniculi, helenij, meliſcophili, ebuli ana m. 4. Tartari albi, lib. 1. **Let them boyle to. 1. pound.**

A Bath for ſweat of the arme holes.

Rec. Roſmarini m. 1. Maioranę ozimi, gariophilorum. ana m. 1. & ſemis. Abſinthij, artemiſiç, roſarum rub. ana m. 2. Mirtillorum m. ſemis. Squinanti, ſtechados, arab. ana drag. 3. Nucum cipreſsi, num. 6. Coriandri preparati. ounc. 1. Sem. meratri. ounc. ſemis. Aluminis crudi, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Salis, ounc. ſemis. Mellis, ounc. 6. Vini cretici, lib. 3. Aceti roſarum, lib. ſemis. Aquę pluuialis, lib. 14. **Boyle them till the halfe be conſumed.**

A Bath for hardneſſe of ſinewes.

Rec. Camomillæ, meliloti, ana m. 1. Rad. altee, lib. 1. Sem. fenugreci & lini, ana. ounc. 4. **Boyle them in ſufficient water together with the head and feete of a Weather, vntill halfe be conſumed.**

A Bath

A Bath for Vlcers in the legges.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri, lib. 4. Seri lactis, lib. 8 aq; plutialis, lib. 7. Rad. lapathi acuti, lib. 1. Fol. mal. quinq; folij, plantag. camomill. abſinthij, brioniæ, helenij, ana m. 1. Mellis crudi, lib. 1. Aluminis, ounc. 2. Furfuris triticei, m. 2. **Boile them to the conſumption of iiii. pound: then bath the place affected therewith, before you apply any plaſter thereto, and dreſſe it well after.**

¶ CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplaſme againſt inflamations.

Veſalius. Rec. Cortic. rad. altee, radicum erigeron, fol. malu. ana m. 1. Farinæ triticeæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Far. ſem. lini, ounc. 1. Axungiæ ſuillæ recentis, lib. ſemis. **Boile the hearbes and rootes in ſufficient quantitie of water, and beat them with the reſt in a morter according to art.**

A Cataplaſme againſt Vlcers in the yarde.

Andreas Lacuna. Rec. Aq; vel ſucci plantag. aq; roſarum, ana ounc. 4. Aceti roſati, ℥. 2. Albumina ouorũ duorũ, pul. boli armenij, ſang. draconis, coralli, roſarum, mirtillorum, cortic. mali punici, terræ ſpragitidos ana drag. 2. **Labour them in a morter to the forme of a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme for tumors or ſwellings in Womens breſtes.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radic. altee, ounc. 4. Maluæ, violarum, ana m. 1. Far. tritici & hordei, ana ounc. 1. **Boile them in ſufficient water, till the hearbes be tender, then ſtamp them and ſtraine them, adding to them** Butiri ſalis experti, ounc. 3.

ounc.3. Auxungiæ ſuillæ ounc.2. Vitellos duos ouorum. **And make it to Arte.**

A Cataplaſme for the beginning of an inflamation.

Rec. Parietariæ, attriplicis, lactucæ, cucurbitę, Maluiæ ana m.ſemis, Semperuiui m.tertiam partem, Glaucij drag.2. Cortic.mali punici ounc.ſemis. Farinæ hordei ounc.2. **Boyle them in ſo much water as wil ouercouer them the thickeneſſe of two fingers, till they be tender and ſo make it.** Andernacus.

A Cataplaſme for the Dropſie to be applied to the lower Ventricle.

Rec. Stercoris Bouis ounc.4. Stercoris Caprini. ℥.2. & ſemis. Baccarum lauri, Staphidis agriæ, ana drag.6. Caricarum diu in aceto infuſarum. P.x. Sulphuris viui ounc.2. Radicum iridis, & aſſari, ana ounc.ſemis. **Boile them in** vrina pueri, **and ſtampe them, adding** Axungiæ anſeris & anatis ana ounc.3. Olei rutacei, & irini ana ounc.2. **Make of theſe a** Cataplaſme **in** good **forme.** Calmeteus.

A Cataplaſme for the tumor and inflamation in the coddes.

Rec. Radic.altee, ounc.3. Radic. Liliorum ounc.2. Radicis cucumeris agreſtis ounc.1. & ſemis. Maluę, violarũ, branſæ vrſinæ, roſarũ ana m.1. Sumitatũ, abſinthij, m.ſemis. Florum violarũ P.ſemis. Florum camomeli, melilоti, ſambuci, ana P.1. **Boyle them in ſufficient water, and ſtampe them, adde to the ſtrayning** Farinæ hordei & fabarum ounc.2. Auxungiæ, gallinæ ounc.1. & ſemis. Olei camomeli, & roſæ ana ounc.2. Calmeteus.

Croci drag. ſemis. **Make a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme for an inflamation in the augmentation.

Andernacus. Rec. Roſ. rub. P.2. Camomeli meliloti, ana. ℥. ſemis. Semperuiui, Cucurbitæ, lactucæ, parietariæ ana m.1. Cortic. mali punici, ſumac. ana ounc. ſemis. Farinæ hordei P.2. **Boyle them in water to the thickeneſſe of a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage payne in vvoundes and to comfort them.

Valeriola. Rec. Farinæ fabarum, hordei, lentium, & lupinorum ana ounc. 3. Far. ſem. Lini & fenugreci ana ounc. 2. Farinę orobi ounc. 1. Croci ounc. 2. **Boyle the meales with a lyttle Vineger and Honny to the conſiſtaunce of a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme for paine and inflamation in the outvvard parts.

Andernacus. Rec. Radic. Altee ounc. 3. Maluæ cum radicibus violarum, acanthi ana m.2. Florum camomeli, violarum, in puluerem redactatorum, furfuris ana P.1.

Boyle them in fatte broothe, or els adde to them Auxungiæ porcinæ lib. ſemis. **Stampe, ſtrayne, and boyle them to a** Cataplaſme.

A Cataplaſme for the tumor in the fundament.

Calmeteus. Rec. Lentium P.3. Florum Camomeli, ſambuci ana P.2. **Boyle them and ſtampe them, then to the ſtrayning adde** Farinæ ſeminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 1.

Butiri

Butiri recentis ounc. 2. Ping. anſeris ounc. 1. Cerebrum eiuſdem, vitellum oui, croci modicum. **Stirre them, and make a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme for a contuſed and bruſed yvounde.

Rec. Radic. altee lib. ſemis maluarum & violarum, ana m. 1. **Stampe, boyle, and ſtrayne them adding to the ſtrayning,** Butiri, Olei communis, ana ounc. 3. Tria ouorum vitella, Croci modicum, Farinæ tritici & hordei. q. ſ. **Make a Cataplaſme.** Idem.

A Cataplaſme for the peſtiferous Bubo or Carbuncle.

Rec. Radic. lilij ounc. 2. Maluæ, biſmaluæ, violarum ana m. 1. Far. ſeminis Lini, Hordei & tritici, ana ounc. 1. Caricarum pariæ. 2. Florum camomeli & violarum ana P. 1. Florum ſambuci ounc. ſemis. Idem.

Boyle them and ſtrayne them thorow a cloth, adde there-to, Auxungiæ Suillæ, Galinæ, & Vituli, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Olei Amigdalarum dulcium, vel Lilij, ounc. 3. Croci, drag. ſemis. **Make a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme for the ſvvellyng in the throate or necke.

Rec. Fol. maluarū altee cum ſuis radicibus, ana m. 2. Fol. Cauliam rub. Violorum, hiſſopi ana m. 1. Caricarum pinguium num. 30. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 1. Seminis lini & fenugreci ana ounc. 1. Capitum Liliorum alborum ounc. 2. Furfuris P. 1 Valeriola

Boyle them all in water ſufficient, ſtampe them, and ſtrayne them, and put to the ſtrayning nidi hi-

rundinis, boyled before in Oleo liliaceo, and with the whole steped in a morter, and after strayned, ounc. ʒ. Farinæ, seminis lini & fenugreci, far. frumenti, ana ʒ. I. Boyle the meales with Oximel to a conuenient thickenesse, then adde thereto, Auxungæ gallinæ recentis, butiri recentis ana ounc. 1. Croci drag. 1. Olei liliacei ounc. 3. Spice them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the biting of a madde Dogge.

Idem. Rec. Cæpas albas num. 3. Make them a lyttle hollow, fill vp the hollow agayne cum Theriaca, and set on there couers agayne, roll them vnder the coles vntill they bee softe: then stampe them and drawe them through a fearce: After adde to, pulueris vtriusque, aristolochiæ, ana drag. 2. Galbani, Bdellij, mirrhæ, ana ʒ. semis, Pulueris cancrorũ. fluuial. drag. 5. Spice them together in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an inflamation in the declination.

Calmeteus. Rec. Far. seminis lini, fenugreci ana ounc. 3. Fari. orobi ounc. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, sambuci ana P. semis. Rosarum rub. drag. 2. Fol. aneti scrup. 4. Pulueris Iridis florentini ounc. semis. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of pleasaunt wine, or the iuyce of Smalledge. After mixe them with three ounces of the dregges of Oyle of Lillyes, and two ounces of Oyle of Lillyes and make it.

A Cataplasme for Anthrax and Carbunculus.

Idem. Rec, Theriacæ drag. 1, Auxungię suillę drag. semis,

Succi

Succi ſcabioſæ, vel modici ſimphiti, vel ſimphiti cum modico ſale & oui vitello. **And to make the eſkar to fal away.** Rec. Maluæ, alteę, viol. ana m. ſemis. Farinæ tritici & adipis ſuillæ ana ounc. 2. Vitellos, 2. **Make a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme to ſuppurate tumors.

Rec. Radic. liliorum & altee ana ounc. 4. Fol. mal. violarum, brancæ vrſinæ, erigeri, ana m. 3. & ſemis. Caricarum pinguium, paſſularum mundat. ana par. 8. Farinæ triticee, ounc. 4. Far. ſem. lini, ounc. ſemis. **Boile, ſtamp, and ſtrayne them, adde thereto** adipis ſuillæ vel bubulini, ounc. 3. Olei liliorum, camomeli ana ounc. 3. **Make a** Cataplaſme. Idem.

A Cataplaſme to be vſed in Bronchocelé or the ſwelling in the throte.

Rec. Radic. lilij brioniæ, cucumeris agreſtis, ana. ℥. 3. Ficuum maturarum paria. vj. amigd. amarum, ounc. 2. Scillæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Colocinthidis, ounc. ſemis. **Let them boile in equall pozcions of Oile and Malmeſey, to the conſumption of the wyne, then ſtamp and ſtrain them, and adde to the ſtrayning** Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Farinæ lini, & fænugreci, medullæ crurum bubuli, ana ounc. 4. Olei nucum, vel de piperibus, vel irui q. ſ. **Myre them, and make them in fozme of a** Cataplaſme. Idem.

A Cataplaſme for the ſwelling in the throte, to be applyed to the outwyard part of the necke.

Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, & brioniæ, ana, ounc. 4. Maluæ, violarum & parietariæ ana m. 1. & ſemis. **Boile** Idem.

them with a ſwallowes neaſt in ſufficiēt water: which being ſtamped and ſtrayned, adde thereto Auxungiæ ſuillæ veteris ſalis experti. ounc. 4. Auxungiæ gallinæ & anſeris, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ fenugreci & lini, ana ounc. ſemis. Fermenti acris, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Olei liliorum & camomeli, ana ounc. 2. Myre them and make a Cataplaſme to be applyed twiſe in one day.

A Cataplaſme to mollifie, diſſolue, and aſſvvage tumors proceding of flegme and bloud, vvithout inflamation.

Andernacus. Rec. Fol. mal. altee, violarum, ana m. 1. Rad. altee, liliorum alb. & iridis, ana ℥. ſemis. Florum camomeli, meliloti anethi comæ, ana P. 1. Sem. lini hordei, ana ℥. ſemis. Cimini, ounc. 1. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. Croci, ſcrup. 1. Adipis anatis, anſeris, medullæ crurium vituli, butiri recentis, olei irini, liliorum, ana ounc. ſemis. Do as much as is ſufficient to make a Cataplaſme.

A Cataplaſme to maturate tumors in the flanck called Bubo venereus.

Idem. Rec. Medullæ panis, ounc. 1. Vuarum paſſarum enucleat. ounc. 1. Butiri recentis auxūgiæ, ana drag. 6. Fermenti, drag. 5. Lactis vaccini. ounc. 2. Croci, ſcrup. 1. Make a Cataplaſme, to be applyed twiſe in one day.

A Cataplaſme to ſuppurate a cold tumor or œdema.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, ana ounc. 4. Radic. brioniæ, & cucumeris agreſtis, ana ounc. 3. Olei liliac. lib. ſemis. Olei coſtini, ounc. 4. Vini, ounc. 2. Boyle them vntill the wyne be conſumed: & after it is ſtrayned, adde thereto Farinæ ſem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 2. Fermenti, drag. 1. & ſemis. Ping. anſeris, & anatis, ana oūc. 3.

Myre

Wire them to the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an inflamation in the declination.

Rec. Altee, maluæ, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, rosarum, ana P. 1. Radic. lil. alb. altee, ana ounc. 1. Sem. lini, fenugreci, ana ounc. semis. Ficuũ ping. num. x. Furfuris farinæ triticee, P. 2. **Boyle the hearbes in water till they be tender: then stampe them and adde to the strayning** Olei camomeli, adipis suillæ, ana ℥. ß. **Make of them a** Cataplasme. Andernacus

A Cataplasme to be vsed in œdema or other colde tumors, from the beginning to the estate.

Rec. Nucum cipressi, squinanti, farinæ hordei, & lupinorum, ana ounc. semis. Blactæ bizantiæ, aluminis, ana drag. 2. Sem. papaueris cornuti, drag. 3. Aloes, mirrhæ, ana drag. 1. Croci, scrup. semis. Succi brassicę & aceti q. s. **Wire them well and make a** Cataplasme **in good forme.** Calmeteus

A Cataplasme for an inflamation.

Rec. Suc. semperuiui, plantag. solani, aquæ lenticulæ ana quart. 1. Aceti, ounc. 1. Olei rosarum vel nimphee, ounc. 1. & semis. Farinæ hordei, ounc. 2. **Boile them to the forme of a** Cataplasme. Calmeteus

A Cataplasme to put away the tumors in vvomens brestes, proceding of the coagulation of milke.

Rec. Olei rosarum lib. 1. Olei sem. lini, ounc. 3. Olei camomeli, medullæ crurium vaccarum ounc. 4. Pul. cortic. radic. altee, ounc. 3. Sem. anisi, ounc. semis. Far. fabarum, ℥. 6. Vini rub. ℥. 7. Gummi arab. in vino dissoluti, ounc.

ounc.1. **Mire them to a Cataplaſme.**

A Cataplaſme to aſſvvage paine in tumors.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib.8. Medullæ panis triticæ lib. 1. & ſemis. Radic. liliorum ounc.6. Fol. malu. violarum, artemiſiæ, camomeli, ebuli, ſambuci ana.m.ſemis. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 1. Irides, drag.3. Pingued. capi, auxungiæ porcinæ, butiri recentis, ana ounc.3. Far. fabarum, ounc.2. & ſemis. **Boile them to a thicknesse, in the ende adde to foure yelkes of egges and** Croci, ſcrup.2.

A Cataplaſme to aſſvvage paine in a hotte cauſe.

Rec. Lactis vaccini, lib.2. Seri lactis, lib.2. Medullę panis triticeæ, lib. 1. & ſemis. Pulpę pomorũ dulc. lib. 1. Fol. maluarum, violarum, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 4. **Boyle the hearbes, and powder the flowers, then boyle them to a thickneſſe, adding thereto** Olei violarum ounc. ſemis. Butiri recentis, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Croci, ſcrup. 2. Vitellos duos. **So mire them.**

A maturatiue Cataplaſme.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, florum viol. meliloti, camomeli, lactucæ, ana m. 1. **Boile them in ſufficiẽt water til they be tender, and when they be bruſed and ſtrayned, adde to the ſtrayning** Farinę lentium, tritici, lini, & fenugreci, ana ounc. 1. Medulę panis ounc. 3. Axungię porci, ping. capi, butiri recentis, ana ounc. 3. & ſemis. **Boile them altogether to the fourme of a** Cataplaſme, **ſtirring it well, and in the ende adde to, the yelkes of two egges and** Croci, ſcrup. 2.

A Cataplaſme to aſſvvage paine.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, violarum, altee, ſamſuci, camomeli,

meli,ana lib.ſemis. Boyle thē in viij.pintes of Fountayne water till the third parte be waſted,then ſtreine them & adde there-to, Vng.roſati ounc.2.Pingu.capi & anatis ana ounc ſemis. Olei roſarum & camomeli, ana ℥.1. Farinę fenugreci & lini, ana ounc.2. Medullę panis triticee ounc.2. Boyle them all in Pilke and adde there-to Vitellos trium ouorum.

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage payne and ſuppurate tumours.

Rec. Fol. Maluę m.2. Erigeri m.1. Winde them in a lynnen cloth and boyle them in beale broth till they be tender, then ſtampe them very ſmall,and adde thereto of new Creame halfe a pounde. Micarum panis albi ounc.7. Seui ouilis fruſtratim inciſi lib. ſemis. Olei roſarum ounc.4. Boyle them till it be thicke,and in the colyng adde thereto Vitella duorum ouorum.

A Cataplaſme to maturate groſe and ſlymie matter in any part of the body.

Rec. Fol. Mercurialis,maluarum,camomeli, biſmaluiæ, blitæ, aneti,ſambuci, erigeri ana m.1. & ſemis. Boile them in ſalt broth til they be tender,then ſtampe them and boyle them agayne in Whey, adding thereto Micarum panis ounc.8. Farinæ lini ounc.3. Farinę lupinorum ounc.1. Far. hordeaci ounc.4. Auxungiæ ſuillæ lib.ſemis Butiri recentis ounc.10. And miring them well make a Cataplaſme.

A Cataplaſme for contuſed fleſh, comming of ſome fall or ſtripe.

Rec. Abſinthij vireſcentis m.1. Olei roſacei ounc. 2. Lactis mulieris ounc.1. Aq; roſarum, alb. ouorum ana ounc.1. Dyre them to a thickeneſſe.

A Cataplaſme to ripen humors proceeding of hotte matter.

Rec. Maluę, violarum, mercurialis, altee, ſolatri, ſambuci, hyoſciami, Camomeli, florum lilliorum ana m.1. **Boyle them in ſufficient water with the head of a wether till they be tender, then cutte them very ſmall and boyle them in milke adding there-to** Farinæ fabarum, ounc.4. Farinę lini & fenugreci, ana ounc.3. Olei aneti, camomeli, & meliloti, ana ounc.1. Ping. capi & anſeris, ana ounc.2. Auxungiæ ſuillę ounc.4. Micarum panis triticee ounc.4. & ſemis. Vitellos, 3. **Make them in forme of a** Cataplaſme.

A Cataplaſme for vlcerations in womens breaſtes.

Rec. Mal. abſinthij, ana lib.1. & ſemis. **Boyle them in water till they be tender then bruſe them finely, and adde to them,** Auxungiæ ſuillę lib.1. Vini maluatici lib.1. Pul. centauree ounc.3. Helenij ounc.4. Gariophilorum ounc.1. **Boyle them vntill the wine be waſted, then put in the hearbes ſtirring them well. When al is colde put to it** Cimini **in fine powther three ounces and make it to arte.**

¶. *CEROTES.*

A Cerote that doth mundifie and reſolue in the cure of Nodus.

Vigo. Rec. Muſcila, altæ, lini, fenugreci, & ficuum ſiccarū lib.1. Olei camomillæ liliorum & communis, ana ounc.2. Ping. Gallinæ, anſeris & porci liquefactæ, Terebenthinę, ſepi caſtrati liquefacti, ana ounc.2. & ſemis.

Letharg.

Letharg.aur. ʒ.8. Boyle thē to the conſumption of the Puſcilage, & with ſufficient white Wax make a Cerote, firſt adding there-to, Gummi ammoniaci, Galbani, in aceto diſſolutorū, ana drag. 1. Iridis recentis, ſubtilli triturati ounc. 1. & ſemis. Boyle them togither and reſerue it to vſe.

A Cerote of Betonie to heale in al the outvvard partes beeing mundified.

Rec. Fol. pimpenellæ. Betonicæ, Piloſſellæ, eupatorij ſaluiæ, pulegij millefolij, conſolid. maioris mi. & mediç, caprefolij, ana ounc. 6. Thuris, maſticis, ana. ʒ. ſemis. Iridis, ariſtolog. rotund. ana ounc. 6. Ceræ albæ onnc. 4. Gummi elimni ounc. 2. Reſinæ pini ounc. 5. Tereb. olei aneti, ana ounc. 7. Vini albi odorati. q.ſ. Bruſe the hearbes and infuſe altogether viij. dayes in wine, then boyle them with a gentle fire vntill two parts be waſted, ſtirring them well. After ſtraine and ſwle it, then worke with handes in water. After let it lye in foure pound of milke either of Goate or Sheepe, (firſt beeing made into rowles) one whole daye. Laſtlye, labour it well with the handes, and reſerue it to vſe. Veſalius.

A Cerote for vvomens breaſtes not cancerated.

Rec. Diaquilonis albi gummati, ounc. 2. Ping. gallinę, medullæ, crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana drag. 6. Olei Amigdalarum dulcium, Butiri recentis, ana drag. 5. Olei camomeli, aneti, & lilliorum, ana ounc. ſemis. Pingued. anatis & anſeris, ana drag. 6. & ſemis. Muſcila. altee & ſemini lib. ſemis. Boyle them to the conſumption of the Puſcilages, ſtraine them and with white Wax make a Cerote. Vigo.

A Cerote for a broken ribbe,

Veſalius. Rec. Albumen vnius oui, far. volatilis ounc. ſemis. Tragagant. pul. thuris, ana drag.1. Viſci querc. drag. 6. muſcila. cum aqua roſata & collis piſcium confecti. drag.1. & ſemis. **Vire them all to the forme of a liquid** Cerote.

A Cerote for the tumour in the breaſt called Sephiros.

Vigo. Rec. Olei roſat. violarum. vng. Galeni, ana ounc.2. Pinguedinis vituli, anatis, olei amigdalarũ dulciũ ana ounc.1. Muſcila, altee, & pſilij. ana ounc.2. Muſcila. ſeminis cotoniorum drag.3. **Boyle all to the conſumption of the Muſcilages. Straine them, adde to** Succi ſolatri & plantag. ana ounc.2. **Boyle them againe to the walking of the ingces, and ſtraine them againe, adding white Wax ſufficient for a** Cerote, **and laſt of all** Letharg. auri & argenti, ana ounc.2. Tutiæ alexandrinæ ounc.1. Camphoræ ad artem triturate drag.1. & ſemis. Farinæ hordeaceæ ounc.1. & ſemis. **Vire them, continually ſtirring them vntill it be colde.**

A Cerote to cleanſe bones, and cauſe fleſh in vlceres.

Veſalius. Rec. Pulueris peucidani, ariſtol. rotund. oppoponacis, euphorbij, ana drag.1. Terebenthinæ ounc.3. Ceræ ounc.1. Aceti drag.2. **Vire and boyle them to the ſubſtaunce of a Cerote.**

A Cerote for a Canker.

Vigo. Rec. Olei roſat. olei mirthini, ana lib. ſemis. Seui vituli & vaccæ, ana. ℥.4. Succi plantag. & ſolatri, ana. ℥.3.

Boyle

Boile them together to the conſumption of the iuyces, and ſtraine them and adde to them Letharg.aur.& arg. ana ounc.2. Boli armenij, ter. ſigill.cæruſæ, minij,ana ounc.1. Set them on the fier againe,ſtirring them wel, and in the ende put to Camforæ, drag.1. Boyle them till it be black.

A Cerote for the Goute.

Rec.Succi radic.ebuli, drag.3.Reſinæ pini,ounc.ſemis.Tereb.oũc.ſemis.Olei vulp.camomeli,ana ounc.2. Cremoris ſem.altee, cremori,ſem. lini & fenugreci, ana drag.2. & ſemis. Oppoponacis, ſegapeni, amoniaci,in aceto diſſolutorum ana ounc.ſemis.Croci,drag.1.Ceræ q.ſ. Wire them and make a Cerote in good forme. Weckerus.

A Cerote for Bubo venereus.

Rec.Radic.altee,lib.ſemis.Capit.liliorum alborum, ounc.2.Boile them all with the broth of fleſh,& ſtamp and ſtraine them, then ſette them on the fier, & cum Oleo camomeli,ounc.4.Oleo roſarum,ounc.1.Ping.vituli, diaquilonis alb. ana ounc. 2. And with ſufficient ware make a Cerote. Vigo.

A Cerote for tumors in vvomens breſtes.

Rec. Rad.altee coct.lib. ſemis. Pingued.anatis.℥.1. Medullæ crurium vituli & bouis,ana drag.6. Seui vaccini,ounc.3. Olei roſarum, drag.1. Olei camomeli & aneti,ana ounc.3. Olei liliorum,ounc.1. & ſemis. Wire them and with ſufficient white ware make a Cerote. Calmeteus.

A Cerote to be vſed in the cure of a rupture.

Rec.Pul.pro ramice per Ihoannẽ Vigonẽ deſcripti & a me particula pul.introducti,ounc.3.Simphiti vtri- Vigo.

vſq;,drag.x. Tereb. clariſsimæ, ounc.2, & ſemis. Olei maſtic.olei omphacini,ana drag.3. Olei Tereb.mirtini, ana ounc.ſemis.Letharg, aur. & arg.ana drag. 6. Seui Hircini,drag.5. **Boile the Miles and Letharge with a little viniger together (till the ſame viniger be waſted) at a ſtrong fier,then let them boile a little with ꝑ iuyce of Comfrey,afterward ad to the** Terebenthine,**& boile them at a gentle fier, ſtirring them well. Laſt of all with ſufficient white ware,put in all the powders,and make a** Cerote **in gꝛod foꝛme.**

A Cerote to be vſed for paine in the ioynts.

Vigo. Rec. Radic. enulæ in aqua decoctorum, piſtorum, & cribellatorum lib.1. Sigilli ſalamoni,radic.ebuli,ana ounc.4.Olei mirtini,camomeli,petroſelini,ana ounc.1. Olei tereb.ʒ.1.℔.Tere.purg.ʒ.2. Olei vulpini,liliorũ, ſpicæ,laurini, & ſambuci,ana drag.x. Ceræ albæ.ʒ.1.& ſemis. **Boyle them to a ſoft** Cerote,**adding in the ende** Far. fabarum,& cicerum,ana.ʒ.4. & ſemis. Stiracis liquid.drag.1. Thuris,drag.3. **Pire them well together and make a cerote in gꝛod oꝛder.**

A Cetote to be vſed in vvounds of the armes, hands,or feete.

Vigo. Rec.Olei roſ.viol.camomel.ana ʒ.2.Seui vituli.lib.℔. auxungiꝫ ſuillæ,ʒ.2.Pinq.gallinę medullę cruriũ vituli ana drag.1.Vermiũ tereſtriũ lot.cũ vino albo.ʒ.2. Butiri recentis,ʒ.1.℔.Muſcila,altee,lib.1. **Boile all to the conſumption of the muſcilages with an eaſie fier, then ſtraine them thꝛough a ſtrong canuas, whereto adde** Letharg.aurei & arg. ana ʒ.2.℔. Minij,drag.6. **w̃ ſufficiẽt white ware make a** Cerote **at ꝑ fier in gꝛod oꝛder, & put therto** Terebent.abietinę,ʒ.2.℔.Maſticis,ʒ 1.**let thẽ boile a walme & make the cerote in gꝛod foꝛme.**

A Cerote for the Emrodes.

Vigo. Rec, Camomeli,anethi,ſem.lini,ana,ʒ.4.Olei de criſomelis

ſomelis & de amigdalis dulc.butiri,ana ʒ.1.℔.Seui vaccini & vituli,ana ʒ.2.Pingued.gallinæ,anatis,& anſeris ana.ʒ.1.Muſcila.ſem.& rad. altee, pſilij,lini,maluæ,& viol.ana lib.1.℔.Lethargirij auri.ʒ.4.**Dire them at the fier,& make a ſoft Cerote in good ſoꝛme, adding therto** Terebent.purgatæ,ʒ.2.℔.**and reſerue it to your vſe.**

A Cerote to be vſed in Apoſtemes of the ſtomack.

Rec. Olei camomeli, abſinthij,de ſpica,ana drag.x. Olei citri.& roſarū,ana drag.6.Pingued.gallinę,anatis, olei liliorū,ana ʒ.℔.Matricariæ,m.℔.Anthos, ſquināti, ana parū calami aromatici,cinamomi,ana drag.1.Menthæ romanæ,paululū.**Boile thē altogether with ſwēte wine,till it be conſumed, then ſtraine it & with white waxe ſufficient make a cerote, adding thereto** Croci, **halfe a dramme.** Vigo.

A Cerote to reforme a contuſed bone.

Rec.Maſticis,Terebēt.Gummi elimnij,ana drag.x. Colophoniæ,reſinæ pini recentis,ana drag ℔.ammoniaci,drag.2.Suc.betonicæ, & ſimphiti vtriuſq; ana.ʒ.1. Suc.apij,drag.6.Vini odoriferi,lib.3.**Boile them to the conſuming of the wine & iuyces, thē ſtrayne it ſtrongly,adde to the ſtraining** Cerę alb. & olei Maſticis.q.ſ. **To make a Cerote.** vigo.

A Cerote to be vſed in the cure of tumors in the hands,fingers and feete.

Rec. Radic. altee.ʒ.4. Radic.iridis ounc.1. **Boyle them in water vntil they be tender,ſtampe and ſtraine them: put to** Diachilonis alb. gummati ounc.4.Ping. gallinæ & anatis,ana.ʒ.ſemis.Olei camomeli & liliorū, ana drag.6. Olei ſpicæ & aneti,ana drag.5.Ceroti Iſopi Gal.drag.10.**Dire them altogether on ỹ fire,let thē boile a little then with ſufficient Wax make a** Cerote. Vigo.

A Cerote to reſtore broken bones.

Vigo. Rec. Sigilli ſalamonis, ounc. 4. Rad. altee, drag. 8. Fol. plantag. m. 2. **Boile thē till they be tender, then ſtraine them, and with ſufficient white ware make a ſoft** Cerote: **adding thereto,** Olei roſar. & mirti. ana ounc. 2. Tereb. claræ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Vnguenti agrippę & dialthee, ana ounc. ſemis. Boli armenij, drag. 6. Sang. draconis, drag. 3. Thuris, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, drag. 2. **This** Cerote **may be applyed after the vii. daye if nede be.**

A Cerote for fractures.

Vigo. Rec. Radic. altee, lib. 1. Pedum vituli, num. 2. **Boyle them in water and pleaſant Wine, then ſtraine the rootes and to the ſtrayning adde** Olei mirtini, omphacini, ana ounc. 3. Olei maſtichini, drag. 1. & ſemis. Terebent. clariſimæ, ounc. 10. Croci ſubt. triti, drag. ſemis. Sang. drac. ter. ſigill. ana ounc. ſemis. Thuris, drag. 2. Far. fabarum, ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Myre them and with ſufficient white wax make the** Cerote **in good conſiſtence.**

A Cerote to comfort a fractured member.

Vigo. Rec. Radic. enulæ & ſigilli ſalamonis decoctorum & cribellatorum, ana ounc. 3. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. ℥. ℌ. Olei camomeli, aneti mirt. ana. ℥. 1. & ſemis. Agrippæ, & dealthee, ana drag. 6. Olei maſtichini, ounc. ſemis. Vermiū terreſtrium lot. cum vino, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Camomeli, ſquinanti, roſarum, abſinthij, ana parū vini odoriferi, cyathū. 1. **Boile all till the wine be waſted, then being ſtrained adde to them** Farinæ fabarum, hordei, pul. rubei, ana drag. 6. Sang. draconis, mummiæ, ana drag. 3. Croci, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Tereb. clariſ. ounc. 1. **Boile them with ſufficient white ware and the ſtrainings of the rootes to the**

ſo;me

forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vſed in the cure of Vndimia.

Rec. Fol. Mal. viola, ana m. j. Radic. linguis bouinæ ounc. 2. Radic. altee lib. ſemis Sem. citoniorum drag. 4. Hordei mundi m. 2. Boyle them all in ſufficient water vntill the Barly be broken: ſtrayne them well, adde to them, Olei roſacei, mirtini & violacei, & camomillæ ana ounc. 2. Vng. roſati, vnguenti Galeni, ana drag. 1. Seui vituli, hœdi atque Caprini, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Boyle altogether a lyttle, then with white Wax ſufficient make a Cerote adding there-to, Farinæ fabarum, Farinç hordei, ana ounc. 1. Vigo.

A Cerote to be vſed in the cure of Nodus.

Rec. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. ounc. 4. Olei liliacei, camomeli & roſacei ana ounc. 1. Ping. Gallinę, anſeris, Olei amigdal. ana drag. 6. Seui vitulini medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 10. Terebent. ounc. 1. & ſemis. Diachilonis albi ſine Gummis, ounc. 2. Letharg. auri & argenti ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Boyle them at the fire ſtirring it well till it haue obteyned a black colour then put in white Wax ſufficient for a Cerote. Vigo.

A Cerote for vvoundes in the head or other parts.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lot. in vino cretico ounc. 4. Reſinæ pini ounc. 3. Ceræ citrinæ ounc. 4. & ſemis. Ammoniaci ounc. 2. Mirrhæ ounc. 1. Maſticis, thuris, mummiæ ana ounc. ſemis. Olei roſarum ounc. 3. Succi betonicæ lib. ſemis. Olei roſacei ounc. 3. Boyle the Wax, Roſin, Dyle and tuyees together to the conſumption of the tuyees, adde to the Ammoniacum diſſolued in Palmeſey, after that the other powders, and laſt of

all the Terebenthine.

A Cerote for the Rupture.

Rec. Letharg. auri, lapid. hematitis, ſang. draconis, boli armenij, galbani, thuris, coſti dulcis, ſarcocollæ, maſticis, mummiæ, ammoniaci, ana ounc. 1. Vermium terreſtrium, picis naualis, colophoniæ, propoleos, ana drag. 2. Tereb. drag. 4. Rad. conſol. ma. mi. & mediæ ana drag. 6. Roſ. rub. mirrhæ, aloes, ana drag. ſemis. Gallarum contuſarum, balauſtiarum, ariſtolog. rotund. ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Viſci quercini ounc. ſemis. Seui ouini lib. 1. Vini rub. ſucci ſimphiti maioris, ana ounc. 4. Boyle the iuyces with the Sheepes ſewet and Gummes to the conſumption of the iuyces and wine, then adde to them being ſtrained al the reſt in powder.

A Cerote to maturate tumours.

Rec. Ceræ rub. lib. ſemis. Reſinæ drag. 3. Seui ceruini ounc. 8. & ſemis. Butiri recentis ounc. 2. Ammoniaci, dragaganti, arabicæ, ana drag. 2. muſcila. altee ounc. 3. Pingued. capi & anſeris, ana drag. 3. Terebenthinę, maſticis, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Olibani drag. ſemis. Olei roſarum, camomeli, meliloti, violarum, ana q.ſ. Make a Cerote with pleaſant wine.

A Cerote for the Emrhodes.

Rec. Succi violarum, maluarum, parietariæ, altee, tapſi barbati, camomeli, melitoti, ana drag. 3. Olei vitellorum ouorum ounc. ſemis. Olei ſem. lini. ounc. 1. Olei camomeli. ℥. ſemis. Olei amigdal. dulc. & aneti, ana drag. 3. Pingued anatis ounc. 2. Ping. capi & anſeris, muſcilaginis altee & pſilij, ana drag. 3. Carnium pomorum dulcium ounc. 3. Seui bouini, & vitulini, ana ℥. 1.

Farinæ

Farinæ fabarum ounc.1. & ſemis. Letharg. auri. & argenti ana ounc.ſ. Boyle them to true ſubſtaunce, adde to them Terebenthinæ ounc.3.

A Cerote agaynſt inflamation.

Rec. Ceræ albæ ounc.4. Auxungię porcinæ, in aqua plantag. lotæ ounc.3. Olei roſacei. ounc.3. & ſemis. Seui Ceruini ounc.2. Omnium Sandal. ana ſcrup. 2. Florũ nimphee ſcrup.2. & ℈. Corallı alb. & rub. ana drag. ℈. Spodij drag. ℈. Margaritarũ drag. ſemis. Camphorę ſcrup.i. Roſarũ rub. drag.1. Powther which are to be powdred and make a Cerote in good forme.

An other for an inflamation.

Rec. Olei amigdal. ounc.2. Ceræ puræ ounc.4. Terebenthinæ venetæ in aqua plantaginis lotæ ounc. ſemis. Lapidis calameneris, tutiæ in vino albo extinctæ, ana drag.2. Plumbi albi, ceruſæ, ana ounc.1. Letharg. auri & argenti. ana ounc. ſemis. Myre them with the iuyce of houſeleke ſufficient and make a Cerote.

A Cerote recouering members weakened for default of nouriſhment.

Rec. Ping. capi, anatis, anſeris & cygni, ana ounc.1. Butiri recentis ounc.2. Olei vulpini ounc.1. Olei liliacei ounc. ſemis. Olei. mirti ounc.2. Olei ſambuci & euphorbij, ana ounc. ſemis. Picis nigri .℥.4. Coloph ℥. 2. Reſinæ pini. ℥.1. & ſemis. Ammoniaci ounc.2. &. ſemis. Tereb. ℥.2. Saluiæ, roſmarini ana m.1. Braſe the hearbes, and boyle them to the conſumption of the iuyce, then ſtrayne it, and adde there-to Ceræ nouæ. ℥.1.

A Cerote for the ſwellings in vvomens breaſts.

Rec. Olei ſem. lini. ounc.8. Olei roſac. ounc.3. Mellis

de ſpumati ounc.4. Ceræ albæ ounc.2. Farinæ fabarum ounc.4. Mirrhæ ounc.ſemis. Ammoniaci ounc.1. Fenugreci ounc.ſemis. Lethargirij,drag.3. Saluię ſic.ounc. ſemis. **Diſſolue the gummes in vineger and make your** Cerote **to arte.**

A Cerote very good agaynſt the Goute or Sciatica.

Rec. Ceræ ounc.10. Viſci quercini ounc.1. Tereb. ounc.1.& ſemis. Ammoniaci,galbani,mirrhæ,anaounc. ſemis. Picis naualis ounc,1. Olei geniſtæ, camomeli,anetini,roſacei,nimphee, ana ounc.2. Colopho. ounc.1. Succi plantag. Succi amaraci,ana ounc.2. Vini odorati lib.ſemis. Seui vitulini,caprini ana ounc.1. **Boyle them to the conſumption of the wine, adding there-to** Roſarum rub. drag.2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, & geneſtæ ana ounc.ſemis. Croci drag.3.& ſemis. Caſsiæ extractæ.ʒ.3. Muſcila. ſem. Lini & fenugreci, radic. altee,ana drag.2. Muſcila. pſilij,drag.1.& ſemis. **Diſſolue the gummes and powther what is to be powdred, framing your** Cerote **according to Arte.**

A Cerote for contuſions in the head.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, maſticis, terebenthinæ, ana ounc. i. Gummi elimni drag.x. Colophoniæ,reſinæ pini,ana drag.ſemis. Animoniaci drag.2. Succi betonicæ,ſimphiti vtriuſq; ana ounc.1. Succi apij drag.6. **Boile them, in** Vini albi oderiferi lib.4. **till ꝑ wine be waſted, ſtraine it ſtrongly, adde to it** Ceræ albæ & olei maſtichini q.ſ. **ſo make a** Cerote **in good forme.**

A Cerote for a member conſumed for lacke of nouriſhment.

Rec. Olei vulpini, olei amigdal. dulcium & Liliorum ana ounc.i. Olei Camomeli & aneti ounc. ſemis.

Olei

Olei euphorbij, olei ſaluiæ, olei roſmarini, ana drag. 2. Olei ſambuci, drag. 6. Pingued. capi, anatis & anſeris, ana ounc. ſemis. Succidanei, ounc. ſemis. Picis nigri, oũc. 3. Colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, ana ounc. 2. Mirrhæ, ounc. 1. Vini cretici, lib. 1. **Boile them to the cõſumption of the wine to the forme of a Cerote.**

A Cerote to comfort the ſinevves and aſſvvage paine.

Rec. Camomeli, meliloti, aneti, artemiſiæ ana m. 1. Cremoris radic. altee, lib. ſemis. Pulu. radic. altee, oũc. 5. Medullæ curium vaccarum, ounc. 4. Pingued. capri, & anatis, ana. ℥. 1. Ammoniaci diſſoluti in vino maluatico, ounc. 4. Butiri recentis, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Olei aneti & liliorum, ana ounc. 3. Ceræ, ounc. 6. Terebenthinæ, ℥. 3. Furfuris tritici torrefact. lib. ſemis. **Bruſe the hearbes finely and put to the braune, then melt the ware, Oile, and fattes together and make a Cerote in good forme.**

A Cerote for hard tumors in vvomens breſtes.

Rec. Olei ſem. lini, lib. ſemis. Olei roſarum, camomeli, ana ounc. 4. Olei amigdal. dulc. Olei liliacei, ana. ℥. 1. Vini albi, lib. ſemis. Auxungiæ ſuillæ, pingued. capi, ana ℥. 1. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. 1. Ammoniaci, oũc. 1. Bdelij ounc. ſemis. **Diſſolue the Gummes and boyle them vntill the wyne be waſted and adde thereto** Far. fabarum ounc. 12 Iridis, ounc. 1. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana ounc. ſemis. **Powder what is to be powdred and make a Cerote in good forme.**

A Cerote to mollifie tumors and aſſvvage paine in the Goute.

Rec. Olei liliacæ, anetini, ana ounc. 3. Olei roſarum, ounc. 2. Olei camomeli, ounc. 1. Gummi ammoniaci, ℥. 6.

Bdelij diſſolut.in olei liliaceo,ounc.2. & ſemis. Caſsiæ extract.cum decoctione camomeli, maioranæ,& abſinthij,ounc.2. Opij, drag.1. æſipi,ʒ. 2. Micarum panis, ounc.1.Mirtillorum,ounc.ſemis. Croci,drag.2.Cremoris pſilij,ounc.ſemis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum ʒ.2. & ſemis.Pingued.capi,anſeris,anatis,butiri recẽtis, ana drag 3.Vini albi,ounc.4.Ceræ albæ,ounc.7.Terebent. ounc.4. **Melt the ware,Oile,Butter and marow together: then put in the** Caſsia **and bread crummes, and laſt of all the reſt,ſo make a cerote in good forme.**

A Cerote for the pricking of Nerues and ſtrokes of the ioyntes.

Rec. Ceræ alb.lib. ſemis. Far. orobi & lupinorum, ana ounc.4.Euphorbij,ounc.ſemis. Olibani,ounc.1. Vermium terreſtrium in pul.ounc.3.℔.Far.Fabarũ ʒ.2 Bdelij,drag.3.Sercocollę,ounc.3.Segapeni,ounc.2.Matricariæ,caudæ equinæ,ana oũc.ſemis. Succi florum camomeli,ounc.1. Cortic.radic.altee deſiccatorũ,ounc.4. Radic.liliorum,ounc.4.Vini rub.ounc.7.Olei roſarum ounc.4.Olei euphorbij,ounc.2.Olei lumbricorum,ʒ.3. Olei liliacei,ʒ.2. & ſemis. Olei aneti & amigdal.dulc, ana ounc.1.& ſemis.Mellis roſarum,ounc.4. Butiri recentis,ounc.4. **Powder what is to be powdred,diſſolue the gummes in viniger, then boyle altogether, vntill the wyne be conſumed,ſo make it.**

A Cerote for Fractures vvhich doth not onely ſtoppe humors, but alſo conſolidate.

Rec.Olei roſarum,lib.1.Olei mirtini,lib.ſemis.Boli armeniæ,ounc.2.& ſemis.Sang.drac.ounc.1.Mummiæ ounc.ſemis. Nucis cipreſsi, drag.3. Radicum ſimphiti maioris,drag.6. Gummi arab.dragaganti,thuris,maſticis,ſercocollę,ana drag.3.Far.Volatilis,ounc.ſemis.Far.

fabarum

fabarum, drag. 3. & ſemis. Balauſtiarum malecorij, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Ter. ſigillatæ, lapidis calamineris, letharg. auri & argenti, ana drag. 2. Sandall. alb. & citrinorum, ana drag. 1. Seui ceruini, ounc. 4. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 3. & ſemis. Reſinæ, ounc. 3. Roſarum rub. ſiccarum, ounc. ſemis. Aceti roſacei, oũc. 1. Albuminũ ouorum, ounc. 4. **Melt which are to be moulten, then put to the powders, and laſt, when it is colde, the whites of Egges, and make a Cerote.**

A Cerote againſt vveakeneſſe, paine, and heate of the Reines.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 4. Seui ceruini, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Butiri recentis, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Olei roſarum, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Olei nimphee, amigdall. dulc. ana ounc. ſemis. Olei mirtillorum, drag. 2. Tereb. venetæ in aqua plantag. ablutæ, drag. 2. & ſemis. Auxungiæ ſuillæ in aqua roſarum ablutæ, drag. 6. Aceti roſac. ounc. 1. Vini albi, ounc. 4. Aquæ roſarum, ounc. 2. **Boile them together vntill the third part of the wyne be waſted, then remoue it a little from the fier, and adde theſe powders following.** Maſticis, drag. 2. & ſemis. Santali albi & citrini, ana ſcrup. 2. Ambræ, drag. 2. Margaritæ, drag. 2. Diadrag. frigid. drag. ſemis. Coriandri cum aceto preparati, ſcrup. 2. Spodij, drag. 1. & ſemis. **Labour them all in a hotte morter together, adding to them in the ende,** Cremoris pſilij, drag. 3. Camphoræ tritæ, drag. 3. Albumen oui, lactis mulieris, drag. 2. **Labour all well in a morter till it be colde, and put it vp to vſe.**

¶CLISTERS.

A Cliſter for the going foorth of the Nauel.

Rec. Aniſi, cimini, ameos ana drag. 1. Rutę, m. 1. ℔. **boile them in water ſufficient, & take of the decoction.** ℥. r. **put thereto** Weckerus.

thereto Olei rutacei,laurini,ana ounc.1. & semis. Salis indi,salis gemmæ,ana drag.semis. Sacchari rub,ounc.1. & semis. Make of them a Cliſter to be miniſtred euery day,before meate.

A Cliſter for eroſion of the intrailes in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus

Rec.Hord.integri,lib.semis.Maluarũ,viol.ana m.2. Make the Decoction in a pound thereoff,diſſolue vitellorum ouorum,num.2.Olei violacei,ounc.3.Pingued. capræ,ounc.2.Olei roſarum,ounc.1.& semis. Make the Cliſter,which muſt be put in warme,that the fatte be not colde,and caſt it in often if nede require.

A Cliſter for a Flux of coler chauncing about vvoundes.

Veſalius.

Rec.Fol.mercurialis,betarum,caulium,ana.q.ſ. Sem. cartami, fol. centauree minoris violarum, ana ounc.1. Boyle them in ſufficient water: and take of the Decoction,one pound & a halfe,or one pound,Hieræ ſimpl. caſsiæ extractæ,ana ounc.2.Mellis roſati colati,oũc.4. Salis cocleare vnũ, olei violacei,ounc.3.

A Cliſter to be vſed in the cure of the vlcers in the yarde.

Andræas. Lacuna.

Rec.Fol.maluarum,violarum,parietariæ & lactucæ, ana m.1.Hordei mundati,prunorum damaſcenorũ, ana P.1.Boile them in ſufficient water,adde to the ſtrayned Decoction Pulpæ caſsiæ,ounc.1.Rhodomelitos,olei violacei,ana ounc.2.&c.

A Cliſter mollificatiue in the cure of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus

Rec.Altee totius,maluæ,attriplicis,violarum,parietariæ,brancæ vrſinæ,lactucæ,ana m.j Quatuor ſem.frig.

ana

ana contuſorum ana drag.3. Sem. aniſi, feniculi, ana drag.1. Prunorum dulciparia.6.Florum violarum,buglo ſſæ,nimphee ana P.1. **Boyle them and take of the decoction after it is ſtrayned one pound and halfe.** Sacchari, mellis roſati colati, ana quart. ſemis. Olei violarum ounc.3.& ſemis. Salis tantillum. **Let this be miniſtred long before meate.**

A Cliſter for the byting of a madde dogge.

Rec.Maluæ altee,amborum cum radicibus,matrum violarum, branchæ vrſinę,mercurialis,milleſophili,ana m.1. Florum camomeli, meliloti & roſemarini,ana P.1. Epithimi ounc.ſemis. Furfuris P.1. **Boyle them all in the broth of a weathers head, and fat guttes, ſufficient vntil they come to the meaſure of a pint,then ſtrayned adde there-to,** Catholici ounc.1. Confectionis hamech drag.3. Olei violacei ounc.4. Sacchari rub.ounc. 1. **Make it.** Valeriola.

A Cliſter for the inflamation of Vnula.

Rec. Herbarum mollientium, ana m.1. Betonicę, meliſſæ, ana m. ſemis. Florum Camomeli, ſtecados, ſambuci, ana P.1. Prunorum & caricarum pinguium, ana paria 6. ſem.aniſi & feniculi, ana ounc.2. Sem.cartami contuſi ounc.1. Agarici trochiſc.drag.3. Sem. lini & fenugreci,ana ounc. ſemis.Colocinthid.drag.1.& ſemis. **Boyle them in water ſufficient then in one pound and halfe of the ſtrayned decoction,diſſolue** Caſsię cum Zaccharo & catholico,ana ounc.ſemis. Elect. indi maioris,vel benedicti drag.6. Olei de lilijs ounc.3. Succi ciclaminis, mellis roſat. colati, ana drag.1.& ſemis. Vitellos duos, ſalis parum. **Make it.** Calmeteus

A Cliſter for vvoundes in the belly and ſide.

Rec. Mal.altee, mercurialis, betæ,caulium rubrum, Vale-

ana m.1. Thimi m.ß. Saturei tantundē, Florū camomeli, & meliloti, ana P.1. Sem. lini fenugreci, aniſi, aneti, ana drag.3. Furfuris, P.i. **Boyle and ſtraine them, diſſolue in one pound of the ſtrayning.** Catholici, ounc.i. Hieræ picræ Gal. drag. 3. Olei Violacei, ounc. 3. Zacchari rub. ounc. I.

¶ *COLLERIES.*

A Collerie to comfort and ſtay the fluxe of humours in the eyes.

Veſalius. Rec. Boli armenij, ounc.1. Tutiæ ſang. draconis, dragaganti, gummi arab. ana ounc. ſemis. **Grinde them with** Aquæ roſaceæ lib.1. **Which being mixed together, put them into a narrow mouthed Viall of glaſſe well ſtopped: and let them boyle in** Balneo Mariç **the ſpace of an houre. Then remoue it from the fire, and put into the ſame** Vini granotorum, ounc.2. **This done ſtrayne it, and droppe it into the ſore eye warme, twice a daye.**

A Collerie for the matter conteined in the eyes betweene Cornea and Vuea.

Vigo. Rec. Aquę roſarum, aquę mirtillorum vel plantag. ana ounc.1. Aquæ feniculi, vini albi ana ounc. ſemis. Sarcocollæ cum lacte mulieris nutritæ, tutię preparatę, ana ſcrup.2. Sacchari candi de ſirupo roſarum drag.1. Mirab. citronorum drag. ſemis. Sief. albi ſine opio, Sief. de Thure, ana drag.1. & ſemis. **Worke all together finely in a Morter, and vſe it.**

A Collerie to cicatrize an Vlcer in the yard.

Rec.

Rec. Aquæ plantag. & roſacee. ana ounc. 4. Sacchari lapidiſcentis ounc. 1. Ceruſæ, argenti ſpumæ, aluminis rochæ, ana drag. 1. & ſemis, Camphoræ ſcrup. ſemis. **Make the Collerie.** Andreas. Lacuna.

A Collerie for the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ Feniculi, Roſarum, Euphragiæ, ana ounc. 1, Cremoris fenigreci, drag. 2. Quibus commiſceas tutiæ optimæ preparatæ drag. 2. **Make it, and vſe it warme.** Veſalius.

Another

Rec. Aquæ roſarum, plantaginis, ana ounc. 1. Tutię preparatę drag. 1. & ſemis. Aquę florum mirtillorum. ʒ. 1. & ſemis. Fol. ſemperuiui drag. x. Albumina ouorum aliquantulum ſub prunis decoctorum num. 3. Sief. alb. ſine Opio drag. 1. & ſemis. Camphoræ gra. 3. **Let them ſtande foure houres. Vſe it warme.** vigo.

A Collerie for a Fiſtula.

Rec. Aquæ vitę, ounc. 2. Vini maluatici ounc. 1. Mellis roſati colat. drag. x. Mirrhę, radicum paucidani triti, ana drag. 2. Sarcocollę, aloes, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. **Dire them and lette them boyle one walme, vſe it with a ſtringe.** Weckerus.

A Collerie for Vlceres in the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ roſarum ounc. 2. Aquæ caudæ equinæ ounc. 1. & ſemis. Seif. de thure drag. ſemis. **Then ſtrain it, and with the Seif. make a Collerie, adding there-to** Vini odoriferi ounc. ſemis. Vigo.

A Collerie for vlceres about the huckle-bone.

Lanfrancus. Rec. Vini albi lib. 1. Aquę plantag. aquæ roſarum ana quart. 1. Auripigmenti drag. 2. Floris æris drag. 1. Grind them finely and mixe them with the reſt and make a Collorie to be adminiſtred by a ſtringe.

A Collerie for an vlcer in the yarde.

Andræas. Lacuna. Rec. Radic. altee, ſem. lini. & fenugreci, ana drag. 2. Boyle them in three quarters of a pint of water, til the third part be waſted, then ſtraine ỹ Muſcilage through a cloth, and put there-to, Olei amigdal. dulc. ounc. 3. and ſo make it.

A Collerie for redneſſe and running of the eyes.

Guydo. Rec. Tutię preparatę ounc. 1. Aloes cicatrinę ounc. ſemis. Camphoræ drag. 1. Aquæ roſac. lib. 1. & ſemis. vini granatorum lib. ſemis. Powder what is to be powdred, mixe them with the reſt, and ſeeth them a lyttle on a a few coales and ſtrayne it to your vſe.

A Collerie to mundifie a Fiſtula.

Vigo. Rec. Aquæ vitæ ounc. 2. Vini maluatici ℥. 1. Mellis roſarum drag. 10. Mirrhæ, paucidani triti ana drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, aloes epat. ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Mixe them and let them boyle one walme.

A Collorie for Opthalmia in the ſtate.

Galen. Rec. Ceruſę dilutę drag. 8. Amili drag. 4. Climiæ, drag. 2. Gummi Arab. Olibani ana drag. 1. Opij drag. ſemis. Mixe them with rayne water ſufficient for a Collerie.

A Collerie for Opthalmia.

Rec. Ceruſæ ablutæ,drag.8. Amidi,drag.4. Sarcocollæ nutritæ cum lacte aſinino,gummi arab.dragagãti,ana drag.2.Opij,dag.5. Dire them with raine water and make a Collerie. Rhazes.

A Collerie for any bloudy ſuffuſion in the eie.

Rec. Hematitis ablutæ, drag.3. Aeris vſti, drag.2. Corallij,Margaritarum perforatarum,ana drag. ſemis. Gummi arab.& dragaganti,ana drag.2.& ſemis. Piperis gra.drag.2. Ceruſæ lot.drag.1. Arſenici rub.ſang. draco,croci,carabæ,ana drag.ſemis. Dire them with the bloud of a Henne,and vſe it with womens milke that ſuckleth a maide childe. Guydo.

A Collerie in the beginning of Opthalmia if the matter be colde.

Rec.Sarcocollæ,drag.5.Spicæ,drag.2. Roſarum,croci,ana drag.2.Amidi,aloes,Gummi arab.dragagãti,ana drag.1.Opij,drag.ſemis. Dire them with rayne water and apply thereon a plaſter of Mallowes and Dill ſodden with wine. Meſue

A Collerie vvhich doth mundifie and incarnate a rotten and filthie vlcer.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ,ounc.2. Mirrhe,aloes, ana drag.2. Thuris,drag.1.& ſemis.Croci, ſcrup.1. Paucedani,ſarcocollæ,ana drag.1.& ſemis. Dire them and vſe it. Vigo.

A Collerie for Opthalmia in his declination.

Rec.Tutiæ preparatæ,ounc.ſemis. Lapidis calamineris preparatæ,drag.2.Gariophilorum,num.5.Mellis, ounc.1. Vini albi,ounc.2.Aquæ roſarũ quart.1. Camphoræ Monteſpeſſul.

phoræ,drag.1. **Dire it to art.**

A Collerie to be vſed in an vlcere in the YARDE.

Andræas. Lacuna. Rec.Centauree minoris,apij, caudæ equinæ,ana m. ſemis.Hordei contuſi,ounc.1. **Boile them in ij. pound of pure water till the halfe be waſted,then ſtraine it,& adde thereto** Rhodomelitis,vel mellis centauree,ounc. 2.fiatque.

A Collerie for wounds in or about the Eies.

Rec.Aquæ roſarum,ounc.2.& ſemis.Lactis mulieris ounc.4. Vini alb.odoriferi,drag.2.& ſemis,Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ,aloes epatic. zacchari candi, ana ſcrup.4.& ſemis.Tutiæ preparatæ,ſcrup.2. Mellis roſarum,drag.2. Sief.albi ſine opio,ſcrup.1. **Diſſolue the** Sieſe,**ſuger,& Oumme in womans milke with the roſewater and wine, then put in the** Sieſe **with** Tutia **finely powdered,but not before all the reſt be ſtrained.**

DECOCTIONS.

A Decoction to digeſt the matter in the cure of the Palſey.

Vigo. Rec.Radic.glizirizę,drag.6.Mentaſtri,m.2.Florum anthos,m.1.Saluiæ,m.ſemis. Paraliſis herb. ſquinanti, ana parum,coquantur,in.q.ſ.Liquorum ſtillatitiorum, abſinthij , feniculi roſemarini & ſaluię in vaſe vitriato ad medietatis conſumptionem. **Afterward ſtraine it,and adde to the ſtraining** Mellis, ounc. ſemis. Sir.de duabus radicibus, ounc.2. Sirupi de ſtęchade,ounc.1. & ſemis,

& ſemis. Boile them againe and ſo vſe it.

A Decoction for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Raſuræ ligni guiaci, lib. 1. Corticum eiuſdem, ounc. 3. Agarici, ounc. 1. Senæ orientalis, lib. 1. Aloes quart. 1. Boile them in lib. 6. Aquæ bugloſſæ, and as much of Aqua abſinthij, to the conſumption of the fourth parte, then ſtrayne it and take thereoff euening and morning fiue ounces at a tyme. Rondeletius

A Decoction for virulent, corroſiue and rebellious Vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ roſarum, ana ounc. 3. Balauſtiarum, roſarum, mirtillorum, ana parum, mirabolanorum citrinorum, drag. 2. Aluminis rochæ, drag. 2 & ſemis. Terræ ſigillatæ, drag. 3. Santalorum omnium, ana, drag. 1. Aquæ endiuiæ, ounc. 2. Mellis roſati, ounc. 1. Boile them together to the conſumption of the third part, then ſtraine it to your vſe. Vigo.

A Decoction for dilatinge the ſtraytneſſe of the apple of the Eie.

Rec. Roſarum, mirtillorum, ana m. 1. Melliloti, anthos, ana m. ſemis. Nucum cipreſsi, num. 2. Vini nigri ſpiſsi, lib. 1. & ſemis. Aqua roſarum, aqua mirtillorum, ana ounc. 3. Bruſe what is to be bruſed, and boile them all till halfe of the wine and water be waſted, and vſe it with a ſponge. Vigo.

A Decoction for difficultie of breathing and for the cough.

Rec. Hordei mundi P. 1. Glicerizę ʒ. 1. 4. Sem frigidorum Weckerus.

dorum maiorum,ana ounc.semis,Iuiubarum,paſſularũ, ana paria.x.Penidiarum,ounc.2.Sacchari albiſsimi,℥.3. Boile them well in Barley water and vſe this often, eſpecially morning and euening.

A Decoction for the Canker or vlcers in the mouth or chappes.

vigo. Rec.Vini granatorum,aquę plantaginis,ana ounc.2. Foliorum oliuarum,aliquantulum contritarũ, m.ſemis. Vnguenti ægipſiaci,drag.x. Licij,drag.1. Boile them altogether till ii. parts be waſted out of iij.then ſtraine it and waſh the Vlcer with it.

A Decoction for a Canker in the mouth.

Vigo. Rec.Hordei mundi,ſumach. balauſtiarum,foliorum oliuarum,cimarum rub.foliorum plantaginis, lentium, ana m.ſemis.Granatorum amborum,num.2. Aquæ roſarum,aquæ plantaginis licij, diamoron, mellis roſacei, ana ounc.2. Alumnis rochę, drag.x. Mirabolanorum citrinorum,ounc.ſemis.Caudæ equinæ,m.ſemis. Boile them all to the conſumption of the third part.

A Decoction to kill vvormes in the eares.

Veſalius. Rec. Abſinthij,centaureę,marubij,calaminthę montanæ,ana ounc.1.Aquę pluuialis. q. ſ. Dire them and ſeeth them till halfe be waſted, then ſtrayne it and put to one pound of this Decoction Mellis lib. ℔. So vſe it in vlcers.

A Decoction for the mouth in the time of Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo. Rec.Hordei excorticati,m. ſemis. Radicum linguæ bouis,m.ſ.mis.Sem citonio rum,drag.1.& ſemis. Florũ violarum,paſſula,ana m.1.Boile them in ſufficient wa-

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ter till the Barly be broken, then strayne it, and vse it with Iulapio violato.

A Decoction of Guiacum to be vsed in Lue veneria.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib.1. Corticum eiusdem lib. semis. Aquæ purissimæ lib.x. Infuse them, and let them soke xviij. houres, and boyle them to the consumption of the third parte, then take Radicum enulæ campanæ, dactilorum ab ossibus separatorum, ana lib.1. & semis. Senæ orientalis ounc.1. Soake them in vi. pound of white Wine xviij. houres vpon hot imbars, so that the wine be almost ready to seeth, then strayne it, and put the first decoction to this, and adde Sacchari lib. semis, Cinamomi ounc.1. And iiij. houres after let them runne thorow a strayner, and euery morning lette the Patient take v. ounces or vi. ounces and before supper, or when he goeth to bedde asmuch, and put to the residents of the first decoction of pure water xv. pounde, and boyle them to the consumption of the third parte, and put to asmuch Sugar and of Cinamon as is sufficient to make them acceptable. Calmeteus

A Decoction for tooth ach proceeding of fluxe of humours.

Rec. Sirupi de litea drag.x. Aluminis rochæ drag. 3. Aquæ plantaginis drag.3. & semis. Vini granatorum drag.2. Mellis rosati. drag.6. Sarcocollæ drag.1. & semis. Aceti scillitici ounc. semis. Foliorum Oleastri aliquantulum contritorum, m. semis. Boyle all besides the Liteum adde Mellis rosarum, till the thirde parte be wasted, then strayne them and boyle them againe with Liteum and Mellis rosarum till ij. parts of iij. be wasted, and wash your gowmes with it.

A Decoction to kill wormes in vlcers of the eares.

Rec. Radicum Elebori albi, cortic. cappa. gentianę, dictami albi, ana ounc. ſemis. Aquæ pluuialis quantum ſat eſt. **Boyle them to art, and take of the decoction ſtrayned one pounde.** Vrinæ humanæ veteris, ſucci abſinthij ana ounc. 2. Vnguenti egipſiac. ounc. 1. **Myxe them well together and poure it into the vlcer.**

A Decoction for all vlceres.

Rec. Radicum helenij, foliorum hederæ, ana ounc. 4. Succi anthos, capillorum Veneris, menthaſtri, pulegij, gallitrici, pollitrici, matricar. ana m. 1. Radicum feniculi, apij, ana ounc. 2. Radicum Cichoriæ, ounc. 3. Sennæ, drag. 1. & ſemis. Polipodij quercini, Glicirrhizæ, ana drag. 10. Croci gra. 3. Agarici trochiſcati, ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Boyle them in 2. pounde of ráine water,** & Mellis clariſsimæ lib. 1. **Till two partes out of thée bée conſumed and let him take thereoff. vi. ounces in the morning, and ſweat after it.**

A Decoction to be vſed in the cure of Lues veneria.

Rec. Radicum bugloſſę, capill. veneris, florum bugloſſæ ana m. ſemis. Polipodij, epithimi, ana drag. 6. Mirabolanorum nigrorum, & chebilorum, ana ounc. 8. Rhabarbari electi, drag. 3 Folliculorum ſennæ, ounc. 3. Agarici truſtratim inciſi, chamepitheos, camedrios, ana ounc. ſemis. Zinziberis, drag. 1. & ſemis. Vuarum paſſarum, Glicirrhizæ ana ounc. 1. Veratri nigri drag. 1. & ſemis. Squinanti drag. ſemis. Fumariæ m. 1. Vpatorij ounc 1. & ſemis. **Boyle all but the** Epithimum **and** Rhabarb. **in 6. pounde of Whey, till the halfe be waſted, then put in the reſt, and let them haue one walme, then ſtrayne them and clariſie it, and adde there-to.**

Oximelitis,

Oximelitis ſimplicis & zacchari ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Sirupi acetoſi ſimplicis & compoſiti, ſirupi fumariæ, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Whereoff he ſhall take in the mo;ning v. ounces at a time.

A Decoction for wounds in the breaſt.

Rec. Paſſularum enuclietarum, glicirrhizæ, ana. ℥. 1. Tamarindo iubabarum, iridis, hiſſopi, ana ounc. ſemis. Hordei ounc. 2. Fenugreci. drag. 2. Capillorum Veneris ounc. ſemis. Boyle them in iiij. pound of raine water till halfe be waſted and kæpe it to your vſe.

A Decoction for palſies, crampes, reumes, ſcabbes, and diſeaſes proceeding of moyſture.

Rec. Ligni guiaci, ounc. 6. Corticum eiuſdem ounc. 2. Zarſæ perillę ounc. 2. & ſemis. Chimi ounc. 1. Radicum lapathi acut. ℥. 1. & ℈. Rhabarb. ℥. i. Turpeti albi & gũmoſi. ℥. ſemis. Agarici. ℥. ſemis. Polipodij ℥. 4. Medullæ ſem. cartami. ℥. ſemis. Cortic. caparis. ℥. 1. Radicũ aperientiũ, ana. ℥. ℈. Saluię m. 3. Abſinthij romani, m. 1. & ℈. Aniſorum. ℥. 2. Glicirrhizæ. ℥. 4. Mellis lib. 1. Cinamomi ounc. 6. Vini albi lib. 4. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xvi. Inſuſe them one night, and boyle them rr. houres, then ſtrayne it and clarifie it and reſerue it in a cleane veſſell, of the which decoction he ſhall take euery mo;ning faſting iiij. ounces, before dinner iij. ounces, & before ſupper three ounces. When boyle the recidentes agayne with ſo much water as before. Cum vini albi & mellis roſarum, ana lib. 2. for the patient to drinke in dinner time and at his meales. This potion muſt be vſed rrr. dayes, & let him ſweat r. dayes, by the ſpace of an houre in a day, and if his body be not ſufficiently purged let him take three ounces of the firſt decoction. Mannæ electæ. ounc. 1. Sirupi roſarum ſolutiui ounc.

ſemis. Confectionis hamech drag.2. **for a draught.**

A Decoction for wounds in the breaſt.

Rec. Hordei mundi m.2. Glicirrhizæ razæ ounc. 3. Sem.feniculi ounc.1. & ſemis. Iuiubarum & ſebaſtianorum,ana mum.x. Paſſularum enuclietarum ounc. 1. Sacchari candi ounc.4. Hiſſopi m.1. Capill. veneris,ounc.1. Sacchari roſacei ounc.1. **Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, till halfe be conſumed, then ſtrayne it and clarifie it with the white of an egge,and in the ende adde there-to,** Loch. de pino ounc.i, **And vſe it.**

Diaſcordium againſt peſtilenciall feuers, or ſmall pockes, meyſells,and ſuch lyke.

Rec. Cinamomi,caſsiæ ligneæ ana ounc.ſemis.Scordij ounc.i. Dictami cretici, turmentillę, ana ounc. ſemis.Galbani, gummi ammoniaci,ana ounc. ſemis. Opij,drag.i. & ſemis. Stiracis drag.3.Sem.acetoſæ drag. i. & ſemis. Gentiani ounc.ſemis. Boli armenij ounc.i. & ſemis. Terræ ſigillatæ ounc. ſemis. Piperis longi, Zinziberis, ana drag.2. Mellis albi de ſpumati lib.2.& ſemis. Vini aromatici lib.ſemis. Zacchari roſati lib.ſemis. **Make it to Arte.**

A Decoction for the dropſey and if they be there-with all vlcerated.

Rec. Ligni ſancti lib.i.& ſemis.Radicum chini.℥.i. Aquę fonta. lib.xvi. Vini albi lib.2. Cui addas radices aſparagi,feniculi,apij,petroſilini,graminis ruſci,rubei tincto. Iridis recentis ounc.2.Radicum azari,corticum radicum turmentillæ, tamariſci. Cappanis,ana ounc.i. Egrimoniæ, Cichoriæ ceteracis. Capill. Veneris, ana m.j. Sobdanellę m.j. & ſemis. Aniſorum, paſſul.

paſſul.enucliet.num.20.Cinamo.electi,drag.3. Ciceru rub.P.2. Triu florum cordul.ana P.2. Maratri ameos, ana drag.3.Sem.melonu contuſ.ounc.1.Bulliant ad conſumptione partis vnius deinde exprime & adde ſirup. de eupatorio, drag.3.**Clarifie it & make it ſwæte,** cum ſantalo citrino, cinamomo & iride, ana ounc.1. **Make your decoction for foure dayes.**

A Decoction for the ſtone in the reines and bladder not confirmed.

Rec.Scrobis ligni guiaci,lib.ſemis.Corticum eiuſde ounc.4.Radicum aperient, ana ounc.ſemis. Granorum ſolis & alkakengi,ana drag.3.Aniſorum, ſem.feniculi, petroſelini,ſaxifragiæ & geneſtæ,ana drag.2.Radicum philopendulæ,drag.1.Florum cordialium,ana P.1.Glicirrhizæ,lib.1.Rhabarb.oũc.ſemis. Agarici, ounc.1.Cinamomi,ounc.1.Zinzibris,drag.1.Vini albi.lib.2.Quatuor ſem.frigidorum maiorum,ana ſcrup.2. Aquæ fontanæ, lib.16. **Slyce the Liquirice, Agaricke, and Ginger very finely,and boile them in an earthen veſſel well ſtopped with an eaſie fier,but lette them firſt be ſoked vij.houres, then ſtrayne them and lette him take of it foure ounces euery morning for a time,not eating after it in thræ houres then adde as much liquor as before to the recidents. Boile them againe and kæpe it to your vſe.**

¶DEFENSATIVES.

A Defenſatiue to be vſed when any of the vertibers are broken.

Rec.Olei mirtini,olei roſarum ana ounc.3.Ceræ albæ,ounc.1.& ſemis. **Melt the ware with the Oiles at a gentle fier, and before it be colde adde thereto Boli** Veſalius.

armenij, ounc.1. Omnium ſandalorum,drag.1. Farinæ fabaceæ,drag x.Farinæ hordeaceæ,ounc.1.& ſemis. **Wire them and apply it in place of a Cerote.**

A Defenſatiue to be vſed in the cure of Gangræna.

Guydo. Rec. Olei roſarum omphacini,olei mirtini,violarum ana ounc.1. Aceti acerrimi,ounc.2. Succi plantaginis, ſolani,abſinthij,ſcabioſæ,conſolidæ minoris, ana ounc. 1.**Boile all together to the conſumption of the iuyces, then adde thereto** Boli armenij,ſanguinis dracons,omnium ſandalorum, macis,cinamomi,ſquinãti,ciperi,ana drag.1. **Wire them together, and with ware ſufficient make it in good forme.**

A Defenſatiue for an vlcer.

Valeriola. Rec. Vnguenti de bolo,ounc.6. Omnium ſandalorum,drag.1.& ſemis. Pulueris mirtillo,& roſarum,ana drag.2.Olei roſacei & mirtini,ana ounc.1.& ſemis. Aceti roſarum, ounc.2. Albuminis vnius oui,**Wire them well together and vſe it.**

A Defenſatiue to be vſed in the cure of Gangræna.

Weckerus Rec. Olei roſati,mirtini,ana ounc.4.& ſemis. Succi plantaginis & ſolatri, ana ounc.2. **Boile them to the conſumption of the iuyces, and adde to the ſtraining** Ceræ albæ,ounc.1.& ſemis. Far. fabar,hordei & lentium,ana ounc.ſemis.Sandalorum omnium,ana drag.2.& ſemis. Boli armenij, ounc. 1. Pulueris mirthi, drag. 1. **Wire them & make a defenſatiue to be applyed rounde about the place.**

A

A Defenſatiue to be vſed in vvounds of the Armes.

Rec. Olei roſati, olei mirtini, ana ounc. 3. Olei camomeli, ounc. 2. Farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana ounc. 1. Boli armenij, terræ ſigillatæ, ana drag. 6. Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. 2. Roſarum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Aceti roſacei, drag. 3. Succi plantaginis, ſucci ſolatri, & lactucæ, ana ounc. ſemis. **Melt the ware with the Oile and the iuyces, and let them boile one walme and make it to the manner of a plaſter.** Vigo.

A Defenſatiue to be applyed in the taking of a member.

Rec. Boli armenij, ounc. 4. Terræ ſigillatæ, plumbi vſti, ana drag 4. & ſemis. Succi ſemperuiui, ſucc. plantaginis & abſinthij, ana drag. 1. Aceti roſacei, albumina ouorum, ana quantum ſufficit.

A Defenſatiue very comfortable.

Rec. Olei mirtini, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Olei roſarum, ounc. 2. Seui ceruini, drag. 3. Cinabrij, drag. 1. Ceruſæ, drag. 1. & ſemis. **Mixe them and boile them till they be blacke, adding thereto** Cerę albæ, ounc. ſemis. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Tutiæ in aqua plantaginis præparatæ, drag. 2. **Stirre it till it be colde and make a plaſter.**

A Defenſatiue for vvounds.

Rec. Olei roſacei, lib. 1. Olei camomeli, ounc. 4. Butiri recentis, ounc. 4. Ceruſæ, terræ ſigillatæ, ana ounc. 4. Sandali albi & citrini, ana ſcrup. 2. Lapidis Tutiæ, ounc. 1. Quatuor ſem. frigidorum maiorum,

maiorum,ana drag.1. Coralli albi,drag.3.Albuminum ouorum,num.2.Aceti roſacei,ounc.1. Sanguinis draconis,drag.3.**Powder which are to be powdered and melt the reſt with the viniger,and after it is remoued from the fier, put in the reſt of the powders ſtirring them well till it be colde.**

¶ *DIGESTIVES.*

A Digeſtiue for hollow vlcers and Impoſtumes.

Rec.Olei roſarum,ounc.4.Olei lumbricorum,& hipericonis,ana ounc.2.& ſemis.Mellis roſarum,ounc.5. Ceræ, reſinæ pini, reſinæ, butiri recentis,ana drag.3. Terebenthinæ puræ,ounc.6.Succi apij & plantaginis, ana drag.4. **Melt them at the fier and adde thereto** Sarcocollæ,ounc.1.Mirrhæ,drag.3.Maſticis,drag.2. Croci, ſcrup.ſemis.Aloes epatic,drag.ſemis. **Powder what is to be powdred and with the yolkes of foure Egges, make it to art.**

A Digeſtiue very good.

Rec.Mellis roſacei,ounc.8. Sarcocollæ, ounc.ſemis, Mirrhæ,thuris,ana drag.3.Succi opij,ounc.3.Olei roſarum,ounc.1.& ſemis.Vitellos tres ouorum,terebenthinæ,ounc.1.Farinę hordei,ounc.ſemis.**Dire them to art.**

A Digeſtiue to remoue an eſcarre.

Rec.Terebenthinæ,ounc.4. Vitellorũ ouorũ, num. 2.Mellis roſacei,ounc.ſemis. Olei liliacei,olei amigdalarum dulcium pinguedinis capi,ana drag.1. & ſemis. Butiri recentis,drag.1.**Make it to art.**

A Digeſtiue for contuſed vvounds.

Rec.Terebenthinæ lotæ,ounc.2. Mellis roſacei,ʒ.4.

Butiri

Butiri recentis drag.6. Radicum Iridis,aloes Sarcocollæ,mirrhæ, ana drag.1. & ſemis.Ariſtologiæ rotundę, drag. ſemis. **Powther which are to be powdred, and make it to Arte.**

A Digeſtiue proper for wwoundes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ,ounc.3.& ſemis.Mellis roſarum ounc.1. Olei lumbricorum,ounc.ſemis. Vitellos duos ouorum, olei roſarum,ounc.ſemis. Mirrhæ,drag.2. Maſticis, drag.1. Sarcocollæ drag. ſemis. Farinæ hordei ounc. ſemis. **Powther which are to bee powdred, and mixe them to arte.**

¶ *ELECTUARIES.*

An Electuarie to be vſed in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Conſeruæ ſimphiti maioris & roſarum antiquæ, corticum citri, Saccharo conditorum,ana ounc.1. Sigillæ Marię, iacee albę,& nigrę,ana drag.2. Boli armenij in aquâ roſarũ loti, ſanguinis draconis ana drag. 2.& ſemis. Acaciæ,hipociſthidos,ana drag.1.& ſemis. Carnium citoniorum, ſaccharo conditarum ſine aromatibus ounc.2.Limaturę calabis,ounc.1.Sirupi mirtini quantum ſufficit. **Make it an** Electuarie. Calmeteus

An Electuarie to digeſt the humor in the cure of Bubo.

Rec.Sanguinis ſiccati anatis maſculi,anatis fœminę, Sanguinis anſeris & hædi, rutę ſilueſtris, ſem.feniculi, cimini,anethi, Sem. vaporum , ana drag.3. Radicum gentianę, trifolij, ſquinanti thuris, roſarum rub. ana Veſalius.

drag.4. Piperis albi & longi, phu coſti, cinamomi, aniſi ana drag.2. Mirrhæ electæ, ſpicæ nardæ, ana drag.6. Azari, ammoniaci, amaraci, agarici, ana drag.2. Carpobalſami, gra.20. Iridis, croci, rhabarbari, gingiberis, maſticis, ana drag.1. Stecados, drag.5. Hæc omnia miſce & paretur puluis ſubtiliſſimus, & cum lib. 4. Mellis diſpumati optimi miſciantur. And make it an Electuarie.

An Electuarie preſeruatiue for the plague.

Calmeteus. Rec. Boli armenij, pimpenellę, mirrhę, zedoariæ, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Terræ ſigillatę, drag.x. Tormentillę, drag.6. Sem. citri drag.2. Margaritarum non perforatarum & ſmaragd. ana drag.3. Camphoræ, drag.1. Croci, drag. ſemis. Theriacæ in vino diſſoluti, & in diplomatæ diſtillatę, ounc.1. Sirupi acetoſi, citri quantum ſufficit for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie for the Canker not vlcerated.

Weckerus. Rec. Pulueris cancrorum ounc.3. Pulu. ranarum, pul. de limacibus, ana ounc.2. Corticum citri conditi, ounc. ſemis. Raſuræ eboris, oſsis de corde cerui, ana drag.3. Xilobalſ. Ligni aloes, ſandali muſcati, coralli rub. Limaturæ, calibis, ana drag. 2. Seminis acetoſæ, ſeminis Citri & Endiuię, ana drag.1. Ambræ drag. ſemis. Conſeruę boraginis, bugloſſæ, & anthos, ana ounc.2. Miſceantur pro Electuario de quo capiat ad bibitum omnibus horis.

An Electuarie of Nuts preſeruatiue for the plague.

Calmeteus. Rec. Nuces communes, caricas pingues, ana num. xv. Radicum ariſtolochię vtriuſque, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Tormentillę, dictami albi, pimpinellę, ana drag.2.

&

& ſemis. Folio. abſinthij, rutæ, ſcabioſæ aſari, ana m. 1. Baccarum lauri, drag.2. & ſemis. Corticis citri, galangæ, macis, ana drag.1. Florum borag.Pug. 2. oſsis de corde cerui, Boli armenij, mirrhæ, ana drag.1. cum lib.3. Mellis de ſpumati. Miſceantur, & ex mixtura detur, mane inſtar lupini.

An Electuarie for the Cancker not vlcerated.

Rec. Confectionis de hyacintho, ounc.1. & ſemis. Confect. alcherines, drag.3. Conſeruæ roſarum, conſeruæ radicum bugloſſæ, ana ounc.1. Sirupi de pomis, quantum ſufficit. Fiat Electuarium,de quo capiat quater in hebdomeda duabus horis ante paſtum inſtar vncis poſtea,bibat modicum vini generoſi cum aqua bugloſſæ diluti. Weckerus.

An Electuarie for the plague vvhich doth defend the putrifaction of the ayre.

Rec. Bezeraici,puluueris electuarij de bolo,diamargariton frigid. & electuarij de gemmis, ana ſcrup.2. Diapenidion ſine aromatibus drag.1. Conſeruæ bugloſſæ,acetoſæ & roſarum,ana drag.3.Sacchari in aqua ſcabioſæ diſſolutæ qnantum ſat eſt for an Electuarie. Calmeteus.

An Electuarie againſt payne of the bladder and reynes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ,caſsię nouiter extractę ana ounc.1. Succi glicirrhizæ,ſem. althæ ana drag.2. Plantaginis drag. ſemis. Alkakengiæ, drag.1.& ſemis. Sem. melonum, cucumeris & cucurbitæ,ana drag. 1. Sirupi glicirrhizæ. As much as is ſufficient for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie comfortatiue for rebellious Vlceres to be vſed after ſweats purgations, and ſuch lyke.

Rec. Letificantis galieni drag.3. Diamuſci dulcis, drag.6. Gariophilorũ, drag.1. Electuarij regum ſcrup. 4. Elect. de gemmis ſcrup.2. Conſeruæ boraginis, bugloſſæ, citoniorum, ana ounc.1. Sirupi de pomis, as much as ſhall ſuffice to make an Electuarie. De quo mane capiat drag.2. Vel coclearum vnum.

An Electuarie for vomiting of bloud by reaſon of a brooſe or othervviſe.

Rec. Conſeruæ roſarum, & ſimphiti maioris, ana ounc.1. Boli armenij, loti in aqua roſarum, lapidis hematitis, ana drag.1. Coralli rubei drag. ſemis. Acacię, baccarum mirti, ana drag.1. Penidiarum ounc. ſemis. Zacchari ounc.4. Fiat Electuarium. Doſis eſt, drag. ſemis. Cum vino rubro in aurora, vel ante paſtum.

An Electuarie for the Palſie, and Crampe, happening to vvounded Patients beeing voyde of learned counſayle.

Rec. Diaſaterionis vel radicum eius conditum. drag. 1. Radicum eringi conditi, ounc. ſemis. Diamuſci dulcis ſcrup. 1. Specierum electuarij de gemmis, ſcrup. 1. Dianiſi ſcrup. ſemis. Diagalangę, diatrion, piperion, ana drag. ſemis. Radicum acori & pioniæ, ana ſcrup. ſemis. Methridati, drag.2. Conſeruę herbę paraliſis, drag. 3. Conſeruæ anthos, drag.2. Sacchari ounc.6. Cum aqua ſaluiæ. Fiat Electuarium.

An

An Electuarie for one that is vvounded, and infected vvith the Crampe.

Rec. Dianiſi, diamuſci dulcis, dia anthos, ana ſcrup. 4 Diagalangę, drag. ſemis. Methridati, drag. 3. Corticum citri, drag. ſemis. Radicum acori, ſcrup. 2. Foliorum ſaluiæ ficcæ, ounc. ſemis. Conſeruę anthos, ounc. 1. Zacchari, ounc. 6. Cum aqua ſaluiæ. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie of an Egge againſt peſtilential Feuers.

Rec. Ouum ablato albumine cui addas croci, ſcrup. i. Poſtea ad ignem torrefac. quoad in puluerem reduci poteſt addendo tormentilli, zedoariæ, angelicæ, diptami, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana drag. 2. Terræ ſigillatę, drag. 1. Boli armenij, mirrhæ, corticum citri, abſinthij ſicci, rutæ ficcæ, florum boraginis, bugloſſę, margaritæ, ana ſcrup. ſemis. Theriacæ magnæ, ounc. 4. Cum aqua cardui benedicti. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie to prouoke ſleepe in diſmembring any part but not vvithout learned counſell.

Rec. Decoctionis lactucæ & portulacæ vehementer expreſſæ, ounc. 2. Sirupi papaueris, ounc. 1. Diamarg. frigid. drag. 2. Draſpermaton, ſcrup. 2. Sem. papaueris albi, drag. 2. Croci, drag. ſemis. Opij, ſcrup. 4. Hioſciami ſcrup. 2. Quatuor ſem. frigidorum maiorum, ana ſcrup. 1. Succi glicerizæ, ounc. ſemis. Gummi arabici, galangæ, dragaganti, ana drag. 1. Amili, drag. 3. Saccharum ſimul. cum decoctione & ſirupo ebulliat ad electuarij conſiſtentiam, vel altiorem potius formam, tunc cætera addantur ſubtiliter puluerizata & in fine, crocus, mel, & opium, ſic diu agitando. Fiat doſis, ſcrup. 1.

An Electuarie for the Strangurie.

Rec. Torchiſcorum alkakangi, drag. 2. Licontripon: catartici imperialis, ana drag. 1. Quatuor ſem. frigidorum maiorũ, ana drag. ſemis. Lapidis gagatis & ſpong. ana drag. 1. Miſce & cum ſirupo alkakengi. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie againſt vomiting and vveakeneſſe of ſtomacke after the cure of vlcers.

Rec. Succi citoniorum depurat. lib. 1. Vel eius loco miuę citoniorum, lib. ſemis. Aceti roſarum ounc. 4. Zacchari, lib. ſemis. Bulliant ad ſpiſsitudinẽ cui addas, dia cinamomi, drag. 2. Aromatici roſati drag. 1. di ambræ, di aniſi dulcis, ana ſcrup. 1. Diacoralli, ſcrup. ſemis. Zinziberis, galangæ, pĩperis albi, ana drag. ſemis. Miſce & fiat mixtura, cuius doſis eſt, ounc. ſemis. Sumendum mane ex ſtomacho ieiuno vel ante paſtum & poſt. drag. 2. Pro vice.

An Electuarie verie excellent for the diſeaſes of the ſtomacke happening after greene vvoũds or long vlcers.

Rec. Capillo. veneris, tuſcilaginis, hiſſopi, pulegei, calaminthæ, ana drag. 1. Iuieben. & ſebeſtianorum, ana num. x. Glicirrhizæ, ounc. 2. Iridis, drag. 2. caricarum pinguiũ, num. 6. Sem. feniculi, drag. 1. Fenugræci, ſcrup. 2. Quatuor ſem. frigidorum maiorum, ana ſcrup. 1. Polipodij quercini, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Bulliant in lib. 1. & ſemis. Aqua puriſsimæ vſq; ad ounc. 6. Coletur & colaturæ addatur carnium paſſularum extract. cum decoctione predicta penidorum, ounc. 4. Enucliorum pini, ounc. ſemis. Diaireos ſimplicis, ounc. 2. Pulmonis vulpis preparat ounc. ſemis. Diadragaganti frigid. ounc. 1. & ſemis. Dia calaminthæ, ſcrup. 2. Glicirrhizæ, ounc. ſemis.

ſemis. Mirrhæ, drag.1. Zinziberis albi, drag.2. Piperis longi, drag.1. Dia hiſſopi, ſcrup.1. Zacchari candi, ounc. 6. Miſce: Doſis eſt, drag.1. Ad placitum ſumendum.

¶EMBROCATIONS.

An Embrocation for the creeping herpes.

Rec. Centinodij, plantaginis, ſolani, ana m.1. Cupilorum glandium vel nucum cipreſſi, ana paria.x. Baccarum & foliorum mirthi. malecorij balauſtiorum, ana ounc.1. Acaciæ, hipociſthidis, ana drag.6. Mirrhæ, thuris, ana drag.5. **Boile them in Smithes water and waſh the vlcer therewith and bath it.** Weckerus

An Embrocation for an ædemous or colde TVMOR.

Rec. Cineres ſarmentorum, vitis, ficus, braſsicæ, tamariſci, ana P.1. Foliorum ebuli, tamariſci, ana m.ſemis. Boli armenij, ounc.1. & ſemis. Aquę in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, lib.3. Aceti, ounc.4. **Boile them till the third parte be waſted, with the which you ſhall bath the tumour and bynde vpon it a ſponge wet there-in.** Weckerus.

An Embrocation to maturate impoſtumes.

Rec. Radicum althæ: capitum liliorum, ana lib.1. Ficuum ſiccarum, num.x. Violarum, maluarum, ana m.1. Fenugreci, ſem. lini, ana ounc.1. **Boile them in ſufficient quantitie of water, with wheat meale, butter, and oile of ſweete Almonds, of each a ſmall quantitie and make it vpon the fier.**

An Embrocation againſt wyndineſſe.

Rec. Camomel, melilot, aneti ana m.1. Seminis maratri: et anisi,

anisi,ana ounc.semis. Cimini,drag.2. Furfuris,drag.2. Farinæ fabarum,m.1.& semis. Milij solis,m.2. Boile them together with lye and redde wyne as much as is sufficient.

¶ FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation against taking of any poison to comfort the ventricle.

Valeriola. Rec.Foliorum solatri,lactucæ,plantaginis, portulacæ,ana m.1,Foliorum absinthij & menthę,ana m.semis, Pampinorum vitis,m.1.Rosarum rubrarum,P.2. Florum nimphee, chamomeli, & meliloti, ana P.1. Sem. maluæ,althee,lini, fenugreci, anisi, & anethi,conquassati,ana ounc.semis.Cariophilorum contritorum,ounc. 1.Make your decoction in equall portions of wyne and water and with a pèce of an olde hat dipped therein and strained out againe,apply it to your ventricle.

A Fomentation for suffusion of the Eies.

Andernacus Rec.Fenugreci loti,ounc.2.Florum camomeli,P.semis.Seminis ruthæ,drag.3.Boile them in sufficient water and vse it.

A Fomentation for an vlcer in the yarde.

Andræas. Lacuna. Rec.Foliorum maluarum,m.1. Radicum apij,althee, & feniculi, ana ounc.3. Sem.lini, citoniorum,& fenugreci,ana ounc.1.Florum camomillæ,stechados,meliloti : pulegij : origani, ana P.2. Caricarum pinguium, ℥.1.&.semis.Boile them together till the rootes be tender, and vse it.

A Fomentation for the hardnesse of the liuer in a dropsey bodie.

Valeriola. Rec.Radicum iridis recētis,ounc.4.Radicum ebuli,

lib.

lib.1. Foliorum eiuſdem m.2. Maluæ & althæ cum radicibus, ana m.1. & ſemis. Eupatorij veri,abſinthij,origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m.1. Soldanellæ m.1. Florum camomillæ, meliloti, roſemarini, florum thimi,ana P.1. Sem.cuſcuthæ ounc.1. Sem. Lini, fenugręci, althæ, ana ounc.1.& ſemis. Sem.aniſi,anethi, maratri & cumini,ana ounc.1.Furfuris P.2. **Boyle them in ſalte Sea water, and ſtrong redde wine & with a pæce of a felte dipped there-in, apply it there-to, after it is wrong out.**

A Fomentation to be vſed with a Sponge when Bubo lurketh in the fleſh.

Rec. Specierum cordialium temperatarum ounc.ſemis. Muſci, ambræ, ana gra. 20.Camphoræ, gra.1. Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. ſemis. Ligni aloes, ſcrup.1. Laudani drag.2. Vini maluatici, aquæ roſarum, aquæ florum mirti : aquæ florum arantiorum,ana quantum ſufficit. Aceti parum. Vexſe the afore-ſaid **thinges and mire them with the waters, where-in you ſhall dippe a ſponge and apply it.** Veſalius.

A Fomentation to bee applyed to the belly of him that hath the Dropſie.

Rec. Radicum feniculi, ebuli, ariſtologiæ rotundę, acori, Iridis Florentini, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Cortic. radicum, caparis, corticum interioris vlnij, ounc. 2. Foliorum agrimoniæ, & rutæ, ana m 1. Aniſorum, feniculi, cimini, ameos ſeſeleos. Apij, & petroſilini, ana drag.3. Florum camomeli,melilоti,ſtechados & roſarū ana P.1. Sulphuris viui, ounc. 3. Squammarum ferri, quę tundendo ferrum candens excidunt, drag.3. **Boyle them in white wine, and bath your belly with** Calmeteus.

Sponges dipped there-in, all except the Region of the Lyuer.

A Fomentation for the ſwellyng in the belly, or tumour in the flanke called Bubo Venereus.

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum abſinthij, maioranæ, Vpatorij, veri origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m. ſemis. Foliorum ebuli, ſambuci, & caulium rubio. ana m.1. Foliorum querci, lentiſci rubi & cipreſsi, ana m.ſemis. Thimeliæ, ſoldanellę, ana m.1. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana P.1. Sem. aniſi, anethi, maratri, cimini, conquaſſatorum, ana ounc.1. Nucum Cipreſsi, gallarum, omnium contritarum, ana paria.4. Aluminis lib.ſemis. Salis communis, tantundem.

Boyle all in lye made of Oake aſhes and the ſtalke of Cole-woꝛtes, then bathe your bellye with a Sponge dipped therein.

A Fomentation to be vſed in the cure of a Rupture.

Vigo. Rec. Vini nigri ſtiptici, lib.4. Roſarum, balauſtiarum, foliorum mirtillorum & granorrum eius, ſumach, fol. plantaginis, iperici, matriſiluę, ana m.1. Radicum ſimphiti vtriuſque & foliorum eiuſdem, ana m.ſemis. Radicum althæ, ounc.2. Nucum cipreſsi, num.3. Hipociſthid. ounc.ſemis. Aluminis rochæ, ounc.2. Aceti roſarum, ounc.2. & ſemis. Licij, ounc.3. Mirrhæ, Thuris, ana drag.5. Glutinis piſcium, ounc.1.

Boyle altogether in the aforeſayde wine till halfe be waſted then ſtrayne it and with a Sponge apply it.

A Fomentation for a flixe.

Valeriola. Rec. Abſinthij, menthæ plantaginis, ſumitatum, lentiſci

tiſci rubi, caudæ equinæ, ana m.1. Centinodiæ, m.1. & ſemis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana P.1. Roſarum rubiarum, P.2. Granorum mirthi, contritorum ounc.1. Sem. ſumach. plantag. & coriandri, ana drag. 6. Cariophilorum ounc.1. Portulacæ granatorum, furfuris, ana P.2. **Boyle all theſe in Smithes water and thicke redde wine, and with feltes cutte in peeces, and infuſed therein bathe your bellye and ſtomacke before meate.**

A Fomentation for ſtopping of vrine.

Rec. Radicum althæ, ounc. 2. Origani, calamenthi, ana m.1. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounc.1. Sem. apij, petroſelini, ſeſeleos ana ounc. ſemis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P.1. Radicum apij, Petroſelini, graminis & aſparagi, ana ounc.2. **Boyle them in water & wine or Oyle, and make your Fomentation with a Sponge moyſtened there-in.** Rondeletius

A Fomentation for payne in the huckle-bone.

Rec. Radicum & foliorum ebuli, althę, ana m.1. Rutæ, ſaluiæ, ſambuci, pulegij, ana m. ſemis. Camomeli & meliloti, ana P.1. & ſemis. Fenugreci. P.1. & ſemis. **Boyle them in three parts of Oyle, and one of Wine, and with a Sponge moyſtened therein foment the place affected.** Weckerus.

A Fomentation to diſſolue, mollifie, and driue away vvinde.

Rec. Maluarum cum radice m.i. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P.i. Seminis lini, ounc.i. Aniſorum, ounc. ſemis. Ficus num.40. **Boyle them in water, till the thirde parte bee waſted, and fill** Andernacus

a bladder with the decoction and applye it to the side affected once or twice.

A Fomente to drye an Vlcer and to bring it to cicatrization.

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, m.2. Absinthij, m. semis. Foliorum oliuæ, lentisci summitatum rubi. ana m. 1. Foliorum betonicæ m. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, anthos, hipericæ, stecados, rosarum rubiarum, foliorum ac granorum mirti, ana m.1. Make your decoction in water sufficient: in the ende adde there-to Vini rubri astringentis lib.4. And vse it.

A Fomentation for the goute in the handes.

Calmeteus. Rec.& fac. lixiuiū ex cineribus quercus, ficus, sarmentarum, corticis fabarum, in quo concoques radicum ebuli, ounc. 2. & semis. Caulium rubiorum m.3. Lupinorum & fænugreci, ana P.3. Florum sambuci, & stecados, ana P.2. Aluminis, sulphuris, ana ounc.2. Salis ounc. 4. Aceti ounc.5. And with this decoction foment your handes.

A Fomentation for payne or swelling in the side or belly.

Valeriola. Rec. Maluę. althę, amborum cum radicibus ana m. 1. Radicum brioniæ & ari, ana m. semis. Absinthij, m.1. Origani m.semis. Sem. Lini, althæ fænugreci, conquassatorum, ana ounc.1. Sem. anisi & anethi, ana ounc. semis. Florum camomeli meliloti & anthos, ana P.1. Boyle them in two partes of Spring water, and the third in strong white wine, and with sponges therin moystened bath the place affected.

A Foment for the vvindy rupture.

Rec. Cimini baccarum, ſeſelios, rutæ, ana ounc. 1. Weckerus. **Boile them in ſufficient gentle binding wine and lye, wherewith you ſhall bath the place affected.**

A Foment to diſſolue vvinde in the vvindie rupture.

Rec. Radicum biſtortæ, radic. ſimphiti vtriuſq;, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Hiperici, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana m. 1. Sem. cimini aniſi, ana ounc. 1. Naſturtij terræfacti, ounc. ſemis. Florum ſtæchados, anthos, & centaurij, ana P. 2. **Boile them in ſufficient raine water and wyne, and vſe it with ſponges.**

A Foment for the colde apoſtume called Vndimia in the armes and legges.

Rec. Camomill. meliloti, foliorum mirthi, ana m. 2. Abſinthij, ſquinanthj, ſtæchados, roſarum, matricariæ, ana m. 1. Coriandri, maratri, ana m. 1. Mellis, lib. ſemis. Salis, aluminis rochæ, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. **Boile them in water to the conſumption of the third part, & vſe it.**

A Fomentation for vvoundes and vlcers vvhich doth comfort and heale.

Rec. Seri lactis, lib. 4. Vini ſanguinij, lib. 3. Vini maluatici, lib. 1. Roſarum rubiarum, ounc. 4. Florum anthos, camomeli, betonicæ, hiperici, meliloti, ſaluiæ, valerianæ, ana P. 3. Mellis roſarum, ounc. 4. Radic. ſimphiti maioris, ounc. ſemis. Aloes epaticæ, drag. 4. Vermium terreſtrium, ounc. 1. Aluminis, drag. 2. & ſemis. Iridis, drag. 2. Cinamomi, drag. 3. Thuris, ounc. 2. **Powther what is to be powdred and boyle them to the conſumption of one pound. Then diſtill them and with that li-**

quoꝛ bath the wound oꝛ vlcer.

A Fomente for a vvatry rupture.

Rec. Lixiuij barbitonſoris, lib.4. In quo bulliant ſemen cimini,ounc.2.Semen petroſelini & apij, ana ℥. ſemis,Salis communis lib.1.**And make a foment.**

A Fomentation for the hemrhoides.

Rec. Maluæ,biſmaluæ, brancæ vrſinæ,ana m.2.Camomeli,ſtæchados,arabici & citrini,ana m.1.**Pire thē together and boile them in water ſufficient and with a ſponge foment the place affected.**

A Fomentation againſt the ſtone in the reines.

Rec.Althæ cum radicibus,maluæ,ana m.1.& ſemis. Helrines,m.ſemis.Florum camomeli,meliloti,ana P.1. & ſemis.Sem.lini & fenugreci,ana ounc.4. **Boile them in water ſufficient,and bath the reynes with a ſponge moiſtened in it.**

A Fomentation againſt vlcers of the bladder.

Rec. Maluæ,althæ,cum radice ana m.1.Camomeli, meliloti,ana m.ſemis.Radicum nimpheæ, ounc. ſemis. Granorum alkakengi,ounc.ſemis.Calami odorati drag. 2.**Boile them in water and moiſten a ſponge oꝛ peꝛce of felte therein & apply it to the bottome of your belly.**

A Foment for him that is troubled vvith the ſtone and ſuppreſsion of vrine.

Rec.Parietariæ,camomeli,arthimeſię,maluæ, origani,thimi,ana m.ſemis.Seminis aniſi,drag.2.Sem.feniculi,petroſelini,ſaxifragij,fructus alkakengæ,ana drag.1. & ſemis.Azari drag.4.Cimini,drag.1.Baccarum lauri,

ounc.

ounc. ſemis. Bꝛoſe the herbes and boile them in water & Palmeſey till halfe be conſumed with ſponges.

A Fomentation againſt vomiting after the healing of olde vlcers.

Rec. Abſinthij, minthæ, roſarum rubiarum, ana oũc. 1. Galangæ, cinamomi, ana drag. 3. Calami odorati, drag. 1. Maſticis, drag. 4. Squinanti, drag. 1. ſcrup. 1. Florum camomeli, drag. 6. Florum anthos, drag. 3. Zedoariæ, ſcrup. 2. Muſci. ſcrup. 1. Firſt bꝛoſe the herbes and then the reſt and put them in a cloth and boile them in two pound of Palmeſey and Roſewater, iij. ounces, with the pulpe of one quince till halfe be waſted and with a ſponge foment the region of your ſtomacke indifferently warme, after that apply the herbes which were ſodden in manner of a cuſhen and when it beginneth to be colde renew it warme eſpecially in the moꝛning and beforꝛe meales.

A Fomentation againſt vomiting in the cure of vvoundes, vlcers or bruſes.

Rec. Abſinthij, iunci odorati, roſarum rubiarum, ana m. ſemis. Gariophilorum, maſticis, macis, ana drag. 2. Cinamomi, nucis muſcati, ciperi, ana drag. 1. Boile them in redde wine and being warme moiſt a ſponge therein and bath the region of the ventricle therewith moꝛning and euening.

¶FVMIGATIONS.

A Fume for the vlcers of the noſe proceding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cortic. thuris, maſticis, olib. mirrhę, ſtiracis, gũmi Iumperi,

Iuniperi,ana ounc. ſemis. Roſarum rubiarum,ſandalo. omnium,ana drag.2. Auripigmenti rubri,drag.3. Lapidis peritæ,drag.2. And with the Muſcilage of Gumme Tragagante make them in Trochiſtes.

A Fume to cure vlceris proceding of Lues Veneria or Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius

Rec. Cinabrij,ounc.1. Belzoini, ſtiracis, mirrhæ,olibani,& oppoponacis,ana ℥. ſemis. Maſticis thuris,ana drag.2. Wire them with Terepentine and make them in ſmall balles.

A Fume to prouoke ſvveat.

Rondeletius

Rec. Cinabrij,ounc.1. Stiracis rubei & calamitæ,nucis muſcatæ ana drag.3. Belzoini,ounc.ſemis. And with Terebenthine make them in ſmall balles of ij. dzams a peece.

A Fume againſt the Palſey.

Rec. Mirrhæ,maſticis,ana drag.2. Thuris, drag.1.& ſemis. Cariophilorum, cinamomi,nucis, muſcatæ, ligni aloes,macis, ana drag.1. Make them in powder and put vpon them as much of Aqua vitæ as is ſufficient,then dzy them in the Sunne and put to as much of Aqua vitæ as befoze,let it likewiſe conſume with the beate of the Sunne, and the third time put to as much Aqua vitæ as befoze, and when it is dzye and made in powder,vſe it to art.

A Fumigation for the reume.

Rec. Laudani,drag.2. Ligni aloes,ſtiracis calamit.olibani,ana drag.1. Nucis muſcatæ, Nucis cupreſſi, ſanguinis draconis,ana drag.2. Nigellæ romanę, cinamonii groſsi,ana ſcrup.3. Specierum galliæ muſcatæ, Mirrhæ ana drag.1. Wire them accozding to art.

¶GAR-

GARGARISMES.

A Gargariſme for the inflammation of the mouth or throate.

Rec. Hordei integri, P. 1. Glicirrhizæ razæ, ounc. 1. Paſſularum cum arillis contuſarum paria 2 o. Roſarum rubiarum P. 1. Put them into ceſterne water, and in one pounde of the decoction, diſſolue Sapæ vel mellis roſarum, vel Diamoron, ounc. 4. So make a Gargariſme for the encreaſe and ſtate. Rondeletius

A Gargariſme for the inflamation of Vuula.

Rec. Radicum acori, vel galangę craſſæ, iridis, ana ounc. 1. Verbenę, agrimoniç braſsicæ, ana m. ſemis. Foliorum oleaſtri, plantaginis & ſumitatum rubi, ana m. 1. Sirpilli & pulegij, ana tertiam partem m 1. Baccarum mirti, drag. 1. & ſemis. Roſarum rubiarum P. 1. Mirrhæ, Thuris, ana drag. 2. Make your decoction to one pounde and halfe, & in the ſtrayning diſſolue Sacchari roſacei, ounc. 3. Mellis roſati ounc. 2. & ſemis. Make a Gargariſme in good forme. Calmeteus

A Gargariſme for heat in the mouth by drincking of poyſon.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, lactucæ, portulacæ, & acetoſę, ana m. ℔. Cucurb. alb. primo fruſtra inciſę m. ℔. Lentiũ P. ℔. Aluminis. ʒ. ℔. Straine them after they be decocted in water, and adde to the ſtrayning, Succi granatorum muſorum ounc. 3. Succi portulacę depuratæ, ounc. 3. Sirupi violacei ounc. 2. Sacchari candi ounc. 1. Make a Gargariſme according to Arte. Valeriola.

A Gargariſme for Squinantia in the augmentation,

Vigo. Rec. Roſarum, ſumach, ana m.1. Hordei, paſſularum, ana m.ſemis. Ficuum ſiccarum num.6. Iuiubarum num.x. **Boyle them all with ſufficient water vntill the thirde parte be waſted, adding there-to** Diamoron ounc.4. Mellis roſarum ounc.1.& ſemis.

A Gargariſme for Angina in his beginning.

Valeriola. Rec. Diamoron ounc.3. Aceti roſati, ounc.1. Succi granatorum muſorum ounc.2. Aquæ plantaginis, ſolani, vel caprifolij, ana ounc.4. Sacchari candi, ounc. 1. **Make this Gargariſme, and vſe it euery howre, as occaſion ſerueth,**

A Gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus. Rec. Piloſellæ, plantaginis, ſolani, caprifolij, agrimoniæ, ſumitatum, olei rubi mori, caudę equinę, ana m.1. Folio, mirthi cum baccis, ana ounc.1. Licij, drag. 3. Nucum cupreſsi, num.4. Lentium P.1. & ſemis. **Make your Decoction in Smithes water, then ſtraine it and in one pounde and halfe of the ſtrayning, diſſolue,** Succi citoniorum & roſarum, ana ounc.2. & ſemis. Mellis roſati, vel diamoron, ounc. 2. Aluminis, ounc.ſemis. **Make this Gargariſme according to Art.**

A Gargariſme for Apoſtumes of the Iawes.

Vigo. Rec. Ficuum ſiccarum, dactilorum, ana num. xij. Paſſularum, ounc.1. Radicum althæ, ounc.3. Hordei

mundi

mundi, furfuris, ana m.1. Seminum citoniorum, drag. 3. Iuiubarum num. xx. Boyle them all in ſufficient quantitie of ỳ broth of a hen, vntill two parts be waſted, then ſtrayne it and adde to the ſtrayning, Sacchari ounc. 4, Mellis roſarum, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Then let them boyle one walme, and vſe it actually hot.

A Gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth beeing cauſed vvith vnguentes after ſweating.

Rec. Foliorum Oleæ, mirth, ilentiſci, ana m.1. Plantaginis m. ſemis. Roſarum P. ſemis. Hordei P.2. Boile them to two pound and in the ſtraining diſſolue, Vini granat. ounc. 2. Sirupi roſati, Laxatiui & Diamoron, ana ounc. 1. Dire them for a Gargariſme. Rondeletius

A Gargariſme for the ſwellyng of the throate.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis & mirthi, ana m. ſemis. Granorum ſumach. rubentium, lentium, ana P.1. Mali punici cum ſuo putamine & granis intermis contuſi num. i. Hordei cum cortice P.i. Boyle them in water ſufficient vntill there remayne but a pounde, and after the ſtraining diſſolue there-in, Diamoron ounc. 3. Succi granatorum muſorum, Mellis roſarum, ana ℥.2. Make it in good order. Valeriola.

A Gargariſme for ſquinantia in the ſtate.

Rec. Radicum althę ounc. 4. Ficuum ſiccarum, num. x. Paſſularum ounc. 2. Furfuris m. ſemis. Hordei, m. i. Glicirrhizæ drag. x. Nidi hirundinis lib. ſemis. Pullorum hirundinis num. 3. Boyle them all in the broth of a Weather, vntill the thirde parte bee waſted, Vigo.

adding there-to after it be ſtrayned Mellis roſati, ounc. 2. Sacchari rubei, ounc. 1. & ſemis, Croci ſcrup. 1. Sirupi de duabus radicibus drag. x.

A Gargariſme for ſwelling of the throate.

Calmeteus. Rec. Balauſtiæ ounc. 1. Caricas pingues 6. Dactilos 2. Seminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. ſemis. Boile them to one pounde, and diſſolue there-in Caſiæ ounc. ſemis. Mirrhæ drag. 2. Croci drag. ſemis. Lactis mulieris ounc. 2.

A Gargariſme for Angina in his augmentation.

Valeriola. Rec. Sumitatum rubi, lentiſci, & plantaginis, ana m. 1. Glicirrhizæ raſæ, & contuſæ ounc. 1. Paſſularum, enuclietarum, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Caricarum pinguium num. x. Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boyle them all together, and in one pounde of the decoction, diſſolue Diamoron ounc. i. Mellis roſati colati, ſirupi violati, ana ounc. 2. Mixe them for a Gargariſme.

A Gargariſme to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo. Rec. Hordei mundi, roſarum ſumach, ana m. i. Aquę ferratæ lib. 6. Boyle them together vntill. ij. partes be waſted out of it. Then ſtrayne them, and adde there-to Sirupi roſarum ounc. 3. Mellis roſarum, ounc. 2. Aluminis rochæ, drag. x. So boyle them a little agayne and reſerue it to your vſe.

A Gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth proceeding in the time of Lues Veneria.

Calmeteus. Rec. Piloſellæ, plantaginis, ſumitatum, olei rubi lentiſci,

lentiſci,ana m.1.Glicirrhizę,ounc.i.Hordei mundi.P.i **Boile them to one pound, and diſſolue therein** Mellis roſati,vel ſirupi roſati, vel nimpheæ **acco;ding to the greatneſſe of the effect,**ounc.4.Succi mali punici,ounc. 2.**Make this Gargariſme acco;ding to Arte.**

A Gargariſme for angina or ſwelling in the throte.

Rec. Roſarum rubrarum, foliorum mirthi vel lentiſci,ana m.j.Glicirrhizæ,ounc.j.Paſſularum mundatarum, ficuum, ana num.20. Hordei integri P.j. **Boile them and in one pound diſſolue** Mellis roſati colati & diamoronis,ana ounc.j. **Mire them and make it acco;ding to Arte.** Rondeletius

A Gargariſme for angina in his ſtate.

Rec.Hiſſopi,calaminthæ,m.ſemis,Glicirrhizæ raſæ ounc.j.Caricarum pinguium num.xij.Paſſularum exacicatarum num.xx. Hordei integri,P.j. **Make your decoction and in one pound diſſolue** Mellis roſati,oximelitis ſimplicis,ana ounc.2.Sapæ dulcis,ounc.3. Dianucum,ounc.j.**Make it acco;ding to Arte.** Valeriola

A Gargariſme for looſe blacke and rotten teeth.

Rec.Boli armeni preparatæ,ſanguinis draconis,coralli rubei,ana drag.j. Maſticis, margaritarum ſelectarum,ſeminis plantaginis,ana ſcrup.4.Cinamomi electi,drag.j.Granorum tinctorum, radicum iridis florentini,ana drag.j.& ſemis. **Mire them and make a powder which you ſhall apply with a little wyne.** Valeriola.

A Gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth by taking of poyſon.

Rec.Foliorum oxalidis,portulacæ, plantaginis,centinodij & lentiſci ana m,ſemis.Lentium,roſarum rubi- Idem.

arum,ana P.i.Seminis ſumach & plãtaginis,ana drag.i. Hordei cum cortice P.1. **Boyle them all to one pound and diſſolue therein after it is ſtrayned,** Sirupi citoniorum, Succi granatorum muſorum,ſirupi de berberis, ana ounc,2. **and make a Gargariſme.**

A Gargariſme for the Squincie.

Rec. Roſarum rubiarum, mirtillorum paſſularum enuclietarum, ana drag.2. **Boyle them in the waters of Endiue, Roſes,and Plantayne, of each iij. ounces, vntill the third part be waſted,then ſtrayne it and adde to the ſtrayning,** Sirupi acidi ſimplicis,diamoron ana ounc.1.& ſemis. **Make a Gargariſme.**

A Gargariſme for them that be rowſe fallen, commonly called the falling of Vuula.

Rec.Balauſtiorum, gallarum, ana drag.℈. Gummi tragaganti, thuris, maſticis ana drag.1. **Boyle them with water ſufficient and adde there-to** Mellis roſati, diamoronis, & aceti, ana quantum ſufficit.

A Gargariſme for the ſvvelling in the necke.

Rec. Diamoronis ounc,3.Aceti roſacei, ounc.1.Succi granatorum muſorum ounc.2. Aquarum plantaginis, ſolani,vel caprifolij, ana ounc,4. Zacchari candi.℥. 1. **Make it a Gargariſme.**

A Gargariſme to dravv fleume out of the head but not vvithout counſell

Rec.Saluiæ,hiſſopi, ana m.ſemis. Peretri, zinziberis, cariophilorum ana drag.1. **Boyle them vntill one part be waſted,and adde there-to** Oxemelidis ſimplicis drag.2, Fiat Gargariſma.

INIEC-

¶ INIECTIONS.

A Iniection for vlcers in the breast.

Rec. Radicum azari, iridis, gentianæ, aristolochię, ana ounc.1. Agrimonię, Pemtaphill. pedes columbini, cetrach. Centaurij minoris, hiperici, ana m.1. Mirrhę ounc.semis. Boyle them in equall poztions of wine & water sufficient, and in two pound of the strayning dissolue, Mellis rosarum ounc.6. And vse it. Weckerus.

An Iniection for vvoundes made vvith gun-shot.

Rec. Agrimoniæ, centaurij minoris, pimpinellæ, absinthij, plantaginis, ana m.semis. Radicum aristolochiæ rotundæ, drag.2. Iridis florentini, drag.3. Boyle them all in pure and strong wine, vnto i. pound and halfe, and in the cooling adde to ỹ erpzession, Aloes epaticæ, drag.3. Mellis rosati ounc.2. Boyle them agayne one walme and reserue it to your vse. Valeriola.

An Iniection for vvoundes to stay fluxe of humors.

Rec. Rosarum rubrarum, balaustiorum cinabrum, rubei mirtillorum, sumach, ana m.1. Hipocistid. mirabolanorum citroniorum, ana drag.2. Mellis rosarum ounc.2. Boyle them with sufficient Plantaine water and wine of Pomegranards, vntill the third parte be wasted and vse it. Vigo.

An Iniection fo an vlcer in the yeard.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, & rosacei, ana ounc.4. Seri lactis caprilli, ounc.2. Ceruſæ drag.6. Aluminis rochę, marmoris cãdidissimi, spodij, christalli, ana drag.1. & ỹ Cãphoræ scrup.1. Powther what is to be powdred, verye finely and searce them through a fine thinne cloth, and mixe them with the rest for an Iniection. Andræas. Lacuna.

An

An Iniection to mundifie vlcers.

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum plantaginis & hederæ recentis, ana P.1. Roſarum rubiarum, P. 1. Granorum mirthi conquaſſati. P.1.& ſemis. Foliorũ & florum centaurij minoris, P.1. Aluminis rupini ounc. 1. Corticum granatorum, ounc. 1.& ſemis. **Boile them in water and make an Iniection.**

An Iniection for vvounds in the throte.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radicum gentianæ, ounc. ſemis. Lupinorum, lentium, ana drag. 2. Plantaginis, agrimoniæ, ana m. ſemis. Thuris, myrrhæ, ana drag. 1. Mellis roſarum paum. **Boile them with wine and make an Iniection.**

An Iniection for hollovv vlcers.

Weckerus. Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi roſarum, ana ounc. 4. Vini, ounc. 2. Aluminis vſti ounc. ſemis. Baccarum mirthi, aloes ana drag. 1. **Dire them and after they be well boyled make an Iniection.**

An Iniection to conglutinate vvounds in the bellye.

Veſalius. Rec. Vini cidoniorum, thuris, & maſticis quantum ſufficit. **Boile them and vſe it.**

Item, Aqua plantaginis cum thurę & maſtici plurimum auxiliatur.

An Iniection for vvounds in the bladder.

Vigo. ℞ Rec. Aquæ roſarum ounc. 4. Aquæ plantaginis, lib. ſemis. Aquæ caudæ equinæ lib. 2. Hordei mundi, lentium, roſarum ana m. ſemis. Mirabolanorum citrinorũ, hipociſtidis, balauſtiorum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1. Sumach, cinarum rubi, foliorum oleaſtri, ſimphiti maioris,

ana

ana m. ſemis. Glicirrhizæ mundæ drag.x. Sacchari rubei ounc.2. Aloes epaticę, ſanguinis draconis, boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ ana drag.2. **Boyle them altogether to the conſumption of the thirde part.**

An Iniection for hollovv vleers.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis m.2. Agrimoniæ, herbę roberti, foliorum pentaphilli, ana m.1. Sumitatum abſinthij, num.3. Simphiti vtriuſquè, caudæ equinę cetrach, hiperici, ana m. ſemis. Betonicæ, m.1. **Boyle them in water and in the ende adde there-to,** Vini rubri aſtringentis, lib.2. Roſarum rubiarum, foliorum mirthi, ana P.2. Hordei integri P.2. **Take iiij. pound of ℈ decoction ſtrained, & adde therto** Farinæ fabarū. ℥.i. Farinæ orobi, ounc. ſemis. Thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, reſinæ pini, ana ounc.1. mirrhæ, ariſtolochiæ, rotundæ, ana drag.6. Iridis florentini, ounc. ſemis. Mellis roſati colati, ounc.3. **Make this according to Arte, for an Iniection.** Valeriola.

An other for the ſame.

Rec. Hordei integri, P.1. & ſemis Cetrach. agrimoniæ, ana m.1. Centaurij maioris, abſinthij, ana m. ſemis. **Boyle them in Mellicratum ſufficient for an Iniection.** Weckerus.

An Iniection for the burning of vrine.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib.4. Paſſularum exacinatarum, ounc.5. Foliorum plantaginis, m.1. Quinque folij, fragratiæ, poligoni, roſarum rubiarum, ana m. ſemis. Quatuor ſeminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag.1. Aluminis ounc.3. **Boyle them and adde there-to of the decoction two pound.** Mellis roſati colati, ounc. 6.

An Iniection for vlcers in the mouth.

Rec. Aquę hordei lib.3. Vini albi lib.2. Foliorum plantaginis m.1. Caprifolij m.ſemis. Saluiæ,roſemarini, ana P.2. Mirtillorum ounc.ſemis. Nucum cupreſsi ounc.ſemis. Malicorij,drag.1. Caudę equinæ, m.1.& ſemis. Mellis roſacei ounc.6. Aluminis ounc.2. **Boyle them vntill the halfe be conſumed, adding therto** Diamoronis ounc.2. Fiatq;.

An Iniection for vvoundes or vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ hordei, drag.3. Aquæ roſarum drag.ſemis. Aquę plantaginis drag.ʒ. Vini albi,ounc.3. Mellis roſacei,drag.3.& ſemis. Aluminis crudi drag.4. &.℈. **Boyle them together and vſe it warme.**

An Iniection for venimous and rebellious vlcers.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei lib.1. Vini cretici lib.ſemis. Radicum gentianæ,drag.2. Lupinorum,lentium, ana drag.1. Plantaginis, caudæ equinæ,eupatorij, ana m.ſemis. Glicirrhizę,ounc.ſemis. Thuris maſculi drag.1. Mirrhæ drag.1.& ſemis. Aloes epaticę drag.2. Mellis roſarum .ℨ.1. Boracis drag.℈. **Boyle theſe vntill the halfe be waſted and reſerue the reſt to your vſe.**

An Iniection for fiſtulated and hollow vlcers.

Rec. Mellis lib.1. Fellis bouis ounc.4. Aquæ vitę ounc.4. Succi plantaginis, linguæ caninæ,abſinthij,& apij,vrinæ pueri, ana ounc.3. **Boyle theſe almoſt to the ſubſtaunce of a Syrupe, adding there-to,** Aluminis vſti, drag.3. Sarcocollæ ounc.1. & ſemis.

An Iniection for vlcers in the yearde vvhich vvill heale and aſſvvage payne.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei, in qua folia plantaginis, fragrariæ,

fragariæ violarum, simphiti mino. & feniculi. Decocta fuerint lib 1. Cui decoctioni addas, Aluminis vsti drag. 3. & semis Zacchari rubei, ounc. semis. Mellis rosarum ounc. 4. Camphoræ, drag. 1. Cassiæ nouiter extractæ drag. 1. & semis. Mixe them according to Arte, and vse it as an Iniection.

An Iniection for hollow vvoundes.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. 7. Aceti lib. 1. Chelidoniæ, saluiæ, hiperici, ana m. semis. Radicum helenij, ounc. 4. Boyle them vntill the halfe be consumed and adde there-to Mellis de spumati lib. 1. Aloes cicatrinæ, ounc. 4. Powther what is to be powdred, and let them boyle xx. walmes, after strayne them and vse it.

An Iniection for cankerous and fistulated vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Guiaci in puluerem redacti, lib. 1. Aluminis ounc. 2. Boyle them vntill the halfe be wasted, then adde to, two pound and a halfe of ẏ decoction, Succi saluię, succi plãtaginis, pedis columbini, tapsi barbati, linguæ caninæ, apij, & caprifolij ana ounc. 4. Depurentur, addeq; preterea. Aquæ vitę lib. semis. Sarcocollæ, masticis aloes, succi trini, ana ounc. semis. Mellis de spumati lib. 2. & semis. Boyle them a lyttle and vse it.

A Iniection for hollow and rotten vvoundes if either abstersiues or incarnatiues vvil auayle in them.

Rec. Lixiuij. ℥. 4. Aquę pluuialis lib. semis. Vini odoriferi, lib. 1. Glicirrhizæ ounc. 2. Hordei excorticati m. 1. Plantaginis verbenæ, egrimoniæ, simphiti vtriusque, centaurij, millefolij, ana m. semis. Thuris, mirrhæ, ana drag. 3. Sarcocollæ. ℥. i. & ß. Sacchari rubei

ounc.2. Mellis roſati, ounc.3. Boyle them altogether vntill the halfe be conſumed and keepe it to your vſe.

A Iulep to be vſed as an Iniection for vlcers.

Rec. Lixiuij facti de cineribus feniculi lib.1. Mellis de ſpumati lib.1. & ſemis, Succi plantaginis, abſinthij, ſimphiti minoris & ſaluiæ ana ounc.1. Aquæ vitæ lib.ſemis. Mirrhæ ounc.ſemis. Sarcocollę ounc.1. Maſticis drag. ſemis. Terebenthinæ lib. ſemis. Boyle altogether according to Arte.

¶ LINIMENTS.

A Liniment for redde pimpelles in the face, proceeding of ſalte fleume.

Vigo. Rec. Lapathi acuti, ſucci plantaginis, & aſphodilorum, ana drag.i. & ſemis. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag.x. Terebenthinæ clarę, ounc.ſemis. Succi Limonum drag. 3. aluminis combuſti, drag.1. Argenti viui extincti. ounc.ſemis. Olei mirthini, omphacini, drag. ʒ. & ſemis. Dire them in a morter of leade altogether ſaue onely Argentum viuum laboring them ij. houres, and vſe it according to Arte.

A Liniment for a Canker.

Calmeteus, & Paulus Aeginata. Rec. Teſtarum cancrorum, fluuialium combuſtarū, ounc.1. Pulueris ranarum, drag.ʒ. Lethargirij, auri. ℈. 1. Plumbi vſti & loti, tutię preparatę, ana drag.2. Ceruſę in aqua roſarū lotę drag.1. &. ℈. Succi burſæ paſtoris & arnogloſſæ, ana ounc. 3. & ſemis. Olei roſarum omphaci, vel mirtini, ounc.4. Labour theſe well in a leaden morter to the forme of a Liniment.

A

A Liniment for vvoundes in the eyes.

Rec. Mirrhæ, ſarcocollæ, nutritę in lactæ mulieris, Rondeletius
ana ſcrup. ſemis. Tutiæ preparatę ſcrup. 1. Mellis parum, **Mire them and make a Liniment in good forme. But if the Patient doe complayne ſomewhat of the payne there-off, mire there-with a lyttle of the white of an Egge and Roſe-water.**

A Liniment to be vſed in the cure of ſmall branny ſcales in the head.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Olei ſeminis Vigo.
lini, ounc. ſemis. Olei maſticis, olei laurini, ana ounc. ſemis. Lardi porcini liquefacti, pinguedinis vituli, ana. ℥. 3. Terebenthinæ claræ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Foliorum plantaginis, oliuarum ſilueſtrium, fumaria, lapathi acuti, pomegranati integri acetoſi, & caudæ equinæ, ana m. 1. Foliorum hederę m. ſemis. **Bruiſe the hearbes, & let them boyle with the Oyle and greace aforeſaid til the iuyce be conſumed, then ſtraine them, & adde to the ſtrayning** Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana ounc. 2. Ceruſę, drag. x. Calcis decies loti, aluminis combuſti, ana drag. 6. Argenti viui extincti cum ſalira hominis drag. 5. **Mire them and with white Ware ſufficient make a Liniment.**

A good Liniment for conuulſion of the ſinewes.

Rec. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, pinguedinis gal- Veſalius.
linæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 9. Olei violacei, ounc. 6. Pinguedinis hædi, & vituli, ana drag. xv. **Boyle them altogether in the decoction of** Maluarum, radicum althę, & ſeminum citoniorum **as much as is ſufficient, vntill they be all conſumed, then ſtrayne it and make it to the forme of a Liniment.**

A Liniment to procure flesh in vlcers.

Wecherus. Rec. Pulueris radicum arundinis & pauci dani, ana drag. 1. & semis. Thuris, mastices, myrrhæ, ana drag. 2. Pul. iridis, pulueris aristolochiæ, ana drag. 1. Corticum pini, drag. 1. & semis. Vnguenti comitis, ounc. 3. Mellis rosacei quantum sufficit. **Dire them so; a Liniment according to Arte.**

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica or lues venerea.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radicum helenij & liliorum alborum, ana oũc. 1. & semis. Sumitatum, absinthij, lupili, fumariæ, scabiosæ, ana m. semis. Cicerum, lentium, hordei, ana P. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana. P. 1. **Make your decoction in sufficient water, and of the decoction strained, 1. pound and a halfe. Adde to** Olei rosarum ounc. 2. Olei mastichcis, & laurini, ana ounc. 4. Butiri recentis, ounc. 5. Auxung. suillæ, salis expertis lib. semis. **Boile them together till the consumption of the decoction and after mixe thereto,** thuris, mastices, mirrhæ, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Sarcocollæ, & cerusæ, ana ounc. 1. Aluminis, drag. 6. Lethargirij, ounc. 1. & semis. Terebentinæ oũc. 3. Stiracis liquidæ drag. x. Argenti viui in succo limonum extincti, ounc. 3. Vel plus, vel minus pro ægrotantis viribus. **Labour them very well in a morter for a Liniment.**

A Liniment to be vsed in wounds of the ancles or feete.

Vigo. Rec. Olei camomeli, olei rosati, ana ounc. 2. Pinguedinis galinæ, drag. x. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounc. 1. & semis. Croci scrup. 1. Pinguedinis vituli, ounc. 1. **Boile them and adde thereto** Cerę albæ, ounc. 1. **Then let them boile a little and straine it to your vse.**

A Liniment for vvartes.

Rec. Floris æris, chartæ vſtę, ana drag. 5. Colocinthidis borachi, ana drag. 6. Salis ammoniaci, ounc. ſemis. Salis alkali, arſenici citrini, fellis vaccini, ana drag. 6. Vinē perſici, drag. 7. **Powder what is to be powdred & with ſope lye make this Liniment.** Weckerus.

A Liniment to be vſed in the beginning of Phlegmon or inflamation.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag. 3. Glacij, drag. 2. Terrę chumoliç, boli armeni, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. **Make them all in very fine powder, and ſearce them and after with the iuyce of Houſelæke, or Purſlane, or Lettice ſufficient, make a Liniment.** Veſalius.

A Liniment for members that are vveakned by vvounds.

Rec. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, adipis porcini recentis ſine ſale, ounc. 2. Bdellij mirrhæ, ana drag. 1. Croci ſcrup. 1. **Diſſolue the Gummes in vineger, then mixe them together and make a Liniment.** Io Baptiſta Montanus.

A Liniment to be vſed in the cure of lues veneria.

Rec. Olei laurini, maſticis, ana ounc. 1. Pinguedinis porcinæ, butiri ana ounc. 3. Decoct. noſtrę in hoc capitulo nominatę lib. 1. **Boile them altogether vntil the decoction be waſted, then adde thereto** Terebenthinę claræ, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Stiracis liquidæ drag. 1. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 5. & ſemi. Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana ounc. 3. Aluminis rochę combuſtæ ℥ 1. & ſemis. Mirrhę, drag. 3 Thuris, Vigo.

Thuris, drag.6. Ceruſæ drag.x. Succi Limonum,drag. 7. Dire them and make a Liniment, and if you will haue it more exiccatiue adde thereto,Argenti viui extincti cum ſalira,ounc.2.And with this anoynt ỹ ſcabs and whelkes.

A Liniment for an Oedemous tumor or ſwelling proceeding of colde matter.

Weckerus. Rec. Succi ebuli, ſambuci,oxilapati, ſucci leuiſtici, feniculi ana ounc.1. Vnguenti dialthei ℥.3. Mellis.℥.1. Olei camomeli ounc.2. Boyle them to the conſumption of the iuices and make a Liniment according to art.

A Liniment for the falling of hayre.

Heben Meſua Rec. Succi mirthi, ſucci oliuę ſilueſtris, ana drag.2. Roſarum ſiccarum, ounc.ſemis. Abſinthij, drag.2. Boyle them all in halfe a pounde of Vineger vntil the halfe be waſted,then ſtrayne it,and infuſe therin Laudani ounc.2. And let them ſtande two dayes,then powre vppon them, Oleum mirtinum, & vinum ſtipticum, vntill it be brought vnto the ſubſtaunce of honny, after that make it ſwęte, adding there-to Aliptę muſcatæ, gallię muſcatæ, ana drag.1. And make a Liniment.

A Liniment for ſalte fleume and itche.

Vigo. Rec. Succi lapathi acuti, Succi plantaginis,ana ounc. ſemis. Pinguedinis porcinæ liquefactę, vnguenti populionis, ana ounc.2.Olei roſacei,omphacini,olei mirtillorum, ana ounc.1. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Lethargirij auri & argenti,ana ounc.1.& ſemis. Tutię ounc.ſemis. Plumbi vſti drag.6. Ceruſæ drag.x. Argenti viui drag.9. Dire them and make a Liniment according to arte.

A Liniment for burning in the face.

Rec. Corticum interiorū ſambuci, olei roſati, cōpleti ana. ℥. ſemis. Ceruſæ. ℥. ſemis. Miſce & cum modica cera, fiat Linimentum. Io. Baptiſta. Montanus.

A maturatiue Liniment vvhich vvill aſſwage paine in a Tumor or Impoſtume.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, pulueris florum camomeli, ana ounc. 5. Hiſſopi humidi, ounc. 4. Olei roſacei lumbricati & camomeli, ana ounc. 1. Sapæ dulcis xx. **Mire them accoꝛding to arte and make a Liniment.** Veſalius.

A Liniment for an vlcer in the yeard.

Rec. Vnguenti roſacei, & refrigerantis Galeni, ana ounc. 1. Olei violacei ounc. ſemis. Pulueris roſarum rubiarum, ſandalorum citroniorum, ſpodij, ana drag. 1. Camphoræ, gra. 5. **Mire them dilygently, and ſpꝛinckle there-on ſome dꝛoppes of Roſe vineger.** Andræas. Lacuna.

A Liniment to diſſolue the hardneſſe of the legges after the Goute.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, in aqua vitæ diſſoluti, ana ounc. 2. Auxungiæ, Taxonis, anſeris, anatis, & vulpis, ana ounc. 3. Pulueris iridis drag. x. Foliorum rutæ, bethonicæ, herbæ paraliſis ſiccorum, ana ounc. 1. Florum ſtechados & roriſmarini, ana P. 1. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana P. ſemis. Stiracis calamitæ & beniamin. ana drag. 2. cariophilorum, olibani, nucis muſcatæ ana drag. 1. Olei vulpini lumbricati & de coſto, ana ounc. 4. Fœcis olei liliorum ounc. 2. Ceræ, q. ſ. **Make a Liniment in gꝛod foꝛme accoꝛding to the pꝛeceptes of Arte.** Valeriola.

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

vigo. Rec. Succi apij, ſucci feniculi & petroſelini, ana ℥. 1. Succi enulæ, drag.6. Succi apij riſi drag.2. Olei ſãbuci, terebenthinæ, ana drag.x. Picis naualiſ,ounc.i. Picis greci & liquidi, ana drag.5. Diachilonis gummati ounc.1. & ſemis. Matricariæ, abrotani, aliquantulum contrit. roſmarini, capillorum veneris, ſubtiliter contrit,ana tertiam partem vnius manipuli. Vini odoriferi cyathum medium. Aceti ounc.2. **Boyle them altogether vntil the iuyces, vineger, and wine be waſted, then ſtrayne them and put there-to** Ceræ nouæ quantum ſufficit. **And make a Liniment adding there-to,** Croci drag.ſemis. Iridis drag.1. & ſemis.

A Liniment to be vſed in Morbo pediculari.

Weckerus. Rec. Olei amigdalarum amarum, ounc.2. Olei rutæ, ounc.1. Staphidis agriæ ounc.1. Centauri minoris drag.2. Mirrhæ drag. 3. Argenti viui, ounc.2. Auxungiæ rancidæ ſalitæ ounc.3. Aceti parum. **Myre them, and make a Liniment according to Arte.**

A Liniment to be vſed in Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo. Rec. Pinguedinis porcinæ liquefactæ, lib. 1. Olei camomeli & anethi,ana ounc.1. Olei maſtichini & laurini,ana ounc.1. Stiracis liquidæ, drag.10. Radicum helenij aliquantulum conquaſſatorum, radicum ebuli, ana ounc.4. Squinanti,ſtechados ana parum. Euphorbij piſti ℥ ſemis. Vini odoriferi lib.1. & ſemis **Boyle them together vntill the wine be waſted, after ſtrayne them & adde there-to**, Lethargirij auri, ounc.7. Thuris, maſticis, ana drag.6. Reſinæ pini,ounc.1. & ſemis.

Tere-

Terebenthinę clarę. ℥. Argenti viui extincti cum ſaliua ounc. 4. Cerę albæ ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Melt the Dyes with the Ware, and incorporate them together to a Liniment.**

A Liniment approued for baldeneſſe to cauſe haire to growe in any parte vvith ſpeede.

Rec. Radicum canæ, brioniæ, bletæ, raphani, Ireos, cepæ, ana ounc 4. Ficus pingues num. 6. Capillorum veneris, abrotani, anethi, ana m. 1. Leuina. Limnia. **Bruſe all theſe together very ſmall, and boyle them in Palmeſie ſufficient, vntill the waſting of the thirde parte, then ſtrayne it very well and adde there-to,** Butiri recentis, mellis de ſpumati, ana ounc. 2. Olei amigdalarum dulcium & amarum, olei ſeſamini, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ, fenugreci, farinæ ſeminis lini, nigellæ roma. puluerizatæ, ana P. 1. Laudani ounc. 1. **Mixe them and ſet them on the fire ſtirring it continually and let it boyle to the forme of a Liniment vſing it according to art after the bodye is euacuated.**

A Liniment ſo Saint Anthonies fire.

Rec. Olei roſarum ounc. 3. Olei nimpheæ, ounc. 2. ſandali citrini & rubei, ana drag. 2. Trochiſt de camphore, drag. 1. Succi ſolatri, aceti, ana ounc. 1. Weckerus **Make a Liniment according to arte,**

A Liniment to kill Wormes in vlcers of the eares.

Rec. Ceruſæ, polij montani, ana ounc. 2. Picis naualis liquidæ, quod ſat eſt. Ex argigine. **Mixe them verye well**

well in a morter to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment for itch and ſcabbes.

Veſalius. Rec. Sulphuris triti ounc. 1. & ſemis, Ter. ablue cum aqua roſarum laridi ſalti lib. 1. Beate it diligently and waſh it thrice with Roſe water, Succi limonum ounc. 2. Fire them for a Liniment.

A Liniment for Saint Anthonies fire.

Weckerus. Rec. Succi plantaginis ounc. 1. Roſacei, ounc. 3. Lethargirij nutriti, ounc. 1. Ceruſæ lotæ, drag. 3. Lactis mulieris, ounc. ſemis. Fire them in a leaden morter and incorporate them to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment to abate ſpongy fleſh with eaſe.

Veſalius. Rec. Aquarum ſolani, plantaginis, roſarum, ana. ℥. 4. Opij ſcrup. 1. Medullæ panis optimæ coctæ, ounc. 2. Argenti, ſublimati, ſcrup. 4. Grinde them vppon a Marble ſtone, then mixe them and boyle them vntill the halfe be conſumed, then ſtrayne it thorow a thinne cloth, and put in ſome ſcraped lynte, boyle them a lyttle together, then take them out and ſtrayne it, and ſo keepe it to your vſe.

A Liniment to aſſvvage payne.

Rec. Olei maſticis, lib. ſemis. Aquæ vitæ ounc. 4. Theriacæ ounc. 3. Fire them, and let them boyle in a double veſſell vi. houres and ſtrayne them to your vſe.

A Liniment to mollifie all tumors or ſvvellings.

Rec. Seui ouini, lib. i. Colophoniæ ounc. 2. Ammoniaci,

maci,bdelij,oppoponacis,galbani,ana drag.3.Pinguedinis capi,anſeris,cigni,auxungiæ ſuillæ,ana ounc.ſemis. Oleorum anethi, camomeli, amigdalarum dulcium,ana drag.3.& ſemis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum, ounc.2. Succi maluarum & mercurialis, ana ounc.4. **Boile them to the conſumption of the wyces & make a Liniment in good forme.**

A Liniment for paine proceding of colde matter.

Rec.Lardi porcini,lib.4.Vini cretici,lib.1.& ſemis. Cariophilorum,ounc.3.Radicum helenij,ounc.3.Cardui benedicti,ounc.3.Roſemarini, ſaluiæ, ana ounc.2. & ſemis.Mirrhæ,ounc.5. Theriacæ, lib.1. **Braiſe the the hearbes,ſtraine them,and make the other in groſſe powder and boyle them together vntill the waſting of Wyne, then ſtraine them and make it to the forme of a Liniment.**

A Liniment for bruſings and contuſions.

Rec.Olei Maſticis,ounc.7.Theriacæ optimæ,oũc. 2. Aquæ vitæ ounc.1. & ſemis. **Make this Liniment according to arte.**

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts.

Rec.Pinguedinis capi,anatis,anſeris, & cygni,ana ounc.4. Vini cretici,lib.ſemis.Florum anthos,lib.1. **Braiſe the flowers & incorporate them together thꝛæ houres,then let them ſtande in the Sunne xx. dayes & boile them in a veſſell well ſtopped to the conſumption of the wyne and ſtraine them to your vſe.**

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts proceding of a cold cauſe.

Rec.Pinguedinis humanæ,lib.1.Pinguedinis capi, anſeris,anatis,& cygni,ana ounc.4.Vini cretici,lib. ſe-

ſemis. Florum anthos, lib. 2. Vermium terreſtrium preparatorum lib. ſemis. Bꝛoſe them, ſtampe them thꝛee houres together, and infuſe them in a veſſel wel bound viij. dayes, then lette them boile to the conſumption of the wine, and ſtrength of the flowers, and adde to the ſtraining Olei Terebenthinæ, ounc. 6. Make a Liniment in good foꝛme.

A Liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads or elder folkes, commonly called a ſcaule.

Rec. Aceti, lib. 1. Radicum helenij, chelidonij, centauri, ana ounc. 2. Olei laurini, lib. 1. Sulphuris, lib. 1. Mellis, lib. ℌ. Aloes cicatrinæ, floris æris, olibani, ana ounc. 4. Bꝛoſe which are to be bꝛoſed, and boile them to the conſumption of the iuyces and vineger, then adde to, the reſt made in fine powder, and boyle them a little after, then ſtraine them to your vſe. But firſt you muſt waſh the affected head with the decoction of the rotes of Enula campana and the leaues of Centaurie boiled in childes vꝛine beforꝛe the place be annointed.

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei amigdalarum dulcium, olei licinij, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Laudani, ounc. 1. Euphorbij, ounc. ſemis. Spumę marinę, drag. 3. Ellebori albi, ſcrup. 1. Ruthæ ſilueſtris, ſcrup. 1. & ſemis. Fimi columbini, ounc. ſemis. Sulphuris viui, ſcrup. 1. & ſemis. Amigdalarum amarum combuſtarum, ſpica nardi, caſsiæ lignea, ana ſcrup. 1. Boile them to the conſumption of the wyne and ſtraine them, adding thereto Mellis deſpumati, one ounce. And ſo miring them together make a Liniment.

A Liniment to defend Dura Mater from putrefaction.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounc.2. & ſemis. Croci,ſcrup.ſemis. Sarcocollæ, drag.3. Reſinæ pini,drag.2. & ſemis. Mellis roſati,ounc.1. & ſemis. Succi apij & bethonici, ana drag. 3. & ſemis. **Boile them till halfe be conſumed,and adde thereto after it is ſtrained** Terebentinæ purgatæ drag.3.& ſemis. Olei vitellorum ouorũ, drag. 3.Mirrhæ,drag.1.Aloes drag.1.& ſemis. **Make a Liniment in good forme.**

A Liniment to aſſvvage paine about vvounds or vlcers.

Rec. Pinguedinis capi, ounc.4. Medullæ crurium vaccarum,ounc.4. Terebenthinæ,ounc.3.& ſemis.Olei roſarum,ounc.3.Olei camomeli,ounc.4. Vermium terreſtrium preparatorum, ounc. 3. Miſceantur & bulliant ad inuicem & in fine adde ceræ albæ,ounc.4.**And make a Liniment to the preceptes of Arte.**

A Liniment for burning and ſcalding.

Rec.Foliorum maluarum, violarum, fragrariæ,conſolidæ mediæ & radicum eius, quinque folij,plantaginis,foliorum ſambuci,ſemperuiui,hederæ terreſtris,ſolatri, ana m. ſemis. **Boyle them ſmall and infuſe them x.dates in foure pound of Swynes greace,** Olei ſeminis lini,lib.ſemis.Mellis,lib.ſemis.Reſinæ puluerizatæ lib.1.**Dire them well and put them in an earthen veſſell cloſe ſtopped and ſo keepe it to your vſe.**

A Liniment for colde aches or paines.

Rec.Saluiæ,tanacetæ,menthę, meliſſæ,ruthę,abſinthij, abro-

abrotani fœminæ,camomeli,arthemisiæ,lauendulæ,satureiæ, nasturtij aquatici, fœniculi, foliorum perethri, chamędrios,ana m. semis. Auxungiæ porcinæ lib.3. Auxungiæ humanæ,lib.semis. Vini cretici,lib.1.Seminis anisi,ounc.4.**Brose them together and infuse them x.dayes,then strayne them and keepe it to your vse.**

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec.Foliorum salicis,foliorum mirthi, seminum sumach,ana ounc.2.Rosarum rubiarum,ounc.semis.Mirabolanorum emblicorum,oũc.2.& semis. Laudani,oũc. 1.Mellis crudi,ounc.semis. Olei mirtillo,ounc.6. Vini nigri,ounc.3.**Brose which are to be brosed,mixe them together and boile them till the wine be consumed in a close vessell,and after the straining vse it.**

A Liniment for the collicke and stone.

Rec.Foliorum parietariæ,millij solis,saxifragiæ,petroselini,thimi,feniculi,florum genistæ, arthimesiæ, apij,anethi,foliorum vesicariæ, philopendulæ, pulegij, azari,ana m.semis.Seminis anisi, feniculi,cimini,dauci, carui,saxifragiæ,millij solis,genistæ,petroselini & leuistici,ana drag.1. Fellis taurini,ounc.3. Olei communis. lib.1.& semis.Pinguedinis capi,anseris,& humanę,ana ounc.4.Auxungiæ porcinæ,lib.1.& semis. Acerrimi, lib.1. & semis. **Brose them and infuse them together x.dayes,then boile it and straine it to your vse.**

A liniment to mollifie and assvvage paine.

Rec.Maluarum,bismaluæ,althæ,mercurialis, arthemisiæ,meliloti,camomeli,sambuci, violarum, erigeron, hiosciami, ana m.semis.Pinguedinis capi,& anseris ana ounc.4. Auxungię porcinę,lib.1,&.ß. Auxungię humanę,

manę, ounc. 2. Brose them and infuse them together x. dayes, and after it is strayned reserue it to your vse.

A Liniment for a Rupture.

Rec. Foliorum simphiti, maioris, minoris, & mediæ, ana m. 1. Arnoglossæ, caudæ equinæ, centinodię, sigilli salamonis, ana m. semis. Radicum symphitæ, & valerianæ, ana drag. 3. Vermium terrestrium, ounc. 1. Aristolochiæ vtriusq;, ana drag. 1. Florum citoniorum ounc. 2. Vini nigri, lib. 1. Auxungiæ porcinę, lib. 2. & semis. Masticis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Brose them smal and let them soake in a vessell and infuse them x. dayes, then boyle them and strayne them to your vse for a Liniment.

A Liniment to coole the inflammation about vlcers.

Rec. Olei rosarum ounc. 1. Olei camomeli ounc. semis. Olei violacei drag. 2. & semis. Boli armeni drag. 1. Terræ sigillatæ, plumbi albi, ana drag. 1. & ℈. Cerusæ, drag. 2. & semis. Lactis mulieris, drag. 2. Album oui vnum. Ceræ albæ, drag. 1. Camphoræ gra. 4. Mixe thē in a leaden morter to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment very good for a member that is vvholy consumed, although it haue bene so a long time.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, ounc. 4. Olei laurini. ℥. 6. Vnguenti dialthei, ounc. 5. & semis. Picis nigræ. ℥. 4. Olei communis lib. semis. Pinguedinis capi, cygni, anseris & anatis, ana. ℥. 3. Butiri recentis ounc. 6. Auxungiæ porcinæ lib. semis. Olei de pedibus vaccinis. ℥. 4. Maluarum, althæ, meliloti, arthemisiæ, tapsi barbati,

valerianæ,& ſambuci,ana m.ſemis. **Boyle the hearbes and boyle them together til the iuyces be waſted and reſerue it to your vſe.**

¶ LOTIONS.

A Lotion to reſolue the ſtiffeneſſe of the legges.

Valeriola. Rec. Bethonicæ,ſamſuchi, rutæ,ſaluiæ,ſumitatum, lauri, ana m.2. Florum camomeli,meliloti, roſemarini & ſtechados, ana P.1. Radicum ebuli & acori, ana ℥. 2. Sulphuris ignem non experti, ounc.4. Salis ounc. 3. Aluminis ounc. 1. Furfuris, P.2. Cariophilorum contuſorum, ounc. ſemis. **Boyle them all in white wine and lye,in equall portions and vſe it.**

A Lotion for a Tumour in Inguine called Bubo venereus.

Vigo. Rec. Hordei mundi, roſarum, ana m.1. Foliorum plantaginis m.2. Sumach, lentium, ana m. ſemis. Seminum citoniorum drag.ſemis. **Boyle them in ſufficient water till halfe be waſted, and vſe it often.**

A Lotion for falling of haire.

Vigo. Rec.Fabarum Lupinorum,ana m.1. Paſſularum,ficuum ſiccarum,ana ounc.2.Radicum lapathi,acuti.lib. ſemis. Fumiterræ,foliorum ebuli,capillorum veneris, ana m. 1.& ſemis. Pomorum acetoſorum, num.x. Furfuris m.2. Hordei mundi ounc.3. Glicirrhizæ, ounc.1. & ſemis. **Boyle them all together with as much Barbours lye as is ſufficient till the third part be waſted, adding there-to,** Mellis ounc.4.

A Lotion to cicatrize vlcers in the mouth, proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis lib.1. Cimarum rubei, foliorum oliuarum ſilueſtrium, caudæ equinę, ana m.ſemis. Aquæ hordeacæ lib.1.& ſemis. Licij drag.2. Mellis roſarum drag.3. Aluminis rochę drag.6. Vigo. **Boile them all till halfe be be waſted and kæpe it to your vſe.**

A Lotion for a fracture.

Rec. Roſarũ rubiarũ, mirtillorũ, granatorũ & foliorũ caprifolij, millefolij, ana m.1. Radicũ fraximi & foliorum eius, ana m.2. Nucum cupreſsi aliquantulũ contritorum, num.6. Radicum althæ aliquantulum contrit. ounc.3. Camomeli, meliloti, abſinthij, ana m. ſemis. Mellis ounc.4. Licij, ounc.2. Sarcocollę, mirrhæ, thuris, ana ounc. ſemis. Vigo. **Boyle them all in ſufficient water and thicke redde wine till the halfe be waſted, and bathe the member.**

A Lotion for hollow vlcers and cankers.

Rec. Mellis crudi lib.2. Aquę vitæ, lib.1. Vini albi lib.ſemis. Fellis bouis ounc.4. Aluminis rochę oũc. 3. Mirrhæ, maſticis, olibani, ana ounc.ſemis. Sarcocollæ ounc.2. Succi apij, & ſaluiæ, ana ounc.3. **Powther the Gummes and ſtæpe them in Aqua vitæ, then ſæthe them foure houres, and kæpe it to your vſe.**

A Lotion for vvoundes and vlcers.

Rec. Vini albi ounc.ſemis. Aquę vitæ ounc.2. Mellis roſarum ounc.3. Aluminis vſti drag.ſemis. **Spire them and preſerue it to your vſe.**

A Lotion for deepe and hollow vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana lib.2.& ſemis. Roſarum rubiarum, ounc.4. Balauſtiorum, malicori, ana ounc.2.& ſemis. Seminis ſumach ounc.2. Saluiæ, m.i. Simphiti vtriuſq;, ana m.ſemis. Aluminis lib.ſemis. Sarcocollæ ounc.3. Olibani, ounc.1. Maſticis ounc.2. Mellis lib.1. Aquæ terebenthinæ lib.1.& ſemis. Bzoſe which are to be bzoſed, mixe them and diſtill them accozding to arte.

¶ OYLES.

An Oyle for the morphew and ſpots of the face.

Valeriola. Rec. Olei abietis, ounc.1. & ſemis. Thuris maſculi, ounc.1. Succi Limonum lib.1. Bzoſe the incenſe, and mixe them with the reſt and let them infuſe in Balneo Mariæ xii. houres with an eaſie fire, then diſtill it, and keepe the water to waſh the face, and the Oyle to annoynt the ſame.

An Oyle called Oleum Magiſtrale to be vſed in vvounds of the necke or throate.

Vigo. Rec. Olei roſarum omphacini ounc.1. Olei terebenthinæ ounc. ſemis. Terebenthinæ clariſsimæ drag. 10. Vermium terreſtrium lotorum cum vino ounc.1. & ſemis. Maſticis drag.3. Florum anthos m.2. Seminis Ipericonis, m.1. Centauri vtriuſq;, millefolii, cinogloſſæ, ana tertiam partem vnius m. Plantaginis m.ſemis. Croci drag.ß. Vini odoriferi, cyathum vnum. Boile altogether to the conſumption of the wine, then ſtraine them

them through a thicke cloth and adde there-to, Olei Ipericonis ounc.i.& ſemis.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis in quo fuerint extinct. lateres recentes lib. ſemis. Olei amigdalarum amarum,ounc.2. Olei papaueris albi, ounc.1.& ſemis. Thuris, maſticis, ana ounc.1. Ammoniaci, Galbani, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana drag.2.Reſinę ounc. ſemis. Terebenthinæ,ounc.2.Aeruginis raſilis ſcrup.2. When the gums be diſſolued,put them to the Oyle,Thus and Maſtick, and let them boyle after a little,then adde to the Reſinæ, and after them the Aerugo at the laſt ſtraine it and kępe it to your vſe. Where-with you ſhall dreſſe the wounde and apply vpon it an agglutinate playſter. Calmeteus.

An Oyle to be vſed in the outvvard parts of the vvoundes of the anckles & feeete.

Rec. Olei terebenthinę,olei roſati omphacini,ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ clariſsimæ, drag.x. Vermium terreſtrium ounc.1.& ſemis. Maſticis drag. 6. Gummi elimnij, drag.3. Ammoniaci cum vino diſſoluti, drag. 1.& ſemis. Croci ſcrup.1. Florum Ipericonis m. 1. & ſemis. Centauri maioris m.1. Olei ſeminis lini,drag.6. Boyle altogether a lyttle and ſtrayne them through a thicke canuas cloth,then let them ſtand in the Sunne one moneth adding vnto them a lyttle of the flowers of Ipericon chaunging it from węke to węke. Vigo.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis, lib.1.Florum hiperici lib. ſemis. Conijciantur in oleum,& aliquot dies ſub dio macerętur poſtea flores exprimantur & alij in idę oleū Calmeteus

iniſciantur. Thus vſe it foure or fiue times, then adde there-to, Gummi elenij, ounc. ʒ. Then let it ſtand certeine dayes in the Sunne and vſe it.

An Oleum magiſtrale for wounds.

Vigo. Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. 6. Olei roſarum omphacini, drag. 2. Croci ſcrup. 1. Vini odoriferi, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Terebenthinæ claræ, drag. 2. Sem. hipericonis, florum anthos, ana m. 1. Maſticis drag. 2. & ſemis. Succi plantaginis, ounc. 1. Lactis mulieris. ʒ. ſemis. Seui vitulini drag. 10. Olei ſambuci ounc. ſemis. Olei roſacei completi, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Vermium terreſtrium lotorum in vino drag. 10. Boyle them altogether at a gentle fire till the conſumption of the wine & iuyce, then ſtrayne them and vſe it in the wounde.

A moſt excellent remedy for the Palſie.

Tagaltius. Rec. Mirrhę electæ, aloes epaticę, ſpicæ nardi, ſang. draconis, thuris mummię, opobalſami, bdellij, carpobalſami, ammoniaci, ſarcocollæ, croci, maſticis, gummi arabici, ſtiracis liquidæ, ana drag. 3. & ſemis. Muski, drag. ſemis. Terebenthinæ optimæ the waight of al the reſt. Powder thoſe which are to be powdred, & mingle them with the Turpentine, & put them in a ſtillitorie, & with a ſoft fire as behoueth, diſtil them, & receiue the liquor in a ſtrong veſſell of glaſſe. For this goeth moſt nereſt the true iuyce of Balme. &c.

An Oyle for deafeneſſe.

Vigo. Rec. Fellis leporis ounc. 1. Olei caſtorei, ſambuci, & nardi, ana drag. vi. Vini odoriferi, aceti, ana ounc. 1. Florum anthos, Foliorum ruthæ, ana parum. Pinguedinis vulpis, & anguillæ, ana drag. 2. Elibori nigri, triturati,

turati ſcrup. 1. Boile them altogether till the conſumption of the Wine and Vineger, then ſtrayne them and vſe it.

An Oyle of ſecret operation in vlcers, cankers, and fiſtules.

Rec. Apij, marubij, millefolij, plantaginis, abſinthij, ſaluiæ, tapſi barbati, chelidoniæ, valerianæ, hiperici, ana m. 1. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 8. Galbani ounc. 2. Aluminis rochæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Theriacæ, ounc. 1. viridis æris ounc. 2. Thuris, ounc. 1. Gentianæ, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana ounc. 1. Reſinæ pini ounc. 12. Powder what is to be powdred and boile them together till the conſumption of the iuices of the hearbes, and in the colyng adde to, Viride æris in fine powder ſtirring it ſtrongly.

A yeolow Oyle vvhich doth vvonderfully cauſe fleſh in vvounds, and doth mittigate paine and alſo cauſeth good matter.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 2. & ſemis. Olei roſarum lib. ſemis. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, olei liliorum, ana ounc. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. ſemis. Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 2. Sarcocollæ, lib. ſemis. Mirrhæ, ounc. 4. Gummi elimni, ounc. 6. Olibani, ounc. 3. Maſticis ounc. 2. & ſemis. Aloes epaticæ, benjamin, ſtiracis calamitæ, gummi hederæ ana drag. 3. Reſinæ pini, drag. 2. Nucis muſcatæ, drag. 3. Spicæ, drag. 1. Galangæ, drag. ſemis. Croci ounc. ſemis. Ammoniaci, ounc. 1. Oppoponacis ounc. ſemis. Powder which are to be powdred, and diſſolue the Gums in wine, and put them together, letting them ſtand in the

the Sunne xx. dayes then boyle them at a gentle fire in a pot close stopped the space of xiiij. houres, and let it stande in the Sunne other xx. dayes, and at the last strayne it and keepe it as a secret

An Oyle for hollovv woundes and Fistules.

Rec. Olei comunis, lib.2. Galbani ounc.1. Ammoniaci ounc. semis. Terebenthinæ ounc.6. vini albi. ℥. 8. Succi apij & plātaginis, ana ounc.1. Fellis bouis ounc. 2. Aquę vitæ ounc.1. & semis. Perrosinæ, ounc. semis. Masticis, sarcocollæ, ana drag.2. Aluminis vsti drag.3. Mixe them and let them boyle to ẏ consumption of the iuyces & wine but first dissolue your gummes in Aqua vitæ, and boyle them in an other vessel xij. houres, adding there-to in the ende, Viridis æris, ounc.2. And make it according to Arte.

An Oyle for conuulsion of Nerues.

Rec. Olei amigdalarū dulcium, olei liliorū, violarū, camomeli, ana ounc.6. Oppoponacis ounc.3. Ammoniaci ounc. 4. Mirrhæ, drag.2. Oesupi ounc.3. Olei pedum vaccarum ounc.5. Fellis bouis drag.3. Pinguedinis capi, anatis, anseris & cygni, medullæ cruris æquini, ana drag.1. & semis. Succi hiosciami ounc. semis. Aquæ vitæ. ℥.6. Butiri recentis, succi maluarum, brancæ vrsinæ, ana ounc.2. & semis. Succi althæ, sambuci, ana drag.3. Dissolue the gummes in Aqua vitę, and boile them all to the consumption of the iuyces, and reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle for greene woundes, a hid secret.

Rec. Olei lumbrico. olei masticis, olei hipericonis, ana ounc.4. Olei communis lib.1. & semis. Sarcocollæ

lib.

lib.1. Aquę vitæ lib.ſemis. Olei terebenthinæ, lib.1. Florum anthos lib.ſemis. Powder that is to bée powdred, and boyle them together in Balneo mariæ, twelue houres, then ſet them in the Sunne fortie dayes, after boyle them agayne, & reſerue the Oyle to your vſe.

An Oyle for pricking of ſinewes.

Rec. Olei hipericonis, ſambuci, euphorbij, ana ounc. 3. & ſemis. Sulphuris drag.x. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, ſerapini, ana, drag.2. Aceti albi cyathi mediam. Vermium terreſtrium ounc.1. & ſemis. Make it according to arte.

An Oyle for vvoundes.

Rec. Olei cõmunis, lib.2. Vini cretici, lib.1. Radicũ helenij, ounc.4. In puluerem redact. Saluiæ, hipericonis, ana m.1. Maſticis ounc.4. Cariophilorum, ounc. 3. Pire them and boyle them in a veſſel ſtrongly bound to the conſumption of the Wyne and iuyces, and after the ſtrayning kæpe it to your vſe.

An Oyle to heale greene vvoundes vvith ſpeed.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei hipericonis ana ounc. 12. Olei maſticis ounc.4. Olei communis, ounc.6. Aquę vitæ, lib.ſemis. Vini maluatici ounc.4. Sarcocollæ, lib.ſemis. Maſticis, ounc.3. Mirrhæ ounc.3. Florum camomeli ounc. ſemis. Cariophilorum ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ venete, ounc.4. Braſe what is to be brayſed, and boyle them to the conſumption, of the Wine and water and reſerue the Oyle ſtrayned out to your vſe.

An Oyle to agglutinate vvounds with ſpeed.

Rec. Boracis ounc.7. Sarcocollæ ounc.6. Maſticis ounc.4. Cinamomi drag.2. Cariophilorum ounc.1. Olibani ounc.2. Mirrhę ounc. 2. & ſemis. **Make them all in powder and infuſe them in** Aquæ vitæ ounc. 20. **And adde there-to after the infuſion** Olei hiperici, vel communis lib.4. Terebenthinæ venetæ lib.1. & ſemis. Succi ſimphiti minoris lib. ſemis. Vini nigri lib.1. Thuris ounc.1. **Boyle them at an eaſie fire xx. houres, then put in the infuſed gummes, and boyle them in a brazen veſſell cloſe ſtopped other xxiiij. houres, then as you remoue it from the fire, ſtirre it till it be colde and put it into a glaſſe, adding there-to,** Olei terebenthinę lib. ſemis. Maſticis, ſarcocollæ, florum hipericonis pulverizat. ana ounc.2. **Then let them ſtande in the Sun, and reſerue it to your vſe.**

An excellent good Oyle for payne of the Govvte.

Rec. Olei communis lib.1. & ſemis. Olei roſati, camomeli ana lib.1. Olei ſpicæ, vulpini, hipericonis, ana ounc.2. Olei anethi ounc.1. ſemis. Camomeli, abſinthij, anthos, matricariæ, calaminthæ, ana m.1. Squinanthi m. ſemis. Sem. hipericonis. m.1. & ſemis. Pinguedinis anatis & anſeris, ana ounc.3. Medullæ crurium vituli & vaccarum ana drag.x. Radicum ebuli & helenij, ana ounc.4. Ranarum num. 8. Vermium terreſtrium lotorum cum vino ounc. 4. **Boyle them all and mixe them together with white wine and infuſe them xxiiij. houres, then boyle them at an eaſie fire till the wine bee waſted, and after it is ſtrayned, adde there-to** Terebenthinæ ounc.2. & ſemis. Croci ſcrup. 2. Ceræ nouæ, ounc. ſemis. **Mixe them according to Arte.**

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An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei nardini ounc.4. Olei hiperici, ounc.7. Olei communis lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. Sarcocollæ, ounc.6. Maſticis ounc.2. Olibani, ounc.3. & ſemis. Mirrhæ ounc.ſemis. Terebenthinæ puræ, ounc.7. Florum Saluiæ ounc.4. Florum roſmarini ounc.3. Florum hiperici ounc.6. Cariophilorum, ounc.4. Powder what is to be powdred, and boyle the Oyle, Wine, flowers and cloues, in a veſſell cloſe ſtopped xij. houres, after that let them ſtæpe in ỳ ſame veſſel twelue dayes which bæing done, adde to the reſt and boyle them together twentie houres and laſt of all let them ſtande in the Sunne twelue dayes and ſtrayne it to your vſe.

An Oyle of Saint Iohns wort which is good for vvoundes.

Rec. Sumitatum hiperici contuſi lib. 1. & ſemis. Vini maluatici lib. ſemis. ounc.3. Olei oliuarum, lib. 3. Pire them and ſet them in the Sunne tenne dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ twelue houres, and ſtrayne them adding there-to Florum hiperici lib.1. Infuſe them other tenne dayes and laſt of all adde to them Terebenthinę venetæ lib.ſemis. Maſticis.ounc.1. & ſemis. Mirrhæ ounc.1. Sarcocollæ, cariophilorum, ana ounc.2. Macis drag.6. Vermium terreſtrium ounc. 3. Powder what is to be powdred and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine and iuyce of the hearbs and after the ſtraining reſerue it to your vſe.

An Oyle of earth-wormes which is good for wounds in the ſinewes or other places.

Rec. Vermium terreſtrium preparatorum lib.1. Olei communis lib.2.& ſemis. Vini ounc.8. Euphorbij

drag.3. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounc.1. Make an Oyle according to Arte.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis lib.4. Vini rubri, aquæ vitę, ana lib.1. Terebenthinæ, lib.1. Sarcocollæ lib. ſemis. Maſticis ounc.1. Olibani ounc.2. Conſolidę maioris, m.4. Bruiſe the hearbes and mixe them with ỳ Oyle, Wine, and Aqua vitæ, and infuſe them together .xij. dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ xvi. houres, and after they be colde put to, Conſolidæ maioris recentis, m.3. letting them infuſe other .v. daies, then adde to the Turpentine, and boyle them together twentie dayes, and when they be ſtrayned put to the Sarcocoll and the reſt made in fine powder.

An Oyle for hollovv vlcers.

Rec. Olei oliuarum lib.2. Olei lauri lib.ſemis, Galbani, ounc.4. Aqua vitę lib.1. Mirrhæ ounc.1. Viridis æris ounc.4. In puluerem ſubtiliſsimè redact. Diſſolue the Galbanum in Aqua vitæ, and boyle it with the Oyles tenne houres, at an eaſie fire, & in the ende put to the Virida æs, incorporate them well together, and ſtirre them iij. houres. In the ende ſtrayne it and reſerue it to your vſe.

An Oyle to digeſt vvoundes vvithin xxiiij. houres.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ optimę, lib.2. Sacchari albiſsimi, lib.ſemis. Olei communis puri lib.4. Terebenthinæ puræ ounc.20. Sarcocollæ ounc.8. Maſticis, mirrhæ, ana ounc.1. Powder which are to be powdred, mixe them and put them in a pot with a narrow mouth letting

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ting them ſtande in Balneo Mariæ xviij. houres, then ſet it in the Sunne. x. dayes, which being done, let them boyle againe 12. houres and when it is colde and ſtrained reſerue it to your vſe.

An Oyle very excellent for woundes and vlcers, eſpecially when the vlcers be well mundified, it doth alſo incarnate, aſſwage payne, comforte, and ſpeedely conglutinate.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. &. ſemis. ſaluiæ m. 2. Cardui benedicti, m. 1. & ſemis. Valerianę m. 1. Hiperici m. 1. & ſemis. Meliſſophili m. ſemis. Meliloti m. 1. Bethonicæ, centauri, ſcabioſæ dictami, ſambuci, ana P. 3. Bruiſe the hearbes and infuſe them twentie dayes, then adde to as many more hearbes, & let them infuſe other twentie dayes, then ſtrayne them ſtrongly and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine & iuyce of the hearbes adding there-to, Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. & ſemis. Maſticis ounc. 1. Olibani, ounc. 2. Mirrhæ ounc. 1. Sarcocollæ ounc. 2. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Nucis muſcatæ, ounc. ſemis. Cariophilorum, drag. 6. Iridis ounc. 1. Reſinę pini ounc. 3. Oppoponacis, drag. 3. Croci, camphoræ ana drag. 1. Vermium terreſtrium ounc. ſemis. Theriacæ, optimę ounc. 1. Florum hiperici ounc. 4. Roſarum rubiarum ounc. 2. & ſemis. Rubei tinctorum ounc. ſemis. Powder what is to be powdred and boyle them together one houre and put them in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped xx. dayes and put there-to the gummes diſſolued in malmeſey, then let them boyle at an eaſie fire al together foure or fiue houres, and in the ende ſtrayne them and reſerue it to your vſe.

An Oyle to heale both greene vvounds and olde vlcers very vvell.

Rec. Olei communis lib.1. Vini cretici lib.1. Terebenthinæ ounc.3. & ſemis. Bdellij drag.3. Mirrhæ, drag.3. & ſemis. Sarcocollę ounc.1. Thuris drag.3. & ſemis. Maſticis, ounc. ſemis. **Powder what is to bee powdred, mire them, and boyle them vpon a cleare fire, till the wine be conſumed.**

An excellent good Oyle for hollovv vlcers.

Rec. Olei magiſtralis noſtri, ounc.2. Olei lumbricorum, ounc.1. & ſemis, Olei benedicti, ounc. ſemis. Olei terebenthinę ʒ.4. Olei roſarum, drag.2. Terebenthinę purgatæ, ounc.2. Maſticis drag.2. Sarcocollæ drag. 3. Mirrhæ, ounc.1. Ammoniaci, galbani, ana drag.1. & ſemis. Gummi elimni, drag.3. & ſemis. Reſinæ pini ounc. ſemis. Succi plantaginis, ſolatri, apij, ana drag. 1. Vini albi drag.3. **Boyle them in a double veſſell, well ſtopped, till the conſumption of the wine and iuyces then ſtrayne them ſtrongly and reſerue it to your vſe.**

An Oyle to mundifie vlcers.

Rec. Olei magiſtralis, ounc.2. & ſemis. Olei communis ounc.3. Succi plantaginis, apij, ſolani, ana drag. 1. Olei lumbricorum, ounc.1. Olei benedicti ounc. ſemis. **Boyle them to the conſumption of the iuyces, and adde there-to,** Terebenthinæ purgatæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Sarcocollæ ounc.2. Maſticis, drag.1. Olibani, drag. 2. & ſemis. Thuris drag.1. Reſinæ pini ounc. ſemis. Mirrhę drag.1. Gummi elimni, drag.2. Croci ſcrup. ſemis. Viridis æris, ounc.1. **Mire them together for a Balme.**

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An other for the same more comfortable.

Rec. Olei nostri viridis, ounc. 3. Olei benedicti. ℥. semis. Olei lumbricorum, ounc. 2. Olei masticis ounc. semis. Olei communis ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounc. 1. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Gummi elimni, drag. 2. & semis. Thuris drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. & semis. Resinæ pini drag. 2. & ß. Colophoniæ drag. 1. Olibani, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Vini cretici, ounc. 4. Aquæ vitæ ounc. 2. & semis. **Boile them to the consumption of the Wine and keepe it to your vse.**

A very excellent and approued Oyle for vlcers and vvoundes.

Rec. Olei mastichini, lib. semis. Olei communis, lib. 1. Aquę vitę lib. semis. Sarcocolllæ, ounc. 6. Sanguinis draconis, ounc. 2. Masticis, ounc. 3. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. Cinamomi ounc. semis. Nucis muscatæ, ounc. 1. Boracis, ounc. 2. Aloes epaticæ, ounc. semis. Aquæ caprifolij, ounc. 6. Succi simphiti vtriusq;, ana ounc. 3. Aquæ mellis ounc. 4. **Make it to your vse.**

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei cōmunis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitę, lib. 1. Succi absinthij, valerianæ, pimpinellæ, hiperici, cardui benedicti, saluię, apij, consolidæ maioris, minoris & mediæ, plantaginis, millefolij, ana ounc. 2. & semis. **Broose the hearbs, mixe them and steepe them xij. houres, then boyle them in a vessell close stopped, till the wine and iuyces be wasted, adding there-to** Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounc. 4.

Sarcocollæ,

Sarcocollæ ounc. 4. & ſemis. Olibani ounc. 2. Maſticis ounc. 2. & ſemis. Sanguinis draconis, thuris, ana ounc. 3. Gummi elimni ounc. 3. & ſemis. Cariophilorum, ounc 1. Nucis muſcatæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Cinamomi ounc. 1. & ſemis. Galangæ, ounc. ſemis. Carpobalſami, drag. 1. & ſemis. Croci ſcrup. ſemis. **Powder which are to be powdred, & braſe what is to be braſed, boyle them together viiij. houres, and after it is ſtrayned, keepe it to your vſe.**

An Oyle to incarnate vvounds, and to comfort ſinevves.

Rec. Olei Terebenthinæ, roſarum, ana ounc. 4. & ſemis. Olei lumbricorum, maſticis, ana ounc. 3. Olei ſeminis lini ounc. 3. & ſemis. Lumbricorum terreſtrium drag. 1. Terebenthinæ claræ ounc. 4. Maſticis, mirrhę, ana ounc. ſemis. Gummi elimni, ammoniaci, ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Croci ſcrup. 1. **Diſſolue the gummes in vineger and adde there-to** Centaurei maioris m. 1. **Braſe the hearbes and boyle altogether in a double veſſell and when it is ſtrayned, ſette it in the Sunne.**

An Oyle to mollifie hardneſſe in or about vvounds.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, lib. 1. & ſemis. Stiracis liquidæ ounc. ſemis. Stiracis calamitę, beniamin. ana drag. 2. Thuris drag. 1. Nucis muſcatę drag. 2. Laudani drag. ſemis. Galbani drag. 2. Gummi elimni, ounc. ſemis. Ammoniaci ounc 2. Oppoponacis, gummi hederę, ſegapeni, ana drag. ſemis. Olei laurini ounc. 4. Reſinæ pini, ounc. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. ſemis. **Mixe them and make an Oyle in good forme.**

An Oyle for vvoundes.

Rec. Olei laurini ounc. 2. Olei communis, ounc. 3.

Olei

Olei lumbricorum ounc. 2. & ſemis. Olei hipericonis, ounc.2. Olei benedicti ounc.1. Olei roſacei ounc.3. Terebenthinæ lib.1. Euphorbij, drag.1. Stiracis calamitæ, drag.1. ſemis. Reſinæ pini, lib. ſemis. Galbani, drag.3. Sarcocollæ drag.1. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, oppoponacis, gummi hederæ, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Laudani drag. ſemis. Maſticis drag.2. Olibani, drag.3. Thuris drag.2. Nucis muſcatæ, ounc.1. Mummiæ drag. ſemis. Cariophilorum ounc. ſemis. **Powder what is to be powdred and make an Oyle in good forme.**

The compoſition of a Balme moſt precious in wounds.

Rec. Egrimoniæ, alchimellæ, androſemon, aſchiron, bethonicæ, bifolij, bugullæ, brunellę, callendulæ, caprifolij, conſolidę ma. crutiatæ hipericonis, iaceæ herbę, lauendulæ, meliloti, millefolij, numilariæ, origani, perfoliatæ, pilocellæ, plantaginis, quinque neruę, quinque folij, roris marini, veronicæ, violæ nigræ, violæ luteæ, violæ matronalis, ana m.1. Clowes,

Let theſe be gathered each one in his time & kinde, and let them be ſtamped with ſweete Oyle Olyue, ſo that you may get the hearbes from time to time, you may in the end haue a gallon of Oyle to theſe quantitie of hearbes, then let it ſtand together the ſpace of one moneth in a pot well nayled and cloſe couered, bury it in hot horſe-doung, in the meane ſeaſon get theſe gummes following.

Gummi ammoniaci, galbani, bdellij, maſticis, mirrhæ, olibani, oppoponacis, reſini pini, ſarcocollæ, ſagapeni, ſtoracis calamitæ, thuris, ana ounc.1. Cariophili, maceris, nucis muſcatæ, cinamomi, ana ounc.1. & ſemis.

Powder them that are to be powdred, and diſſolue the Gummes in good white wine, then ſet the hearbs

to the fire in a faire Brasen vessell to boyle with the Oyle, putting there-to iiij. pound of good wine muscadell, of Vermiri terrestri, wel washed in white wine and mundified from the earth, iij. pound: let thē boyle thus together stirring it diligētly with a slice, with a soft fire, till the wine e iuyce be wasted, and that the Oyle haue a faire grēne colour of the hearbes, then let it be strongly strayned. Then put there-to your gums and other things together and three pound of odoriferous wine that is muscadell or malmesey. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ana librum vnum. Then boyle them with a gentle fire til the wine be consumed, thē take it off and straine it, and so kepe it to your vse. &c.

It cureth wounds very spedely and effectually, it healeth scabs and wheales in the face and handes, and causeth thē to be faire. It is very excellent in wounds of the sinewes and ioynts, it stayeth the muscilage and gleting water. But if you wil still this in a Stillatorie according to Arte, ye shall first haue an excellent water, secondly a most pure oyle, thirdly the balme which is most excellent in al wounds and vlcers in the fundament, &c. The Oyle is precious agaynst all aches and goutes. And the water also preserueth from venime and pestilence.

Balsanum coctum.

A. P. Rec. Terebenthinę venetæ, lib. 2. Gummi elimni, ounc. 4. Boli armeni, sanguis draconis, ana ounc. 1. Olei hipericonis, secundum Iohannes de Vigo, ounc. 3. Aquæ vitæ, ounc. 2. Irios, aloes masticis, mirrhę, ana drag. 1. Misce.

An Oyle for fistulated and cankerated vlcers.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Mirrhę, ounc. 4. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 3. Aquæ vitæ, Acceti optimi, ana ounc. 3. Aluminis crudi, pulueriz. at. ounc. 1. &

I. & ſemis. Vitrioli ounc. ſemis. Boracis ounc. ſemis. **Boyle them to the conſumption of the vineger and Aqua vitę, adding there-to** Viridis æris in pulu. ounc. I. **Boyle it agayne, ſtrayne it, and reſerue it in a glaſſe veſſell.**

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in ſinevvy parts or ioynts.

Rec. Olei comunis lib. 2. Vini odoriferi lib. I. Roſemarini, m. 2. Simphitæ maioris, plantaginis, ana m. I. Aquę vitæ ounc. 6. **Boyle them ſmall and ſtrayne it, & adde therto** Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. I. Sarcocollæ, lib. ſemis. Maſticis ounc. 4. **Let thē boyle til the gums be wel diſſolued and the iuyces waſted then ſtrayne it and ſet it on the fire xx. dayes.**

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in any part of the body.

Rec. Olei communis lib. I. & ſemis. Olei roſarum lib. ſemis. Vermium terreſtrium ounc. 4. Florum hiperici, ounc. 3. Roſemarini, ounc. I. Terebenthinæ venetæ lib. ſemis. Vini albi lib. ſemis. Mirrhæ, Sarcocollę, ana ounc. 2. Maſticis ounc. I. & ſemis. Euphorbij, drag. I. Iridis drag. I. **Powder what is to be powdred and boyle them to the conſumption of the wyne, then ſtrayne it to your vſe.**

¶ *POWDERS.*

A Powder to be vſed in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Thuris, maſticis, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Aloes, Vigo. Sarcocollę, Sanguinis Draconis, Mummiæ, ana ℈ij. drag.

drag.1. & ſemis. Boli armeni, terræ ſigillatę ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Gummi tragaganti triturati, glutinis piſcium, ana drag.1. & ſemis. Balauſtiorum, nucum cupreſsi, mirabolanorum citrinorum, hipociſtidis, ana ſcrup. 4. Laudani drag. 3.& ſemis. **Make it in fine powder.**

A Powder to cauſe fleſh in a hollow vlcer.

Valeriola. Rec. Aloes elect. drag.2. Thuris & corticum eiuſdem, mirrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana drag.1. Radicum Iridis florentini, ſcrup.4. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder for hollow wounds with loſſe of ſubſtaunce.

Weckerus. Rec. Thuris, maſticis, mirrhæ, ſarcocollę, boli armeni, ſanguinis draconis, farinæ hordei ana partem vnam. **Make them in fine powder which you ſhal ſprinkle vpon the wounde.**

A Powder for vvoundes in the heade.

Andernacus Rec. Mirrhæ ounc.ſemis. Sem.rubei tinctorum,ciperi, iridis,ſarcocollæ ana drag.3. **Make theſe in powder, and you may well adde to them,** Sandala & alia ſiccantia, **for ſeing the ſkinne of the head is harde and drye it muſt be healed with lyke remedyes.**

A Powder to ſtaunch bloode.

Calmeteus. Rec. Lapidis hematitis ounc. 1. Tutiæ,maſticis,boli armeni, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, gypſi fuliginis,farinæ volatilis,telę aranearum, molendini, ana ounc.2. Vitrioli combuſti, calcis viuæ tragaganti, ana drag.3.chartæ papyraceę, pilorum leporis

ris & bombacis torrefactorum, ana drag.1. Stercoris asini, ounc.semis. **Make it in fine powder.**

A redde Powder agglutinatiue for woundes in the lippes.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ,ana drag.6. Thuris, mastichis, sarcocollæ, ana drag.2. & semis. Mirrhę, aloes,ana drag.1. & semis. Tragaganti pisci, sanguinis draconis,ana drag.1. Farinæ hordei & fabarũ,ana drag. semis. **Dire them, and make them in fine powder, whereoff you shall incorporate some with the white of an Egge to your vse.** Vesalius.

A cicatrize Powder to be vsed in the cure of the yearde.

Rec. Lethargirij auri & argenti ana drag.1. Tutię. drag. semis. Boli armeni, teriæ sigillatæ,ana drag.1. & semis. Mirabolanorum, citronorum, aluminis rochæ combustæ, ana scrup.1. **Dire them to your vse.** Vigo.

A Powder to staunch blood.

Rec. Boli armeni partem vnam,sanguinis draconis, partem semis. Thuris,mastichis,aloes cicatrinæ, ana partem tertiam. vnius, pilorum leporis minutissimè incisorum,partem quartam vnius. **Make them in fine powder.** Galenus.

A powder consolidatiue for wounds.

Rec. Corticum pini, ounc.1. Lethagirij,ceruſæ,ana ℥ß. semis. Nucum cupressi centauri minoris, aristolochiæ vltr,ana drag.2. **Make them in fine powder.** Henricus.

A Powder for wwoundes in the head.

Rec, Radicum aristolochiæ, iridis florentini, corti- Weckerus.

cum thuris ſarcocollæ, ſanguinis draconis, ana drag. 1. Nucum cupreſsi, drag. ſemis. Mirtillorum drag. ſemis. Centauri minoris ſcrup. 1. Coralli ſcrup. 2. Farinæ orobi, drag. 1. **Make them in verye fine powder, which you muſt apply vpon Liniments, and vppon it** Emplaſtrum Bethonici vel de caprifolio.

A Powder to ſtaunch blood.

Calmeteus. Rec. Boli armeni drag. 6. Terræ ſigillatæ, ounc. 2. Farinæ volatilis ounc. 3. Gypſi, calcis viuę, ana ounc. 4. Thuris, aloes, ana ounc. 1. **Make a Powder which you muſt apply with the white of an Egge.**

A Powder to ſtay bloode which muſt be vſed in the cure of the yearde.

Vigo. Rec. Aloes epat. thuris ſarcocollę, ana drag. 2. Terrę ſigillatæ, boli armeni, letharg. auri & argēti, ana ſcrup. 2. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Pilorum leporis minutiſsimè inciſorum, drag. 1. & ſemis. Farinæ volatilis, fabarum, lentium, & hordei ana drag. 2. **Myre them and make it in fine powder which you muſt ſtrew vpon it, and with a little of this incorporated with the white of an Egge make a Pleget and apply aboue it.**

A Povvder for vvoundes in the noſe.

Veſalius. Rec. Maſticis, thuris, mirrhæ, tragaganti, gummi arabici, ana drag. 2. Farinę fenugræci, ounc. ſemis. **Make a Powder and vſe it after good diſgeſtion, made with the yolke of an Egge and Turpentine.**

A Povvder to ſtaunch bloode.

Brunus. Rec, Calcis viuæ, ſanguinis draconis, gipſei, aloes, thuris,

thuris, vitrioli, and partes æquales. Make them in powder and incorporate them with Albumen oui atq; tela arania and apply it there-to.

A Powder for vlcers in the priuities which doth excicate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate.

Rec. Corticum thuris, aloes lotæ, mirrhę, sarcocollæ, gummi elimni, ana drag. semis. Aneti vsti, scrup. 1. Corticum pini scrup. 2. Tutiæ preparatæ, antimoniæ, plumbi vsti, cerusæ, ana drag. 1. Sanguinis draconis, scrup. 2. Make them in fine powder and vse it. Weckerus

A Powder excicatiue for vlcers.

Rec. Aloes, olibani, sang. draconis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 3. Aristolochiæ adustæ, cerusæ, corticum arboris, spinæ, centauri minoris, ana drag. 1. Gallarum, balaustiorum ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder. Galenus.

A Powder to be vsed in the cure of Pustula Carbunculosa.

Rec. Aluminis combustæ, ounc. semis. Rosarum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 2. Hermodact. drag. 1. & semis. Boli armeni drag. 6. Mirabolanorum, citrinorum drag. 3. Make them in fine powder. Vigo.

A Powder for the swelling of the throat.

Rec. Satureiæ, hissopi, pollij montani, pulegij, spicę nardæ, ana drag. 2. Cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, ana ounc. semis. Cinamomi drag. 3. Sem. apij, & petroselini, ana drag. 2. & semis. Piperis longi, mirrhæ, ana drag. 1. & ß. Make them in fine powder, which must be vsed iij. times a weeke, one dram at a time, iij. houres before meate, and the rather in Winter. Weckerus.

A Powder to incarnate wounds.

Vigo. Rec. Paucidani, ounc. semis. Iridis drag. 5. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Centauri maioris, & minoris, ana drag. 2. Aristolochiæ rotundæ, tutiæ, oppoponacis, Farinæ orobi ana drag. 2. & semis. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to drye vlcers.

Galenus. Rec. Ceruſæ, roſarum, balauſtiorum, ana drag. 8. Seminis roſarum, aluminis, gallarum, ana drag. 3. Ariſtolochiæ longæ aduſtæ, drag. 3. Thuris, drag. 1. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to make Trochiſſes to eate downe ſuperfluous fleſh in vlceres.

Veſalius. Rec. Auripigmenti drag. 12. Sandarachę, drag. 6. Calcis viuę, drag 8. Chartę papyraceæ combuſtæ, drag. 1. **Make them in fine powder, and with the iuyce or decoction of Mirtilles forme your Trochiſſes.**

A Powder to agglutinate wounds.

Rec. Radicum conſolidæ maioris, drag. 3. Maſticis, drag. 2. Olibani, drag. 2. & ſemis. Mummiæ, mirrhę, ſarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, colophonię, ana drag. 2. Sanguinins draconis drag. 1. & ſemis. Gummi traganti, arabici, ana drag. 2. **Make them in fine powder and vſe it.**

A Powder to ſtay bleeding in any part.

Rec. Lapidis hematitis, ounc. 3. Coralli rubei, drag. 1. Thuris ounc. 2. Aloes epaticæ, ounc. ſemis. Chartæ papyra-

papyraceę combuſtæ drag.2.Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. & ſemis, Farinæ volatilis, drag.3. Maſticis drag.2. Boli armeni drag. 2.& ſemis. Vitrioli combuſti, ounc. ſemis. Terrę ſigillatæ, drag.1. & ſemis. **Make them in fine powder, and when you apply it, let it not be remoued in three dayes.**

A Powder to ſtaunch bloode.

Rec. Calcis viuæ,drag.2. Boli armeni, drag.3. Sanguinis draconis, mummię, lapidis hematitis, maſticis, olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana drag.1. & ſemis. Aloes epaticæ, drag.3. & ſemis. Terræ ſigillatæ, drag.1. Thuris ounc.ſemis.Farinæ volatilis,drag.3.**Make them in fine powder and vſe it.**

A Powder adſtrictiue to be vſed in ſtitching of wounds.

Rec. Farinę volatilis. drag.3. Boli armeni, thuris, ana ounc.ſemis. Olibani,maſticis, mirrhę, ana drag.2. & ſemis. Sanguinis draconis, drag.3. & ſemis. Lapidis,hematitis,drag.1. **Make them in fine powder which you ſhall vſe with the white of an Egge and ſpread it vpon a cloth and let it lye to, one night, and on the morrow ſtitch the clothes, wherby you may ioyne the edges of the woumde.**

A Powder to incarnate wounds.

Rec. Sarcocollæ ounc.1.Olibani,drag.2. Aloes epaticæ, drag.3. Maſticis drag.1. Thuris drag.2. Sanguinis draconis, drag.1. & ſemis. Balauſtiorum, drag. ſemis. **Mixe them, and make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to dry and cicatrize vlcers in moyſt bodyes.

Rec. Thuris, ounc. 1. Aloes drag. 3. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. Sarcocollę, drag. 1. Ariſtolochiæ combuſtę, drag. 2. & ſemis. Oſsis humanę combuſtæ, drag. 3. Corticum pini, drag. 2. Ceruſæ, gallarum, balauſtiorum, ana ſcrup. 4. Aluminis vſti drag. 7. **Myre them & make them in fine powder.**

A powder for moyſt and hollovv vlcers.

Rec. Thuris, drag. 3. Maſticis, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, drag. 4. Farinæ orobi, drag. ſemis. Balauſtiorum, malicori, cinabrij, ſaluiæ, ſicci ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana drag. ſemis. Aluminis vſti ſcrup. 4. Vitrioli combuſti, drag. 4. **Make them in fine Powder.**

A Powder to cicatrize woundes and vlcers.

Rec. Corticum pini, nucum cupreſsi, ana drag. 3. Maſticis, thuris, ſarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, balauſtiorum, malecori, ana drag. 2. Vitrioli combuſti, aluminis vſti, ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Chartæ papyraceæ, drag. 3. Saluię ſiccę, drag. 2. Lapidis calaminaris, letharg. argenti, cinabrij, ſang. draconis, ana ſcrup. 2. Sumacis, drag. 2. Centauri minoris, drag. 1. & ß. Mirrhæ drag. 1. Coralli rubei drag. 3. Tutię drag. 1. Plumbi vſti, drag. 1. & ſemis. **Make them in fine powder to your vſe.**

A corroſiue Powder very eaſie and profitable.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. ʒ. ſemis. Cinabrij, drag. 1. & ſemis. Vitrioli combuſti, ſcrup. 2. Maſticis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. & ſemis. Vermium terreſtrium, ſcrup. 2. & ſemis. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to cicatrize and heale vlcers which must be dissolued in water.

Rec. Camphoræ calcinatæ, ounc. 1. Vitrioli, combusti, ounc. 1. & semis. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Aluminis vsti, drag. 2. Præcipitati, drag. 6. Boli armeni drag. 3. Masticis drag. 2. Thuris. ℥. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 6. **Make them in fine powder, and when you will vse it, take Rose-water white wine and Aqua vitę of each halfe a pound. Warme them at the fire and putte to them of the powder one ounce, so let them remayne 2. houres, then strayne it to your vse.**

A Potentiall corrosiue for dismembring.

Rec. Aluminis vsti, ounc. 4. Vitrioli combusti. ℥. 3. & semis. Præcipitati, ounc semis. Olibani, ounc. 2. Masticis, drag. 3. sublimati, boli armeni, ana drag. 2. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to stay the marrow after the member is taken away.

Rec. Masticis, drag. 2. Præcipitati ounc. semis. Olibani, drag. 3. & semis. Mirrhę, drag. 1. Sarcocollæ, drag. 1. Vitrioli adusti drag. semis. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder to cicatrize vlcers.

Rec. Cineris anethi, plumbi vsti, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 2. Letharg. argenti, drag. 1. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Balaustiorū drag. 1. & ℈. Aluminis vsti, scrup. 1. & ℈. Ceruſæ scrup. 2. Testarū cancrorū fluuialium drag. 2. Chartę nigræ exiccatæ, drag. 1. **Make all in fine powder.**

A Powder incarnatiue.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ puluerizatæ, drag. 3. Boracis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ ounc. semis. Masticis drag. 3. & semis. Tragaganti, drag 2. & semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. & semis. Colophoniæ. ℥. semis. Thuris, ounc. 1. Aluminis vsti, drag. semis. Vitrioli adusti scrup. 1. Mercuri præcipitati drag. 2. **Mire them & make a powder to be applyed with** Melle rosarum.

A corrosiue powder very good.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati, ounc. semis. Masticis, ounc. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 2. & semis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1. **Make them all in fine powder and mire them together.**

A Corrosiue powder more stronger.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. ℥. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 1. Vitrioli combusti drag. semis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1. Masticis, ounc. 1. Mirrhę, ounc. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 1. Croci scrup. semis. **Make them in powder, and kæpe it to your vse.**

A Corrosiue powder for vlcers,

Rec. Mercuri precipitati argenti sublimati, drag. semis. Vitrioli combusti, aluminis, ana scrup. 2. Floris æris scrup. 1. Coralli rubei, drag. semis. Cinabrij, scrup. 2. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Powder for woundes in the head.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ana drag. 3. Thuris,

Thuris, drag. 1. & ſemis. Sanguinis draconis, ſcrup. 2. Croci, grana. 12. **Make them in fine Powder.**

A Powder for a Rupture.

Rec. Radicum conſolidę maioris, ounc. 1. Valerianæ, ounc. 1. Mummiæ. drag. 1. Coriandri preparati, ounc. ſemis. Craſſulæ maioris, drag. 3. Zacchari, ounc. 4. **Make them in fine Powder and take thereoff euery morning as Arte requireth.**

A Powder for a Fiſtula.

Rec. Mercuri precipitati, ounc. ſemis. Vitrioli combuſti, drag. 3. Maſticis, boli armeni, ana drag. 2. **Make them in fine Powder and vſe it according to Arte.**

An other for the ſame.

Rec. Vitrioli combuſti, ounc. 1. Boli armeni, drag. 2. & ſemis. Maſticis, drag. 1. **Make them in fine powder and kæpe it to your vſe.**

¶ POTIONS.

A Potion to bee vſed in the cure of Phlegmon or inflammation proceeding of bloode.

Rec. Decoctionis, hordei, ieiubarum, graminis, oxalidis, bugloſſæ, ſeminum ſumach. ana ounc. 4. Sirupi violacei, ounc. 1. Diamoronis, ſirupi de papauere, ana ounc. ſemis. **Vſe them for a Potion.** Veſalius.

A Potion for ſuch as haue vlcers in the yeard.

Rec. Prunorum damaſcenorum, glicirrhizę razæ, Andreas. Lacuna.

Thamarindorum, hordei mundati, ana drag. 3. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag. 2. & semis. Trium florum cordialium, ana P. 1. **Boyle them together, & in the decoction dissolue,** Pulpæ casiæ recens extractæ, & diacatholici, ana drag. 5. Sirupi solutiui ex noua infusione rosarum ounc. 5. Pulueris electuarij trium sandalorum scrup. 1. **Make it according to Arte.**

A Potion for the canker not vlcerated.

Weckerus

Rec. Fumariæ, m. 1. Senæ, epithimi, ana drag. 3. Florum anthos P. 2. **Infuse them in foure ounces of Whey, then straine them and dissolue therein,** Rhabarbari in aquę bugloſſæ infusi, drag. 1. Cinamomi, grana 4. Mannæ ounc. 1. & semis. Casiæ drag. 6. **And so make your Potion.**

A Potion solutiue to be vsed in Erisipilas Phlegmonides.

Vesalius.

Rec. Rhabarbari electi scrup. 4. Florum violarum & boraginis, ana drag. 1. Decoctionis thamarindorum quantum sufficit. **Infuse the flowers and** Rhabarbe **tenne houres, then straine them, and in the straining dissolue ther-in** Diacatholicon drag. 3. Sirupi rosarum, ounc. 2. **And make a Potion according to Arte.**

A Potion for suppression of vrine.

Valeriola

Rec. Sumitatum maluarum m. 1. Foliorum raphani, & saxifragiæ, ana m. semis. Glicirrhizę contusæ, ounc. semis, Sem. melonum mundatorum, ounc. 2. **Make your decoction in water sufficient, till it come to one pounde, then straine it, and in the straining dissolue there-in,** Mellis rosati ounc. 2. Butiri recentis,

sine

ſine ſale, ounc. 1. Sacchari candi, ounc. ſemis. **Clariffe the honny, boyle it lyghtly, and when it wareth colde kæpe it to your vſe.**

A Potion for a virulent and corroſiue vlcer.

Rec. Florum boraginis & violarũ ana P. 1. Radic. cichori. ℥. ß. Paſſularum. ℥. ſemis. Polipodij, glicirrhizę, ana drag. 2. Prunorum parua. 5. Subetten ounc. ſemis. Rhabarbari, drag. 3. Agarici, drag 1. & ſemis. Senæ drag. x. Spicæ indicę, drag. 1. Salis gemmæ, drag. ſemis Zinziberis drag. 1. **Boyle them in ſufficient water, and make a Potion for two draughtes, where-to you ſhall adde,** Sirupi roſati laxatiui, ounc. 2. Weckerus.

An Almon milke for ſuch as haue vlcers in the yearde.

Rec. Amigdalarum dulcium à pelliculis mundatorum ounc. 1. Quatuor ſeminum frigidorum maiorum recentiũ & mundatorũ, ana drag. Sem. papaueris albi, drag. 1. **Beate them together and ſtæpe them in the decoction of Licorice, and after the milke is ſtrayned out and made indifferent warm, adde there-to,** Sacchari clariſsimi ounc. 1. **to make it ſwæte, and ſo minister it.** Andræas, Lacuna.

A Potion for the Dropſie.

Rec. Corticum atq; radicum apij, & feniculi, ana drag. x. Sem. apij, feniculi & ameos, ana drag. 5. Roſarum rubiarum, ſpicę, ana drag. 3. Squin. drag. 5. **Boyle them in one pound of water till the third part be waſted and giue it for a draught.** Rhazes.

A Potion for the ſwellyng of the throate.

Rec. Agarici trochiſcati in oximelite ſimplici infuſi & Weckerus.

& expreſsi, ſcrup. 4. Turbith. drag. 1. Salis gemmæ, gra. 6. Zinziberis gra. 6. Sirupi roſarum ſolutiui, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Aquarum bethonicæ & meliſſæ, ana ounc. 2. **Dire them and make a Potion.**

¶ *PILLES.*

Pilles to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius Rec. Rhabarbari, agarici, ana drag. 2. Aloes ounc. 1. Argenti viui extincti in ſucco roſarum, drag. 3. Cinamomi, ambræ, ana ſcrup. 1. Mirrhæ, maſticis, ana drag. 1. Cum Terebenthine excipiantur, & formentur pillulę octo pro drag. 1. Capiat pro primo vice, ſcrup. 1. Deindè drag. 1. & ſemis. Poſtremo ſcrup. 1. Pro diuitibus adde limaturæ auri, vel pannorum auri, ſcrup. 4.

Pilles for payne in the ioynts proceeding of Alopecia Gallica or Lues Veneria.

Rondeletius Rec. Aloes ounc. 1. Galangæ, mirrhę, agarici, ſalis gemmæ, ana drag. 1. Succi abſinthij drag. 1. & ſemis. **And with water of Wormwode make your maſſe, whereoff the Patient ſhal take in the morning, when he riſeth one dram twice or thrice in a weke.**

Pilles to be vſed in peſtilentuall feuers.

Talmeteus. Rec. Zinziberis albi & raſi infuſi in æquis partibus aquarū roſarū, bugloſſę & ſcabioſę, ana ſcrup. 4. **Boyle thē to the conſūption of ꝑ third part, & in the expreſſion infuſe,** Agarici trochiſcati, drag. 3. Et cum fuerint expreſſa adde aloes bis lotæ in aqua acetoſi & aceto ounc. 1. Corticū mirabolanorum citrinorum, & cebularum, & rhabarbari electi, ana ſcrup. 2. Radicum dictamni,

Tormen-

Tormentillæ, tunicę, ana ſcrup. 1. Mirrhę, in aqua acetoſi lotæ, ounc. ſemis. Croci drag. 1. & ſemis. muſki & camphoræ, ana gra. 2. Sirupi acetoſi quantum ſufficit. And forme v. Pilles of one dram.

Pilles for Lues Veneria.

Rec. Laudani puri, hipociſtidis, ana drag. 1. Aloes, ounc. 1. Ambræ, moſci, ana ſcrup. 1. Argenti viui loti in vino, drag. 2. Incorporentur ſimul cum ſirupo roſato laxatiuo & fiant Pillulæ. Where-off the Patient ſhall take euery morning one ſcrup. But theſe Pilles muſt not be taken before the body be euacuated. Rondeletius

Pilles for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Mirabolanorum emblicorum, bellericorum indorum, ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Speciarum pillularum, maſticinarum, ounc. ſemis. Stechados, Folliculorum ſenæ, epithimi, croci, ana drag. ſemis. Gentianæ, aniſorum, ana drag. 1. Polipodij quercini, ellebori nigri, ana drag. 2. Turpeti albi & gũmoſi, drag. 1. & ß. Diagredij ſcrup. 4. Zinzibris, ſerapini, cinamomi, nucis muſcatæ, ligni aloes, tormẽtilli, dictami, cardui benedicti, colocinthidis, ana ſcrup. 2. Agarici trochiſcati, rhabarbari electi, aloes lotæ ana ounc. ſemis. Teriacę optimę galeni, drag. 6. And with ſirupo acetoſo, make your maſſe. Doſis eſt, drag. 1. Where-off make fiue Pilles and after them other fiue. Vigo.

¶ PLASTERS.

A Plaſter to be vſed in Hermia inteſtinalis.

Rec. Picis naualis, ounc. 5. Colophoniæ, ounc. 3. Weckerus.

Lethargirij, gummi ammoniaci, oppoponacis, bdellij, maſticis, terebenthinæ, ana ounc. 1. Boli armeni, thuris, ſanguinis draconis, ſarcocollæ, aloes, centaureę, ſimphiti, oxicanthę, pilularum cipreſsi, gallarum viridium, corticũm mali punici, vermium terreſtrium, ana drag. 2. Tauri vel glutinis pellis arietinæ madefactæ, & dilutæ in aqua chalibiata & aceto, ounc. 2. **Mire them at an eaſie fire make a Plaſter to Arte.**

A Plaſter to be vſed in Apoſtumes of the eares.

Vigo. Rec. Cepæ albæ, ſub prunis, decoctæ, lib. ſemis. Capitum liliorum alborum ſub prunis decoctorum, ounc. 4. Butiri recentis, ounc. 3. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, pinguedinis gallinę, & anſeris, ana drag. 6. Vitellos tres ouorum. **Then with the powder of Pellilote, and Camomile flowers and Fenegræke, make a plaſter vppon the fire with the decoction of** Althia **according to the precepts of Arte.**

A Plaſter for the biting of a madde Dogge.

Valeriola Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, ſegapeni, ana drag. ſemis. Euphorbij, Iridis florentini, ariſtolochię rotundę, radicum gentianæ, ana drag. 1. Cancrorum fluuialium drag. 2. Ceræ quantum ſufficit. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 2. **Mire them, and make a Plaſter to your owne diſcretion.**

A Plaſter to bee vſed vvhen Os Coccyx is broken.

Veſalius. Rec. Albuminum 4 ouorum, oleimirtini, roſarum, ana ounc 2. Terebenthinæ optimę, ounc 1. & ſemis. Thuris, drag. 3. Maſticis drag. 1. & ſemis. Mirrhæ, aloes, ana

ana drag.2. Sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, ana drag. ſemis. Farinæ volatilis, ounc.3. **Myre them for a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter to draw out a thorne or a pricke in any place.

Rec.Fermenti mellis optimi aut aluearum ſorditici quam propoleos nominant, ana lib.ſemis. Viſci quercini quartum vnum, Ammoniaci quartum ſemis.Olei quartum vnum **Myre them al & make a Plaſter which you ſhall apply vpon the place.** Auicenna.

A Plaſter for Hermia inteſtinalis.

Rec. Maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ſanguinis draconis, blattæ bizantiæ, corticum thuris, aloes, boli armeni, gipſei, gallarum viridium, ana drag.2. Ictiocollæ, tauricollę, diſſolutorum, in aceto, ana ounc 2. **Labour thē well,and make a Plaſter in good forme.** Weckerus.

A Plaſter to mollifie the hardeneſſe in womens breaſtes.

Rec. Furfuris, m 2. Camomeli, m.ſemis. Melilo-ti,m.1. Farinæ fabarum,ounc.4.Olei camomeli,aneti, & roſarum ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Pinguedinis galinæ, olei violacei, ana drag.10. **Then with ſufficient ſwæt wine make a ſofte plaſter, adding therto,** Croci,drag.2. Vigo.

A Plaſter to cauſe fleſh in hollow vlcers.

Rec. Lethargirij auri ounc.6.Olei roſaci omphaci-ni, lib.1.& ſemis.Aceti roſarum lib.ſemis **Boyle them together at an eaſie fire,ſtirring them continually,vntill it waxe very blacke and make it in rolles.** Valeriola.

A Plaſter for the Goute.

Guydo. Rec. Ceræ, picis, diaquilon, ana quartum. I. Auxungiæ aſini quart. ℈. Laudani, hiſſopi humidi, galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, bdellij, ſtiracis calamitæ, maſticis, ſarcocollæ diſſolut. in vino, ana ounc. 1. Auxungiæ, vrſi, Struthiæ, aquilæ, anguillæ, amurcæ, olei liliacei, terebenthinç, ana ounc. ſemis. Farinæ fenugræci, & lini, croci, ana drag. 2. **Make a Plaſter to Arte.**

A Plaſter for the hardneſſe of ſinewes.

Galenus. Rec. Serapini, ounc. 3. Caſtorij, ounc. 2. Euphorbij ounc. 1. & ſemis. Bdellij, ammoniaci, ana drag. 4. **Braiſe the Gummes, and diſſolue them in warme water, adding there-to** Ceræ albæ, drag. xv. Olei ſambuci, drag. 3. **And make a Plaſter according to Arte.**

A Plaſter to mitigate payne in the cure of a Carbuncle.

Weckerus. Rec. Maluarum, violarum, ana m. 2. **Seeth them in water vntill they be tender, then ſtampe them, adding ther-to** Farinæ hordeaceæ ounc. 3. Butiri recentis, olei recentis, ana ounc. 2. Vitellos duos ouorum. **Dire them well for a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter reſolutiue to be vſed in hermia humoralis.

vigo. Rec. Foliorum caulium nigrorum, radicum althiæ, camomeli, ana m. 1. Coriandri, ounc. ſemis. **Boyle them all in fat broth of fleſh, then in the decoction with the powder of beanes and fitches make a ſofte Plaſter,**

adding

adding there-to, Olei camomeli, & anethi, ana ounc. 2. Roſarum ounc. 1. Croci ſcrup. 1. cimini (if the place be not much inflamed) drag. 1. & ſemis. And kæpe it to your vſe.

A Plaſter to mollifie and reſolue a ſcirrous tumor.

Rec. Caricas pingues, num. 12. Boyle them and ſtampe them. Ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana ounc. 2. Stiracis liquidę, ounc. 1. Muſcilaginis, althę, ſeminis lini & fænugræci, ana ℥. 2. Oeſypi, butiri recentis, ana ounc. 1. Olei recimini, vel ſeſamini, vel liliorum, ounc. 3. Ceræ quantum ſufficit. Make a Plaſter according to Arte. Calmeteus

A Plaſter to maturate a Fellon.

Rec. Radicum liliorum alborum, ounc. 6. Radicum bugloſſę, ounc. 2. Maluæ, violarum, ana m. 1. Sæthe them till they be tender, then ſtrayne them and adde there-to, Farinæ triticeę, ounc. 3. Butiri recentis, ounc. 2. Olei dulcis, ounc. 4. Auxungiæ porcinæ, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Vitellos duos ouorum. Croci ſcrup. 1. Make a Plaſter to Arte. Weckerus

A Plaſter to maturate in Hermia humoralis.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, & violarum, ana m. 2. Radicum althæ, capitum liliorum alborum, ana ounc. 2. Boyle them in water, then ſtampe them and ſtraine them, and with Barly meale in the decoction, make a ſoft Plaſter, adding there-to Butiri recentis, ounc. 4. Vitellos duos ouorum. Olei oliuarum dulcium, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Mixe them, and with the ſtrayning aboue named, make a Plaſter. Vigo.

A Plaſter for the ſwelling of the belly.

Vigo. Rec. Stercoris vaccini, lib.1. Stercoris caprini, lib. ſemis. **Boyle thē together in ſtrong viniger & worke them in a morter, adding there-to,** Sulphuris igne non experti, ounc.3. Alumin s ounc.1. Succorum thymeliæ & ebuli recenter extractorum ana ounc.3. Farinę lupinorum & orobi, ana ounc.2. Pulu. ſoldanellę, quart. 1. Aniſi, maratri, cumini, ana drag.2. Salis communis, torrefact. drag.3. Terebenthinæ ounc.4. Picis naualis ounc.6. **Mire them for a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter to be applied to the reynes, for him that hath an Vlcer in the yearde.

Andreas. Lacuna. Rec. Boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ſanguinis draconis, corallı rubei, roſarum rubiarum, electri, ſpodij, ſandali citrini, ana drag.2. Acaciæ, thuris, maſticis, ana ounc. ſemis. Picis naualis, & colophoniæ, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Terebenthinæ, cerę, ana ounc.1. Rob. mirtini, ounc.2. **Make it in good order.**

A Plaſter to mollifie the hardneſſe of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radicum Lilij & althiæ, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Radicum brioniæ, ciclaminis, cucumeris agreſtis, ana ounc.2. **Boyle them in white Wine, and beate them ſmall, then put there-to,** Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Gummi ammoniaci, in aceto diſſoluti, bdellij, & oppoponacis, in Oleo ſeſamino, diſſolutorum, ana ounc. 1. Laudani & ſtiracis liquidę ana ounc.1. Picis naualis quantum ſat eſt, **Make a Plaſter in good forme.**

A Plaſter conſolidatiue for a Fellon.

Rec. Diachilonis albi ſine gummis, ounc.2. Tere- Weckerus.
benthinæ claræ, pinguedinis porcinæ, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Lethargirij, auri & argenti, ana drag. 5. Minij, drag. 5. Ceruſæ, ounc. 1. Olei roſacei, ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Mire them vppon the fire ſtirring them well, and in the ende put to as much white ware as is ſufficient to make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for payne in the ſtomacke.

Rec. Sandalorum omnium, boli armeni, roſarum Galenus.
rubiarum, ſeminis pſillij, ana ounc. 2. Seminis purtulacæ & lactucæ, ana ounc. 2. Camphoræ ounc. ſemis. **Make them all in fine powder & worke them, with roſe water, vineger, veriuyce, and barly meale as much as is ſufficient.**

A Plaſter for a Fellon.

Rec. Picis naualis ℥.1. Adipis ſuilli expurgati. ℥.5. A- Calmeteus
dipis, taurini vel Oeſypi ana ounc. 2. Reſini pinç, ounc. 5. **Melt them together and adde there-to,** Ceræ ounc. 3.

A Plaſter to reſolue the colde tumors of the coddes.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum lib. ſemis. Medullæ panis, Vigo.
ounc. 3. Cum decoctione althiæ, meliloti, anethi, & camomeli, ac paululum cumini. **Make a Plaſter ouer the fire, adding there-to** Olei camomeli, anethi, pinguedinis, anatis, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Cimini drag. 1. & ſemis. **Make it to your vſe.**

A

A Plaſter repercuſsiue and deſiccatiue to be vſed in the cure of the creeping Herpes.

Weckerus. Rec. Succi plantaginis, & ſolani, ana ounc.1. Succi radicum lapathi, ounc.ſemis. Balauſtiorum P.1.Roſarum rubrarum,drag.1. & ſemis. Aluminis,drag. 1. Aceti ounc.2.Boile them til the iuices & vineger be waſted,then grinde them in a leaden mo;ter & adde therto, Lethargirij vtriuſquè, ana ounc.2.Ceruſæ, ounc.1. Tutiæ drag 2. Floris æris, drag. 1. Make a Plaſter in gød o;der.

A Plaſter for luxation of the foote.

Veſalius. Rec. Olei mirtini, roſarum omphacini,ana ounc.2. Ouorum albumina num.3. Quinque neruei minutiuè inciſi & triturati, m.2. Farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei cribellati, farinæ fabarum ana drag.6. Mixe them altogether and make a plaſter.

A Plaſter for a biting.

Guydo. Rec. Galbani, ſerapeni, oppoponacis,aſſæ fœtidæ, mirrhæ, piperis,ſulphuris, ana ounc.ſemis. Calamenthi, mentaſtri, ana ounc. 1. Stercoris columbini, anatis,ana.ℨ.2. Diſſolue the Gummes in wine, and mixe them together with Honny, and olde Oyle ſufficient fo; a Plaſter.

A maturatiue plaſter for ſwelling in the coddes proceeding of a colde cauſe

Vigo. Rec. Capitum liliorum alborum ounc. 3. Radicum althæ, ounc.4. Foliorum caulium nigrorum m.1.Maluarum,tantundem. Boyle them all in water,& ſtampe them

them and ſtrayne them in the decoction with Wheat meale, Linſæde meale, and Fenugræke meale of each equall portions, make a ſoft Plaſter, adding there-to, Butiri recentis, ounc. 4.

A Plaſter to bee vſed in the cure of Scirrus exqueſitus.

Rec. Auxungiæ galinę, ana ounc. 1 & ſemis. Taxi muli & aſini, ana ounc. 2. Medullæ crurium vituli, & cerui ana ounc. 3. Oeſypi, ſtiracis, calamit. bdellij, ana quart. ſemis. Muſcilaginis, ſem. althię, lini, & fenugreci, ana ounc. 2. Maſticis, thuris, ana ounc. ſemis. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, amurcæ, olei liliorum, ana ounc. 3. & ſemis. Ceræ quantum ſufficit, to make it a plaſter. Calmeteus

A Plaſter for an Oedemous tumour.

Rec. Foliorum ebuli, ſambuci, abſinthij, ana m. I. Aluminis, ſulphuris, ſalis, ana ounc. ſemis. Boyle them and beate them ſmall, adding there-to, Dialthææ, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Auxungiæ, ſuillæ, ounc. I. & ſemis. Melis, ounc. I. Dire them well for a Plaſter. Weckerus.

A Plaſter for the fluxe of the belly.

Rec. Corticum mali punici, gallarum, balauſtiorum, aluminis, ana ounc. ſemis. Acaciæ, ſanguinis draconis, mirtillorum, corticum, mirabolanorum, chebulorum & acinorũ, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder and mixe them with Miua citoniorum, and the muſcilage of gumme Tragagant and vineger, worke them to the faſhion of a Plaſter. Andernacus

A Plaſter to mitigate payne of the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Boli armeni, gummi arabici, ſanguinis draco- Galenus.

nis, masticis, ana drag. 3. Mirrhæ, balaustiorum rosarum rubiarum siccarum, ana drag. 2. **Make these in powder, and searce them, then take,** Butiri ounc. 1. Olei rosarum ounc. 3. Ceræ, ounc. 2. Succi foliorum porrorum colati ounc. 2. **Dire them for a Plaster.**

A Plaster for Hermia aquosa.

Vigo. Rec. Rosarum, balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, ana m. 1. Farinæ fabarum, & orobi, ana ounc. 4. Stercoris caprini, ounc. 3. **And with sweet wine and Barbours lye sufficient make a Plaster at the fire.**

A Plaster for a Wenne.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radicum brioniæ, ciclaminis, cucumeris agrestis, althiæ, lilij cœlestis, ana ounc. 2. **Boyle them perfectly in white wine, and beate them, then adde thereto,** Ammoniaci in aceto scillitico dissoluti, bdellij, opoponacis in Oleo sesamino dissolutorum, ana ounc. 1. Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Laudani, stiracis calamitæ ana ounc. semis. Picis naualis quantum sufficit **for a Plaster.**

A Plaster for a vvindie tumour.

Weckerus. Rec. Propoleos, lib. 1. & semis. Micarum panis synco misti, lib. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, ounc. 1. **Boile them in white wine, then straine them and adde thereto,** Piperis, cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, zinzibris, ana drag. 2. Cumini, anisi, feniculi, seminis apij, ameos, ana ounc. semis. Olei camomeli, anethi, ruthæ, ana ounc. 2. **Make a Plaster and apply it warme, the place being first well scarified in the toppe.**

A Plaster to draw out splints, thornes and such like in any parte.

Rec. Fermenti lib.1. Sordiciei oleorum lib. semis. Succi centinodij, succi pulegij, aut eorundem pulueri-zatorum, ana quart.1. Terebenthinę lib.1. Visci quercini, ammoniaci, galbani in vino dissolutorum, ana ounc.1. Ceræ ounc.4. **Make a plaster according to Art.** Democratus.

A Plaster for hardenesse of the Splene.

Rec. Ammoniaci, segapeni, bdellij, oppoponacis, ana ounc.1. Farinę fenugreci & lini, ana ounc.2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Olei camomeli, ounc.4. Farinæ frumenti, quod sat est ad inspissandum. **Make a Plaster according to Art.** Guydo.

A Plaster to restore a broken bone.

Rec. Albumina trium ouorum, olei rosarum omphacini, Olei rosarum completi, ana drag.10. Olei mirtini drag.1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei, ana drag.6. Boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, ana drag.3. **Mixe them and worke them together for a good formall Plaster.** Vigo.

A Plaster against all bitinges.

Rec. Spumæ argenti, cerusę puræ, ana lib.1. Olei veteris lib.3. Ceræ ounc.7. Ammoniaci, ounc.4. Galbani, tantundem. **Boyle the Ceruse, Letharge, and Oyle, till they leaue cleauing to your handes, then dissolue the Gummes, and put them to.** Vesalius.

A Plaſter for Struna.

Weckerus. Rec. Olei liliorum vel laurini, ounc. xii. Picis ſiccę, drag. 6. Laudani ounc. 3. Lethargirij, ounc. 12. Galbani, ounc. 3. Stiracis, ounc. 2. Aeruginis, drag. 12. **Mixe them according to Arte, and make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for the hardeneſſe of the lyuer.

Guydo. Rec. Galbani, ſerapeni, oppoponacis, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ fenugreci, & lini, ana ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. ſemis. Olei camomeli, ounc. 4. Farinæ frumenti, quod ſufficit. **Make a Plaſter according to Arte.**

A Plaſter of Centaurie for vvoundes in the heade or depreſsion of the ſcull in young children.

Calmeteus. Rec. Centaureæ per noctem in vino albo infuſę, m. 6. **Boyle them to the halfe, and after they be ſtrained, boyle them agayne to the thicknes of honnie, take of this decoction three ounces.** Lactis mulieris, ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Reſinæ ounc. ſemis. Thuris, Maſticis, gummi arabici, ana ounc. 1. Cerę quart. 1. **Mix them according to Arte and make your Plaſter in rolles.**

Emplaſtrum de Ranes.

Vigo. Rec. Olei camomeli, ſpicæ, & liliorum, ana ounc. 2. Olei croci, ounc. 1. Auxungiæ porcinæ, lib. 1. Seui vitulini, lib. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 5. Olibani drag. x. Olei laurini drag. 1. & ſemis. Pinguedinis viperis, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Ranarum viuarum num. 6. Vermium terreſtrium in vino lotorum, drag. 3. & ſemis. Succi Radicum ebuli & enulæ campanæ, ana drag. 2. Squinanti, ſtecadis,

ſtecadis, artemiſiç, ana m. I. Vini odoriferi, lib. 2. **Let them ſæthe altogether till the wine be conſumed, then ſtrayne them and put to the ſtrayning,** Lethargirij auri, lib. 1. Terebenthinę puræ, drag. 2. **Make a Cerote with ſufficient white Ware, after the manner of ſparadzope, adding in the ende of the decoction,** Storacis liquidæ, drag. 1. & ſemis. **Then take the Cerote from the fire, and ſtirre it till it be luke warme, & afterward put there-vnto,** Argenti viui cum ſaluia extincti, ounc. 4. **And ſtirre it about well till the quicke Siluer be incorporate. This Cerote is of more noble operation then Liniments, & more delectable to the Patients: but we ought to note, that before the adminiſtration of the Cerote and Vnction, it is neceſſary to mundifie the place, from all malignitie and euill fleſh.**

A Plaſter vvhich doth wonderfully drye vp cold humours in the ioynts and appeaſeth paines.

Rec. Ceræ nouę, colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, ana lib. 1. Calcis viui, aluminis plumati, arſenici, ana ounc. 1. **Relent the Ware and Roſin with halfe a pint of** Olei com. **Then ſtraw in the powders, and mire with them** Aceto forti, ounc. 8. **Boile theſe together to the conſúption of the Vineger and to the forme of a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter to maturate tumours in the necke and backe.

Rec. Farinę hordei, ſeminis lini, ana ounc. 1. Carnium dactilorum, ficuum ſiccarum pinguium, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Miccarum panis, quartum ſemis. Coquantur omnia in rubis, & piſtantur, fiatq;. Auicenna.

A Plaſter to maturate tumours in vvomens breaſtes.

Auicenna. Rec. micarum panis, quart. 1. Farinę fabarum, radicis maluauiſci, ana quart. ſemis. Farinæ fenugreci, ounc. 1. Ouorum coctorum. Vitellos tres, adding there-to, De Croco, Mirrha, & Aſſa fœtida, and make a Plaſter.

A Plaſter for the Hemrhodes.

Vigo. Rec. Roſarum, mirtillorum, foliorum plantaginis linguę paſſerinæ, ana m.1. Boyle them all in Smithes water, then beate them and ſtrayne them in the ende with a little vineger of Roſes, and wine of Pomegranards make a Plaſter.

A Plaſter for payne in the huckle bone.

Weckerus. Rec. Vnguenti martiaci, agrippæ, ana ounc. 1. Olei rutacei ounc. 2. Galbani in aceto diſſoluti, drag. 2. Euphorbij, drag. ſemis. Peretri, ſtaphidis agriæ, ana drag. 1. Reſinæ quantum ſufficit. Wire them, and make a Plaſter in good forme.

A Plaſter for nodus and glandulous tumours.

Auicenna. Rec. Stercoris vaccarum, ounc. 2. Radicum caulium, radicum caparis, ſquillę, ficuum pinguium, ana ounc. ſemis. Lupinorum, bdellij, ana drag. 2. Mellis, aceti, Auxungię porcinę, amurcæ, olei antiqui, ana quod ſufficit. Make a Plaſter in good forme.

A Plaſter maturatiue for Wennes.

Weckerus. Rec. Radicum althiæ, liliorum, ana lib. ſemis,

Boyle

Boyle them in water, then ſtampe them, and ſtrayne them, and adde there-to, Alliorum ſub prunis coctorum, cæparum coctarum, ana ounc. 3. Olei liliorum, butiri, ana ℥.2. Pinguedinis ſuillæ, anſerinæ, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Farinæ triticeæ, fenugreci, ſeminis lini, ana quantum ſufficit. Vitellos duos ouorum. **Mire them and make a Plaſter.**

A redde deſiccatiue Plaſter.

Rec. Lethargirij auri, ounc.3. Olei roſacei, olei violacei, ana lib.ſemis. Ceræ, ounc.xij. Lapidis calaminaris, terræ ſigillatæ, minij, ana ounc.4. Camphoræ, ounc. 1. **Make a Plaſter in a morter.** Andernacus

A Plaſter to be vſed in the beginning of Phlegmon.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag.3. Boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Olei roſarum, ounc.2. Foliorum plantaginis, lactucę, ſemperuiui maioris, ſolani, ana q.ſ. Pulueris ſumach.ounc.ſemis. **Powder what is to be powdred and make a Plaſter.** Veſalius.

A Plaſter for a Fracture.

Rec. Albumina ouorum num.4. Terebenthinę clariſsimæ, ounc.2. Farinæ volatilis, drag.x. Pulu. mirtillorum grano. & foliorum optimè tritorum, farinę fabarum ana drag.6. Pulueris rubei ounc.1. Croci, drag. ſemis. Mummiæ, tragaganti piſci, ana drag. 2. **Mire them to your vſe.** Vigo.

A Plaſter for a filthy and rotten vlcer.

Rec. Galbini oppoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana ounc.1. Cerę nouæ lib.1. Olei roſati lib.2. Reſinæ ℥.3. Weckerus

Lethar-

Lethargirij auri lib. 1. & ſemis. Olibani, mirrhæ, aloes, thuris, maſticis, ariſtolochię rotundæ, ana ounc. 1. &, ſemis. Stiracis calamitę, ounc. ſemis. Succi bethonicæ, ſuccі verbenæ, caprifolij, plantaginis, pimpinellæ, cinogloſſę, ana ounc. 1. Lapidis hematitis, drag. 2. Aeruginis raſilis. ℥. 1. **And make a Plaſter according to Arte.**

A Plaſter for the ſplene.

Calmeteus. Rec. Ammoniaci, drag. 2. Bdellij, ſegapeni, oppoana ſcrup. 2. Farinæ lupinorum ounc. ſemis. Farinæ ſeminis lini, & fenugreci, ana m. 1. Olei de caparibus, drag. 6. Olei ſpicæ, & terebenthinę, ana drag. 2. **Diſſolue the gummes in Vineger and make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for an equall vvounde.

Weckerus. Rec. Lethargirij, ceruſæ, ana ounc. 6. Plumbi vſti, lapidis calaminaris, terræ ſigillatæ, ana. ℥. 4. Colophoniæ, picis naualis, reſinæ, ana. ℥. 2. Reſinę candi, ſarcocollæ, laudani, Iridis, ana. ℥. 1. &. ℈. Camphoræ ℥. ſemis. Seminis porri ounc. 2. Olei roſarum lib. 1. & ſemis. Cerę albę ounc. 4. **Mixe them and make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter attractiue to draw out arrow heades, or thornes.

Vigo. Rec. Succi radicum ari, diachilonis gummati, ounc. 1. Ariſtolochię longæ, drag. 2. Fermenti drag. 10. Terebenthinæ, drag. 6. Galbani & ammoniaci, ana drag. 3. **Diſſolue the gummes in vineger and mixe altogether for a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for flegmaticke Apoſtumes

Auicenna. Rec. Aloes, mirrhę, licij, acaciæ, ſief. memithæ, cipi

eiperi,croci orientalis,boli armeni,ana partes æquales. Make them in powder, and with the iuyce of Colewoyrtes and Vineger make a Plaster.

A Plaster of Bethonie for wounds in the head and to draw out spelles or bones, it wil recouer lose flesh, it doth very much mundifie, digest and drye.

Rec. Bethonicæ viridis, pimpinellæ, agrimoniæ, salui, pulegei, millefolij, consolidæ maioris, gallitrici, ana ounc. 6. Thuris masticis, ana drag. 3. Ireos, aristolochiæ, rotundæ, ana drag. 6. Cerę albæ, terebenthinæ, ana ounc. 8. Gummi olei Aethiopici, ounc. 2. Resinæ pini. ℥. 6. Olei terebenthinę, vini albi, ana q.s. Wyose the hearbes, and steype them eyght dayes in white wine, stirre them often and boyle them, then straine it and boyle it agayne till the third part be wasted, and put in the Oyle of Turpentine, then the ware being well molten, after that the Rosin and Gummes, and last of all the Turpentine, then being somewhat cold, put to the rest of the powders, and woyrke them well with your handes till all the moysture be out, then malare it in Goates milke and make it in rolles. Andernacus

A mundificatiue Plaster for vvoundes.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, thuris, sarcocollæ, ana drag. semis. Farinæ hordei, fenugreci, quod sufficit ad inspissandum. Then make your Plaster in gwo foyrme. Vesalius.

A Plaster for a simple vvounde.

Rec. Terebenthinæ ounc. 12. Resinæ pini, ounc. 3. Gummi elimni, ounc. 5. Aristolochiæ longæ, ounc. 1. Weckerus

Sanguinis draconis. ℥. I. Ceræ parum. **Powther what is to be powdred and make a Plaster according to art.**

A Plaster vesiccaterie for Tinea capitis.

Vigo. Rec. Ellebori albi. ℥. ℌ. Apij risi, ounc. 6. Lapati acuti, ℥. I. & ℌ. Auxungię. ℥. I. & ℌ. Butiri drag. x. Aluminis zacchari, drag. 5. Fermenti ounc. 4. Furfuris, drag. 6. & semis. **Braise what are to be brased verye well, mire them together, and apply them after the manner of a Plaster.**

A Plaster for nodus and glandulous tumours.

I. B. Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. I. Ammoniaci, ounc. 12. Opoponacis, Galbani, ana ounc. I. Butiri recentis, ounc. I. & semis. Pinguedinis caponis, ounc. 1. **Dissolue the Gummes in wine and make a Plaster.**

A Plaster against all poisoned vvounds and biting and stinging of serpents

Haliabbas. Rec. Farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana drag. 10. Glicirrhicæ, radicum althæ, picis, ana drag. 5. Ceræ albæ, adipis anserinæ, ana drag. 10. **Incorporate them with olde oyle and childes vrine of a mayde childe, sufficient for a Plaster.**

A Plaster to maturate Bubo venereus.

Weckerus. Rec. Foliorum maluæ, violaceæ, ana m. 2. Radicum althiæ, lib. semis. Capitum liliorum alborum, ounc. 4. **Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and beate them smal, adding there-to,** Farinæ triticeæ vel hordeaceæ, ana quantum sufficit, Olei communis, butiri, ana ounc. 3. Pinguedinis porcinę, ounc. 2. & semis. Vitellos 2. ouorum. **Mire them for a Plaster.**

A Plaſter for hard and knottie places.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum althiæ & brioniæ, coctarum, & piſtarũ ana ounc.1. Auxungiæ ſuillæ recentis, ounc.1.& ſemis. Pinguedinis galinę, anſeris & anatis. ana ounc. ſemis. Medullæ crurium vituli, ounc.2. Olei lumbricorum, liliorum & vitellorum ouorum, ana ounc.1. Stiracis calamitę, ounc.1.& ſemis. Gummi arabici, ounc. 2. Bdellij, gummi hederę, ana ounc.1. & ſemis. Terebenthinæ, ounc.3. Oeſypi drag.6. Emplaſtri de Vigo ounc.2. Emplaſtri de Meliloto & Diachilonis ireati, ana ounc.1. Mercurij in ſaliua hominis ieiuni extincti, ounc. 2. **Myre them together, and with your handes waſhed in Aqua vitę labour them well, and make them in rolles.**

A Plaſter for the brooſed bloode vnder the Skinne.

Rec. Simphiti vtriuſquè, ana lib. ſemis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P.2. Croci, drag. ſemis. Farinæ fabarum, ounc.4. Farinæ fenugreci ounc. 5. Butiri recentis, ounc.1. **Boyle them indifferently, where-to if you adde one ounce of the iuyce of wormewoode, it ſhall more reſolue and drye. Myre them to Arte for a Plaſter of a good ſubſtaunce.** Weckerus.

A Plaſter agaynſt inflammation.

Rec. Maluæ, parietariæ, ana m.1. Farinæ volatilis, furfuris ſubtiliſſ. ana P.1. Anethi, fenugræci, ana ounc. ſemis. Olei camomeli ounc. 2. **Boyle them in Wine and worke them together till they bee well incorporated.** Veſalius.

A Plaſter to be vſed in contuſions of childrens heades.

Vigo. Rec. Olei mirtini, olei roſarum, olei abſinthij, ana ounc. 1. Pulueris rubei reſtrictiui, drag. x. Farinæ fabarum, ounc. 1. Furfuris benè triturati, ounc. ſemis. Nucum cupreſſi benè triturati, calami aromatici, ana drag. 6. Camomeli, abſinthij, mirtillorum, granorum & foliorum eius, ana m. ſemis. Cimini drag. 1. & ſemis. Cerę albæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Powder which are to bee powdred and with ſufficient ſweete wine make a Plaſter to Arte.**

A Plaſter to be vſed in Scirrho vero & legitimo

Weckerus. Rec. Caricarum pinguium, num. xij. **Boyle and ſtampe them, then adde there-to,** Ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani in aceto diſſolutorum, ana ounc. 2. Stiracis liquidæ, ounc. 1. Muſcilaginis, althiæ, fenugræci, & ſeminis lini, ana ounc. ſ. Oeſypi, butiri recentis, ana ounc. 1. Olei recimini vel ſeſamini, vel liliorum, ounc 3. **And with ſufficient quantitie of ware make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for Gangræna.

Veſalius. Rec. Pulueris ſeminis ſenapi, ounc. 1. Gariophilorum, drag. 3. Olei ſeminis lini, olei nucum iuglandium vetuſtiſſ. ana gra. 5. **Wire them in a mozter, and make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for the ſwelling in the throate.

Weckerus. Rec. Radicum brionię radicum cucumeris agreſtis, ana ounc. 3. Ficuũ immaturarum parũ. 6. Amigdalarũ amarum ounc. 2. Scillæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Coccinellię,

ounc.

ounc. semis. Boile them in equal portions of old oyle & malmesey, to ẏ consũption of ẏ malmesey, then stamp & strayne them, adding therto Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana. ℥.2. & ℈. Farinę sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ℥.1. Croci, drag. 1. & semis. Mixe them to a softe Plaster in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Plaster to mollifie, heale, and asswage payne.

Rec. Olei communis, lib.2. Plumbi albi lib.1. Let them boyle til they turne colour, and adde there-to, Picis naualis, ounc.12. Ceræ citrinæ, ounc. 14. Boile thẽ to the stiffenesse of a Plaster, and in the ende cast to them, Terebenthinę, ounc.1. Camphorę trituratæ, ounc. semis. Labour them well, and make them in rolles. I. B.

A Plaster to maturate Bubo.

Rec. Capitum lilij, radicum althiæ, ana lib. 1. Decocta in aqua pistentur, cum ounc. 2. ficuum siccarum pinguium. Nucleorũ nucũ. ℥. semis. Auxungię porcinę, lib.1. & semis. Then adding there-to, Farinæ lini, fenugræci & tritici, with some of the decoction make a Plaster, and in the ende put to it, Butiri, drag. 3. Vitellos duos ouorum, benè conquassatos. Vigo.

A Plaster of vvillovv leaues vvhich will cure vlcers of harde curation and fistules.

Rec. Miseos, aluminis rotundi, chalcitidis, melantherij, æruginis, aluminis scissilis, gallarum acerbarum ana ounc.6. Cerusę, ceræ, resinæ frictę, picis naualis, bituminis, olei omphacini, foliorum salicis tenerorum, ana lib.2. Boyle the leaues in strong vineger, thẽ drye them and make them in fine powder, melte the other, then straine them & put to the powders after it is cold. Andernacus

A Sparadrope Plaſter.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 1. Cerę albæ, ounc. 8. Plũbæ albę ounc. 8. Powder that which is to powder, & boyle it to the forme of a Plaſter.

A deſiccatiue Plaſter.

I. H. Rec. Lapis caliminaris ℥. 8. Terræ ſigillatæ, ounc. 4. Ceruſæ ℥. 4. Lethargirij auri, Lethargirij argenti, ana ounc. 2. Boli armeni orientalis. ℥. 1. Lethargirij plumbi. ℥. 2. Sanguinis draconis ounc. ſemis. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 6. Cerę, ſeui hircini, ana lib. 1. Fiat Emplaſtrum.

A Plaſter attractiue for the depreſsion of the Skull, and chiefely in children.

Weckerus Rec. Propoleos vel ceræ nouæ ſordidę, ounc. 3. Mellis, ounc. 3. Lapidis magnetis, ounc. ſemis. Lapidis pumicis, drag. 3. Abſinthij, cimini, ſulphuris, ana drag. 2. Salis ounc. ounc. 1. Furfuris, P. 1. Vini optimi ounc. 4. Mire them and make a plaſter which you muſt apply warme to the Patients heade after the haires bee cutte away.

A Plaſter for a Wenne.

Calmeteus Rec. Olei antiqui vel liliorum vel laurini, ounc. 12. Picis ſiccæ, ounc. 6. Laudani ounc. 3. Lethargirij, ounc. 12. Galbani, ounc. 3. Stiracis, ounc. 2. Boyle the Lethargie with Oyle till it be thicke, then adde to the Pitch and other things beeing remoued from the fire, and make a Plaſter.

A

A Plaſter to mittigate payne.

Rec. Olei cõmunis lib.2. Galbani lib.ſemis. Plũbi albi lib.1.Ceræ citrinę lib.ſemis. **Boyle them to the ſubſtaunce of a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter narcoticke to vvith-drayv the ſence of any member.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, ounc.ſemis. Vnguenti pomphologi.ʒ.1.Ceræ albæ.ʒ.6. Auxungiæ porcinę, benè lotæ in aquę roſacei & nimpheæ.ʒ.4.Reſinę ʒ.2. Vnguenti populeonis, drag.3. Olei papaueris, olei menthæ, ana drag.2.& ſemis. Sem.papaueris albi,& hioſciami, ana drag.1. & ſemis. Sem. lactucæ & portulacæ, ana drag.ſemis. Quatuor ſeminum frigidorum maiorum, ana ſcrup.ſemis. Succi ſolatri, ſucci lactucæ, ana drag.3. Cremoris, piſilij, ounc.ſemis. **Boyle the ſeedes and melte the oyle, ware,and greace together,then put to the other things in powder, and laſt of all** Croci, drag.3. Opij, drag.4. **Myre them all very well & make a Plaſter which you muſt malaxe with womans milke and vineger.**

A Plaſter to ſtoppe humours flowing to the eyes.

Rec. Zinziberis, albi puluerizati, ounc.4. Vini cretici, aceti roſacei,aquæ roſarum,albi ouorum,ana ounc. ſemis. **Myre them together, and make a Plaſter which muſt be applyed to the temples and forehead when you goe to bedde.**

A Plaſter to incarnate as vvell playne vlcers as vvounds.

Rec. Ceræ albæ ounc.8.Seui ceruini ounc.4. & ſemis, Reſinæ pini,reſinæ,ana ounc.4.Mirrhę,maſticis,

ana

ana ounc.4. Mellis, ounc.6. Terebenthinæ, ounc.8. Vini albi, lib.1.& semis. Sanguinis draconis, lib. 1. Boyle all but the Sanguis draconis, and mire them to the forme of a Plaster.

A white Muscilage to assvage paine and mollifie hardenesse.

Rec.Ceræ albæ,lib.1.& semis.Terebenthinæ ounc. 3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounc.8. Oppoponacis,ounc.2. & semis. Galbani, ounc.1. Bdellij, ounc. 1. & semis. Gummi tragaganti, ounc semis. Cremoris,radicum althiæ,psilij, & seminis althiæ, ana ounc.1. Pinguedinis capi, anseris,& anatis, ana ounc.semis. Medullæ cruris vaccinę ounc.3.Oesypi,ounc.1.& semis.Olei amigdalarum dulcium, olei rosati, ana ounc.1. & semis. Boyle them to the forme of a Plaster,and stirre them strongly till it ware white,and in the ende adde thereto, Cerusæ quantum sufficit, Camphoræ, ounc. semis. And make it to Arte.

A Plaster resolutiue for contusions,luxations, and excesse of payne.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib.1. & semis. Gummi ammoniaci, drag.x. Oppoponacis ounc.4. Resinæ ounc.4. Seui cerui ni,ounc.5. Terebenthinę venetæ, ounc.3.& semis. Bdellij,ounc.2. Masticis,ounc.1.Olibani ounc.1. & semis.Cerusæ, ounc.3. Camphoræ,drag.2. Cremoris althię, ounc.6. Dissolue the Gummes in vineger, & make your Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster conglutinatiue for woundes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib.1. Resinæ pini, ounc,6. Gummi elumni, lib.semis. Sarcocollæ ounc. 4. Masticis,

Maſticis, ounc. 3. Sanguinis draconis ounc. 3. Ariſtolochiæ longæ, ounc. 1. Cerę albæ, ounc. 4. Ceruſę, ounc. 2. **Make your Plaſter in good forme.**

A Plaſter for fractures and diſlocations.

Rec. Emplaſtri oxicroci noſtri, ounc. 8. Boli armenij, ounc. 1. Farinæ volatilis, lethargirij auri, & argenti, ana ounc. ſemis. Ceræ citrinæ, ounc. 4. Olei maſticis, ounc. 1. Olei roſarum, ounc. 4. Medullæ cruris vituli, ounc. 4. & ſemis. Terebenthinæ ounc. 1. Reſinæ ounc. ſemis. Ammoniaci, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Camphorę, drag. 3. Sarcocollæ, bdellij, ana drag. 3. Oeſypi humidi, ounc. 2. **Make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for the ſwelling of the coddes.

Rec. Bdellij, oppoponacis, ſegapeni in aceto diſſolutorum, ana ounc. ſemis. Muſcilaginis, althiæ, limi & fenugreci, ana drag. 2. & ſemis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana drag. 3. Farinæ fabarum, ounc. 3. Butiri, ounc. ſemis. **And with the decoction of Figges and Mallowes make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for the fracture of the Skull.

Rec. Radicum althæ, lib. ſemis. Florum camomeli, meliloti ana m. 1. Roſarum rubrarum, m. ſemis. **Boile them in ſufficient water till halfe be waſted, then adding to the decoction,** Farinæ hordei quantum ſufficit. Sarcocollę ounc. 3. Olei roſarum omphacini, ounc. 2. & ℈. Olei camomeli, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Croci, ſcrup. 1. Vitellos duos ouorum. **Make a Plaſter according to Arte.**

A Plaſter maturatiue in colde cauſes.

Rec. Radicum althę, capitum liliorū alborū, ana lib. ſemis. Boyle them in rayne water, till they be perfectly boyled, then ſtampe them and adde there-to. Farinæ lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 4. Farinæ triticeæ, ounc. 2. And with ſufficient of the former decoction to incorporate them and the reſt to make a ſoft Plaſter euer ſtirring them, and in the ende adding there-to, Butiri, ſine ſale, pinguedinis porcinæ, ana ounc 3. Vitellum vnius oui. So let them boyle a lyttle, & kæpe it to your vſe.

A Plaſter to heale, cicatrize, and aſſvvage paine.

Rec. Olei roſacei, lib. 1. Ceruſæ, minij, ana ounc. 2. Lethargirij, auri & argenti, ſanguinis draconis, lapidis calaminaris, boli armenij, ana ounc. ſemis. Camphorę, drag. 3. Powder which are to be powdred, and with foure ounces of white Ware make a Plaſter.

Emplaſtrum de minio.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 1. Minij, ſubtiliſsimè pulueriżati, lib. 1. Ceræ albę, ounc. x. Reſinæ, ℥. 4. Seui cerui, ounc. 4. Fiat Emplaſtrum.

A Plaſter to confirme luxations and diſlocations.

Rec. Olei roſarum, nimpheæ, mirtini, ana ounc. 2. & ſemis. Alba ouorum quinque. Boli armenij, terræ ſigillatæ, ana drag. 7. Farinæ volatilis, & hordei, ana ounc, 1. Sanginis draconis, ounc. ſemis. Roſarum rubiarum, drag. 3. Granorum mirtillorū, drag. 5. Succi ſimphiti, minoris, aceti roſacei, ana drag. 2. Terebenthinę, ounc. 1. Ceræ ounc. ſemis. Reſinæ, drag. 3. & ſemis. Mellis roſati, drag. 6. Make a Plaſter according as

Arte

Arte ſhall teach you.

A Plaſter abſterſiue and very good to aſſwage payne.

Rec. Lethargirij auri ſubtiliter pulueriza ti, lib. 1. & ſemis. Olei liliorum, camomeli, & amigdalarum dulcium, ana quantum ſufficit. **Then worke them in a hotte morter till a conuenient ſubſtaunce, then putte there-to,** Ammoniaci, bdellij, ana ounc. ſemis. Oppoponacis, drag. 2. Galbani, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. & ſemis. **Infuſe the Gummes in wine and melte them, adding there-to,** Baccarum lauri, ounc. 1. Mirrhæ, ounc. ſemis. Mellis deſpumati, ounc. ʒ. Ceræ rubræ, lib. ſemis. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Radicum iridis, ounc. 1. **In the ende anoynt your handes with Oyle of Lillyes and malare it to your vſe.**

A Plaſter to mollifie and abate ſwellings.

Rec. Ceræ albę, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Terebenthinæ, ʒ. 1. & ſemis. Colophoniæ, ounc. 4. Thuris, drag. 7. Maſticis. ʒ. ſemis. Mirrhę, drag. 3. Seui ceruini, ounc. 3. Lapidis calaminaris, vino albo extinct. drag. x. Lethargirij auri, drag. 2. Lapidis tutiæ, drag. 2. & ſemis. Camphorę, drag. 2. Ceruſę. drag. 6. **Make it to a perfect Plaſter or a Sparadrope.**

A Plaſter to conſolidate and cicatrize.

Rec. Gummi dragaganti, ſang. draconis, ana drag. 3. Olibani, maſticis, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Boli armenij. ʒ. 1. & ſemis. Farinę volatilis, drag. ſemis. **With the whites of Egges make them to a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for all knottes.

Rec. Olibani, ounc. 1. & ℈. Maſticis. ʒ. 1 Mirrhę. ʒ. ℈. Thuris. ʒ 2. Ceræ. ʒ. 12. Reſinæ. ʒ. 3. & ſemis. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounc. 1. Galbani. ʒ. ſemis.

Gummi arabici,dragaganti, ana drag.3. Aloes epaticæ,drag.2. Laudani,drag. 1.& semis.Segapeni,bdellij, ana drag.3.Baccarum lauri,drag.2.& semis.Vnguenti dialthiæ, ounc.2. & semis. Terebenthinę, ounc.1. Aquæ vitæ,drag.3.& semis.Olei spicę, drag.3. Auxungiæ porcinæ , ounc.2.& semis. Theriacæ,ounc.semis. Radicum Ireos,drag.2.& semis. Cinabrij, ounc.2. Argenti fugitiui mortificati,ounc.2.& semis. **Make a Plaster to arte.**

A Plaster vvhich doth heale,dravv,mundifie, and resolue,and must be applied three dayes.

Rec. Picis nigri,ounc.8. Picis greci, lib.1. Galbani bdellij,oppoponacis,serapini,ammoniaci,ana ounc.semis. Resinæ pini, ounc.2. Ceræ albæ,ounc.4. Masticis, thuris,ana ounc.1. Terebenthinæ venetæ. ounc.2. Olei communis ounc.1. Vini albi ounc.x. **Dissolue the Gummes in wine,and melt the Ware, Pitch, Colophonie and Oyle together, then adde there-to the Gummes and Turpentine and the rest in Powder.**

A Plaster to resolue harde tumours.

Rec. Serapini,ounc.4.Ammoniaci,ounc.3.Bdellij, ounc.1. Euphorbij,ounc.2. Galbani,ounc.semis. **Dissolue the Gummes in Palmesey, then adde there-to, Oyle of Lillyes and Oyle of swæte Almendes, of each one ounce** . Propoleos,ounc.4. & semis. **Myre them so; a Plaster.**

A Plaster very excellent for the Sciatica.

Rec. Ceræ flauæ,resinæ,resinæ pini,ana lib.1. Colophoniæ,lib.semis. Masticis,thuris,ana ounc.2. Mirrhæ,ounc.1.Seui arietinę, lib.semis. Gariophilorum,

macis,

macis,ana ounc.1. Croci,ounc.semis. Galbani,oppoponacis,bdellij,ana ounc.1. Vini rubri, lib.2. Aquæ currentis,lib.1. Camphoræ,drag.3. **Make a Plaster to Arte.**

A Plaster for running of eyes.

Rec. Thuris,ounc.semis. Sanguinis draconis,drag.2. Sarcocollæ,drag.1. **Make them in fine powder,and incorporate them with the whit of an Egge,& a little Vineger and Rose water to make a Plaster.**

A Plaster against the going out of the Fundament.

Rec. Emplastri oxicrocei,ounc.1. & semis. Baccarum mirtillorum,gallarum,masticis,ana drag.1. & semis. **Fire them and worke them with** Oleum costium, **adding there-to,** Bedegnar pulverizati,drag.2. **Make a Plaster foure fingers long, which must be applyed betweene the Reynes and the Fundament.**

A Plaster against payne of the ioynts.

Rec. Herbæ arthriticæ, herbæ paralyticæ, pulegij, calaminthę,samsuchi,camomeli,melilоti,ana m.1. Oppoponacis,bdellij,ammoniaci,serapini,ana drag.1. Farinæ fenugreci & lini,ana drag.1. **Boile the hearbes in sufficient quantitie of water,til they be perfectly soddē thē stampe thē,& with Oyle of Bay,& Oyle of Lillyes & Oyle of turpentine as much as is sufficient of euery one,& adding the Gummes dissolued in Wine make your Plaster.**

A Plaster spiced against paine of the ioynts of a colde cause.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci,ounc.4. Gummi hederę,

Oppoponacis,ſarcocollæ,galbani,reſinę pini,ana ounc. 1. Bdellij,ounc.1.& ſemis. Maſticis,olibani,ſandarachæ carabæ,thuris,ana ounc.ſemis. drag 2. Macis,gariophilorum,ſtiracis calamitæ, hermodactilorum, ana drag.5. Adipis cordis cerui,ounc.3. Ceræ flauæ.℥.2 & ſemis. Cremoris fenugreci,lini,& caricarum pinguiũ extracti cum decoctione, camomeli,meliloti,ana quantum ſufficit. Terebenthinæ parum. **Make a Plaſter in good forme as Arte ſhall lead you.**

A Plaſter for a Rupture.

Rec.Sarcocollę,maſticis,ſanguinis draconis,olibani, ictiocollæ,ana ounc.3.Radicum ſimphiti maioris,& oſmundæ, ana ounc.ſemis. **Diſſolue the Glew in Uiniger,& with Oyle of Paſticke, or of Pirtilles, make a Plaſter.**

An other for a Rupture.

Rec.Maſticis,ſarcocollæ,olibani,thuris,gummi arabici,Gummi dragaganti, ictiocollę, ana ounc.1. Lapidis hematitis,ounc.3. **Diſſolue the glew and Cummes in Uiniger and make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter reſolutiue againſt all ſwellings, and inflammations.

Rec. Cerę citrinæ,lib.1. Seui ouini,ounc. 6. Butiri recentis,ounc.1.Pinguedinis capi,anatis & anſeris,ana ounc.1.Olei lhliacei,ounc.1.& ſemis.Olei camomeli,amigdalarum dulcium,olei ſeminis lini ounc.ſemis.Ammoniaci,ounc.5.Bdellij,ounc 3.Cremoris ſem.lini.℥ 7. Cremoris radicum althiæ,lib.1.Vini cretici lib.1.& ſemis. Reſinę purę,ounc.4. Colophoniæ,ounc. 6. **Myre them together,and boyle them to the conſumption of the iuyces & wine,then ſtraine thē & adde to ẏ ſtraining Minij,lib.℔.Incorporate thē together,& make it in rols.**

A Plaſter for the Goute.

Rec. Pulpæ radicum helenij decoctorum, lib. 1. Sigilli ſalomonis, radicū Ebuli ana ounc. 4. Olei mirtini, camomeli, petrolei ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Olei Terebenthinæ, ounc. 1. Colophoniæ, terebenthinæ, ana ounc. 2. Olei vulpini, ſpicæ, liliorum, lauri & ſambuci, ana drag. 10. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 1. & ſemis. **With an eaſie fire make a ſofte Cerote, and adde there-to,** Farinæ fabarū & cicerū, ana ounc. 4. & ſemis. Stiracis liquidę, drag. 5. Thuris, drag. 3.

A mollificatiue Plaſter

Rec. Stercoris canis, ounc. 4. Farinæ lentium, ounc. 2. Farinæ fabarum, ounc. 1. Terræ ſigillatæ, boli armenij, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Ceruſæ, Lethargirij auri ana ounc. 10. **Dire them with Goates milke, or with Cowes milke in which hot yron hath bene quenched ſufficient for a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter reſolutiue.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum ounc. 4. Farinę lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 1. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana ounc. ſemis. Medullæ panis, ounc. 3. Pulpę pomorum dulciū ſub prunis decoctorum, ounc. 2. Butiri recentis, olei camomeli, ana ounc. 4. Pinguedinis capi, ounc. 2. Mellis deſpumati ounc. 3. **Make a Plaſter.**

A mollifiyng Plaſter.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. 1. Pinguedinis capi, anſeris, & cygni, olei camomeli, violacei, liliorum alborum, & olei ſeminis lini, terebenthinę, ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Muſcilaginis, althiæ & ſem. maluæ, ana ounc. ſemis. Mirrhæ, ounc. 1. **Boile them to the conſumption**

of

of the Muſcilages and make a Plaſter.

A Plaſter for the Palſie.

Rec. Rutę, euphorbij, oppoponacis, ſegapeni, galbani, caſtorei, mirrhæ, aſſæ fœtidæ, bdellij, pirethri, piperis longi, nucis muſcatæ, piperis albi & nigri, anacardi, ſem. nigellæ romanæ, & ſem. ſinapi, ana ounc. 1. **Make your Plaſter with honny of Squilles ſufficient.**

A Plaſter for hot Apoſtumes in womens breaſts.

Rec. Furfuris triticei, m. 2. Florum camomeli, P. 3. Florum Meliloti, P. 2. Farinę fabarum, ounc. 4. Olei camomeli, anethi, roſarum, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. Pinguedinis galinę, olei violarum, ana drag. x. **Mire them with ſufficient ſwæte wine to make a Plaſter.**

A Plaſter for the Goute.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum & lentium, ana ounc. 4. Furfuris, m. 2. Camomeli, meliloti, Phiſtacearum, ana m. ſemis. Abſinthij Antiochiæ, ana m. quart. Roſarum, ounc. 1. **Mire them at the fire, and with ſufficient ſwæt wine, and wine of Pomegranards make a plaſter, adding there-to,** Olei roſarum & anethi, ana drag. 6. Olei mirtini & camomeli, ana ounc. 1. Auxungiæ anſeris, ſeui vitulini, ana drag. 5. Ceræ albæ, drag. 6. Stercoris caprini, ounc. 2. & ſemis. Vini odoriferi, ounc. 2. **Make it to Arte in forme of a Plaſter.**

A white Plaſter mollificatiue.

Rec. Propolcos, lib. 1. Ammoniaci, lib. ſemis. Medullę crurium vaccarum, ounc. 4. Pinguedinis capreis, ounc. 3. Colophoniæ, ounc. 1. Maſticis ounc. 6. Gummi arabici,

arabici & dragaganti ana.drag.3.Plumbi albi abluti & ceruſę diluteę,ana ounc.2.**Make your plaſter as art ſhal leade you.**

An other plaſter mollificatiue.

Rec.Medullę bouinę, ounc.5. Diachilonis magni, lib.3.Litargirij,lib.3.Terebenthinę,lib.1.Ireos,ounc. 10.Ceræ,ounc.6.Auxungiæ porcinæ, quantũ ſufficit, **Make it accoꝛding to arte.**

A Plaſter for the goute and paine in the hucklebone.

Rec.Corticum radicũ helenij,lib.1.Radicum althię, lib.ſemis.**Boyle them till they be tender, then ſtampe them very fine,and adde there-to** Olei camomeli,liliorum,anethi, amigdalarũ dulcium,ana ounc.2.Seui hircini & vitulini,ana ounc.3.Olei roſati,oũc.2.& ſemis. Ceræ albæ,ounc.3.**Make a ſoft plaſter,and adde thereto** Farinæ fabarum,ounc.2.Hermodactilorum, ounc.1. & ſemis.Croci,drag.ſemis. Florum camomeli & melloti,ana parum.

A Plaſter to reſolue cold and vvindie humors in the ioynts and other parts.

Rec.Olei anethi,lib.1.Reſinæ.lib.3. Reſinæ pinæ, Clovves lib.2. Ceræ noue, lib.1. **The powders of Commin and Bay beries,of each one pound.Relent that which is to be relented,and in the ende ſtraine it:and ſo laſt ſtraw in your powders ꝛc.**

A Plaſter for ach and paynes of the ſhoulders, armes,and other parts of the body.

Rec.Ceræ citrini,ounc.12.Reſinæ,ounc.8.Picis naualis,ounc.1,& ſemis.Olibani,oũc.4.Reſinę pini,lib.1. Clovves.

Clowes. Seui ſeruine ounc.2.Croci drag.2. maſticis ounc.ſemis. cariophilorum ounc. ſemis.Vini rubei two Pounde, make it accoꝛding to Arte.

Emplaſtrum de Rhabarbaro Ioannis Manardi.

Ioannes Manardi. Rec. Rhabarbari electi, ounc.ſemis. Aloes hepaticę ounc.1.Lixiuij fortis lib.1.Saponis veneti Lib.ſemis. Ceræ,ounc.2,Decoquantur ad duritiem iuſtam &c.

Emplaſtrum de Minio.

Baneſt. Rec. Olei roſacei optimi lib.4. Minij ſubtiliſſime puluerizati lib. 2. Ceræ albæ lib. ſemis,&c.Miſce & fiat emplaſtrum.

An Oyntment for Itch.

I.B. Rec.Axungiæ porcinæ ounc.4. Olei laurini ounc. 2.Ceræ albæ ounc.ſemis.Olibani Maſticis ana. drag.3. Terebenthinæ drag.2.& ſemis.Salis groſsi ounc. 2.Lithargirij auri drag.2.Succi lapathi acuti ounc.1.&.ℌ. Argenti viui ounc.2.&.ℌ. Moꝛtified with Vinegre of Squils. Powder that which is to be powdered in very fine Powder, and make hæreof an Oyntmente accoꝛding to Arte: with thys Oyntmente hath bin cured many extreame ytches, ouer all the partes of the boꝺye diſperſed, anoynting only the handes and fœte againſt a fire,oꝛ bath of Dates.

An other Oyntment for Itch.

Rec. Styracis liquidæ ounc.1. Terebenthinæ lotæ.

Butiri

Butiri loti ana ounc.2.Succi limonum ounc.1.& ſemis. Ceruſę lotę ounc.1.Salis.ounc.2.Make hereof an oyntment as the other.&c Adolphus Occo.

Another Oyntment for Itch.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ lib.1. Olei Terebenthini ounc. 1.argenti viui Mortified with Oyle of Bay ounc. 1.Boli armenici oũc.ℌ.Ouorum vitell,nouorum num. iiij.Let the yelkes of Egges be rosted very hard, and then beaten firſt with the Oyle of Turpentine,and after adde to the reſt, beate all well togyther, and ſo reſerue it to your vſe. Baker.

Vnguentum Roſarum.

Rec. Axungię porcinę lib.1. Waſh it nine times in hot water,and as oft in colde, and ſtamp it with redde Roſe Water.1.li.or more,let them ſtande infuſed ſeauen dayes, and then boyle all with a gentle fire, then ſtrayn it,and put to as much more redde Roſe leaues, and let it ſtand other ſeauen dayes, and thus doe three or foure times, then adde to of the iuyce of red Roſes fire ounc. Oyle of ſweete Almons. ʒ. ounc. Seeth all togither vpon a gentle fire, till the iuyce of Roſes be cleane waſted, then ſtrayne it, and reſerue it to your vſe,and if you do put to this oyntmente.1.Dram. of Opium,it is the better. It is a ſingular oyntmente to cole heates. It is good to anoynte the backe, and cureth Herpetes and Eriſipelata. It is good for the ach of the head, and for the Lyuer and Stomacke, being diſtempered with heate. Meſue

Vnguentum populeon.

Rec. The buddes of Popular.1.li.ℨ ℌ. the leaues of

blacke Poppie, the leaues of Mandrake, Nightshade, Stone crop, Lakes, Burre leaues, Houseleeke, Penny wort, Violet leaues, of each .3. ounces. Auxungię sine sale. lib. 3. Stampe all these hearbes small, & mire them with the Auxungia, and make it in great balles, and laye them a rotting .x. dayes, then adde thereto a quart of white wyne, and put it in a panne, and boyle al-together, till the wine be consumed, and then straine it. This oyntment ceaseth paynes of great heate, stiffnesse, swellings of humors in the legges. &c.

An Oyntment for cold aches.

Keble. Rec. Oyle of Camomel, of Dil, of Rue, of Erefour, of Melilote, of each one ounce. Oyle of Bay, oũce half. Aquæ vitæ, two ounces. Oyle of Spike, 6. drams. Cerę Citrinę. 4. ℥. Vnguenti Marciati, ounc. 6. Melt all these to gether, & when they be melted straine them through a fayre cloth, and so reserue it to your vse.

Vnguentum Magistrale for burnings.

Weckerus. Rec. Olei rosacei, ounc. 8. Olei ex ouis, ounc. 2. Nitri albi puluerizati, ounc. 2. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 1. & semis. Corticis medij sambuci, m. 1. Make an Oyntment according to art, with a soft fire. This is a most singuler Oyntment.

An Oyntment for burning.

Rec. Aloes a good quantitie, plantaine, nñ. 1 Cãpaine leaues, nñ. 1. Tutsan selfe heale, of each nñ. 1. Pimpernel, nñ. ß. Bruse al these together grosely, and lay them infused in May butter. 5. pound, & let them stand. 8. daies, putting in a quantitie of Ewse dung, and some Ware, boyle all this til the hearbes haue lost their colour, and then make it into an Oyntment.

An

An artificiall Oyntment for wormes.

Rec. Succi abſinthij, abrotani, centaurij minoris, radic. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, perſicanæ, foliorum perſicæ, foliorum lupini, præterea ebuli, balauſtij, ana drag. 1. Succi porrorum, ounc. 2. Succi naſturtij aquatici, lib. 1. Olei abſinthij, lib. 1. & ſemis. Ceræ q.ſ. **Make hereof an Oyntment according to the Arte of the Phiſitions of Florence.** Weckerus

An Oyntment to mitigate payne.

Rec. Olei liliorum alborum ounc. 6. Olei anethi, camomeli, ana ounc. 2. Olei amigdalarum dulcium. ℥. 1. Pinguedinis anatis, gallinæ, ana ounc. 2. Ceræ albæ, q.ſ. **Make hereof an Oyntment, &c.**

An Gyntment to heale inflammations.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, vnguenti roſarum, ana ounc. 1. & ſemis. **Waſhed in** Aqua roſacea & plantaginis, q.ſ. Olei roſarum, ounc. 4. Ceruſę drag. 2. Ceræ albæ, q.ſ. Terræ ſigillatæ, drag. 1. & ſemis. Camphorę, ſcrup. 2. Opij, ſcrup. 1. **Pingle all and make an ointment.** Keble.

An Oyntment for the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Thuris, ounc. ſemis. Licij, mirrhæ croci, ana drag. 3. Opij, drag. 1. **Sœthe them in foure ounces of Goates milke, till the conſumption of the thirde parte. And then adde,** Muſcilaginis pſillij, ounc. ſemis. Olei roſacei, ounc. 3. Vitellum oui vnum. **Pingle all, and make an Oyntment**

Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca.

Adolphus Occo.

Rec. Butiri,ounc.2.Auxungiæ porcinæ,ounc.8. Theriacę,methridati,ana .ʒ.ſemis. Argenti viui mortified,ounc.7. Lethargirij, ſalis com. ana drag.6.Croci,drag,1. Olei vermium terreſtrium,aquæ vitæ,id eſt vini ſublimati ana ounc.1. Muſchi. grana quinque. Pingle all and make an Dyntment.

An Vnguent which doth mitigate paine,defendeth accidents, and conſumeth tumors which happen in greene woundes.

Rec. Seui ceruini,lib.2.Seui ouini,lib.4. Aluminis rochi puriſsimi,lib.1. Reſinæ claræ,ounc.12. Vini albi,lib.1. Let all theſe be boyled on the fire to ỹ forme of an Dyntment.

Vnguentum vulpinum very good againſt aches, and reſtoreth lymmes and ioynts,lamed through paines of the Goute, &c.

Clovves.

Take a Fore and draw out the entrayles, Then take Sage,Roſemary,Iuniper leaues and berries,dill, wilde Parioram,Parioram of the garden, Lauender, Camomile, of each halfe a pound. Stampe theſe hearbes in a morter of ſtone very finely, and cut the Fore in peces,and put the hearbes with the Fore in a veſſel of viij.gallons,& put to,iiij pints of Oyle Oliue. Oyle of Neats fete one pound. Calues ſuet, Deares ſuet,Ewſe greace,Brockes greace, of each one pound and halfe. Of ſea water,iij. quartes,& as much of good Malmeſey. Set altogether on the fire,& boyle it till the wine and water be conſumed, and that the fleſhe and bones be ſeperated aſunder,then lette it be taken from the fire, and krayned and preſſed through a ſtrong

Canuas

Canvas cloth, and ſo reſerue it to your vſe, for a pre-
cious Ointment.

An healing Ointment.

Rec. Olei roſarũ. ℥.3. Ceræ albæ. ℥.1. Maſticis. ℥ ℈. Ceruſæ, ℥.℈. being waſhed in Roſe water. Lethargirij auri, drag.2. Pulueris tragaganti, drag. 1. Terebenthinæ, drag.2. Mingle them and make an Ointment thereoff. If you leaue out the Turpentine, & Maſtike, it is a preſent remedie, for paines & inflãmations of the eyes, &c.

Vnguentum Apoſtolorum.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, terebenthinæ, reſinę, ammoniaci, ana drag.14. Ariſtolochiæ longę, thuris, bdellij, ana drag.6. Mirrhæ, galbani, ana drag.4. Letharg. drag. 8. Oppoponacis, æruginis, ana drag. 2. Olei communis, lib.3. Diſſolue the Gummes in white Vineger, and boile the Oile, Ware, Roſin, and Turpentine vnto the conſumption of the vineger, thẽ adde the other things, being finely powdred. It is effectuall againſt daungerous wounds, vlcers, and fiſtulaes. It conſumeth dead fleſh, and breedeth new, it ſoftneth hard fleſh & healeth woundes. Ex Antidotario.

A mundifiyng Vnguent for inueterate vlcers.

Rec. Ammoniaci. ℥.1. & ſemis. Galbani. ℥.1. Mirrhę, ounc. ſemis. Oppoponacis, drag.3. & ſemis. Sarcocollæ, ounc.1. Terebenthinæ, ℥.4. & ℈. Reſinæ pini, drag.6. Olibani, ounc.1. Maſticis, ℥. ſemis. Ceræ. ℥.x. Olei hipericonis, lib. ℈. Olei lũbricorum. ℥.3. Let al the gums be diſſolued in vineger, in the ende adde thereto, Viridis æris, ounc.1. And ſo make an Ointment. Clowes.

Vnguentum mundificatiuum magiſtrale.

Rec. Mellis roſati colati ℥. 1. & ℈. Terebenthinæ clarę Weckerus

claræ,ounc.3. Succi apij, ſucci fraſij, ana drag.ſemis. Succi abſinthij,drag.2. Boyle them altogether and thē adde, Farinæ hordei,fabarum, ana drag.6. Farinæ lupinorum, orobi, ana drag 3.Sarcocollæ,mirrhæ,ana drag. 1. & ſemis. Make them in powder and ſo make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum viride.

Rec,Olei,lib.2.Ceræ citrinę,lib.1.Reſinæ,reſinę pini,ana lib.1.Terebenthinæ,lib.1. Viridis æris, ounc. 1. Make hereoff an Oyntment according to Arte.

Vnguentum mundificatiuum.

Rec. Terebenthinę, ounc.2. Mellis roſati,ounc. 1. Farinę hordei,mirrhæ,maſticis, ana drag.2. Mingle and make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Aegyptiacum.

Guydo.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 1. Aceti optimi, ounc. 6. Viridis æris,ounc.1. Aluminis drag.5. Make hereoff an Oyntment according to Arte.

An other Aegyptiacum.

Rec.Mellis, lib.2. Aceti fortis lib.1. Viridis æris, ounc.4. Aluminis, ounc. 3. Boyle altogether till it come to a redde colour. But firſt grinde your Aes virida and Allome vnto very fine Powder, & then mixe altogether,and boyle it to the forme of an Oyntment. It mundifieth vlcers and fiſtules, and abateth ſpungeous fleſh.

An other Aegyptiacum.

Rec.Aeruginis,drag.5. Mellis,drag.14. Aceti albi,

drag.

drag.7. Seeth all and ſtirre it till it be redde. Some make of this medicine fiue Ounces. Calcanthi vſti ounc.2. Olei roſati ounc.3. Cræ.q.ſ. Make of al theſe an Oyntment. It is good for old woundes, it cleanſeth Feſtulaes, it helpeth ranckle fleſhe, and it dryeth creadingly. Meſue.

Another.

Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini malorum granatorum, mellis, ana ounc. 2. Aluminis rupis, æruginis, ana drag.10. Seeth it, and ſtirre it till it be redde. Vigo.

Vnguentum Mundificatiuum.

Rec. Plantayne, Mugwort, Wormewood, Ribwort, Arens, Wodbine, Dayſies, and Melilot, ana m.1. Henbane, Violets, or Pine ana m.ſ. Burleaues, three leaued graſſe, Of each a quarter of a handfull, Smallich as much as of all the reſt of the Herbes, Iuyce all theſe, then take as muche Honey as Iuyce, and mingle all togither, with wheate floure a quarte, Turpentine 4. ounc ſet all theſe on the fire, and boyle it to the forme of an oyntment, and if it clodde in the boyling by reaſon of the floure, then ſtrayne it. This Oyntmente mundifyeth Vlcers, and Feſtulaes.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

Rec. reſinæ ounc.4. & ſ. Terebenthinę li.ſ. Mellis ounc.3. Ceræ flaue ounc.5. Thuris maſticis, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, aloes, croci, ana drag 2. Relent that which is to be relented, and in the cooling put in the Powders. Baker.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

Rec. Olei Roſarum ounc.12. Reſinæ ounc.12. Ceræ

citrinæ ounc.6. Terebenthinę ounc.8. Masticis ounc.2. Olibani ounc.4. Croci drag.1. Pingle all, and make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

Rec. Resinę Cerę ana lib.ß. Terebenthine ounc.4. Olibani masticis, ana ounc.1. Myrrhe, sarcocollę ana drag.3.& semis. Olei masticis,mellis rosati colati, ana ounc.1.Farinę hordei,ounc.2.Pingle all and make an oyntment.

Vnguentum incarnatiuum.

Rec.Linguæ serpentinæ,costi,magdalenæ,valerianæ,meliloti,ana.m.1.Let these herbes be stamped very small, & let them be infused in a quart of Oyle of Roses, the space of ten dayes. Then set them ouer the fier and when the herbes be parching,straine them and ad thereto,Ceræ,lib.1.Seui ceruinę,lib.semis. Olei rosati lib.1. Olibani,ounc.1. Terebenthinæ, ounc.3. Of all make an oyntment.

Vnguentum basilicon.

Rec.Resinæ terebenthinæ, adipis vaccini,picis naualis,thuris,ana lib.1. Cerę,lib.2.Olei communis lib.2. Make hereoff an oyntment.&c.

Tetrapharmacum, Geleni.

Rec. Picis nigræ, resinæ, ceræ, adipis vaccinæ, ana quantum sufficit. Make hereoff an oyntment. This doth heate and moysten, it ceaseth dolour,it doeth suppurate and bring to matter.

Vnguen-

Vnguentum fuscum.

Rec. Olei lib. 1. & semis. Ceræ nouæ, ounc. 4. Picis Nicolai. Græcæ, picis nigræ, ana ounc. 2. Masticis, galbani, thuris, ana ounc. 1. Mingle and make an oyntment. This oyntment doth both draw and heale.

Vnguentum resinæ.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 1. Resinæ, ounc. 5. Terebenthinæ, ounc. viij. Mirrhę, sarcocollę, ana. ounc 1. Seminum fœnugreci, seminum lini, ana ounc. 1. Let the sædes lyé infused. xxiiij. houres, in white wyne, take of that Muscilage, foure ounces. Boyle these to the consumption of the Muscilage, and in the coling, put in the Mirrhe and Sarcocoll. &c. This oyntment mundifieth wounds of the Joyntes, and stayeth the Muscilage and glating humor that floweth from the joynts, &c.

Vnguentum sanativum.

Rec. Terræ sigillatæ, lapidis calaminaris, lithargerij auri, anæ ounc. 4. Oyle Olive, lib. vj. Ceræ, ounc. 12. Camphora drag. 2. Mingle all and make an oyntment. This oyntment is very good for hotte vlcers of the legges, and defendeth euill humors in any part of the bodie. &c.

Vnguentum de artanita minus.

Rec. Succi Attanitę, sine succi Cyclaminis, Succi glu Mesue. tinosi exrad. filicis extracti, Succi ebuli, ana. ounc. 9. Succi summitatum Tamaricis, ounc. 2. Oesypi humide, ounc. 5. Olei Irini, lib. 2. Bdelij, Ammoniaci, ana. ounc. 1 & semis. Aceti, quantum satis est ad ammoniacum dissoluendum. Cerę Citrine, ounc. 6. Cort. rad. Capparis, ounc 1. & semis. Spice, drag. 3. Make it according to art. It dissolueth hard & knottie humors of the Splene, &c.

Vnguentum Sanatiuum.

Rec. Olei roſati li. 1. Ceræ ounc. 6. Terebenthinæ, ℥. 4. Lapidis calaminaris li. ℔. Boli armenici ounc. 2. **Pingle theſe, and make thereof an Dyntment.**

Vnguentum Sanatiuum.

Rec. Olei roſati. lib. 1. ceræ. lib. ℔. Butyri maiani li. ℔. lapidis calaminaris lib. ℔. **Make hereof an Dyntment.**

Vnguentum Sanatiuum.

Rec. Lapidis calaminaris lib. ℔. Seui Cerui li. ℔. Ceræ albæ lib. ℔. Olei Roſati lib. 1. Camphorę ounc. ℔. **Make hereof an Dyntment.**

Vnguentum Sanatiuum alterum.

Rec. Olei lib. 1. Reſinæ li. 1. Cerę lib. ℔. Seuæ ouinæ, lib. ℔. Terebēthinę ounc. 12. Lapidis calaminaris lib. 1. **This Dyntment is good for Vlcers in any part of the bodye.**

Vnguentum Diapompholigos.

Nicolai. Rec. Olei roſacei ceræ albæ, ana ounc. 6. Succi ſolani quantum ſufficit, ceruſe plumbi vſti & loti Pompholygis, thuris puri, ana. ounc. 1. **Pingle all. ꝛc.**

Vnguentum defenſiuum magiſtrale.

Ex Weckero. Rec. Boli armeniaci, ſanguinis draconis, terræ ſigillate ana. ounc. 1. Olei roſati ounc. 6. Cerę ounc. 1. ℔. Aceti ounc. 4. **Seeth the oyle, ware, & vinegre togither, til the Vinegre bē conſumed, then take it from the fire,**

and

and when it beginneth to be cold adde the other things being beaten into ſmall Powder.

Vnguentum tripharmacum.

Rec. Lethargirij, auri, aceti albi ana lib. 1. Olei communis, lib. 1. & ſemis. First lette the Lethargirium be finely powdered and ſearced, &c. Then put it to the oyle and Viniger by little and little, and ſo labour it in a leaden morter three or foure houres, and ſo reſerue it to your vſe. It ceaſet inflammations and cureth excoriations, and being mixed with Vnguentum populeonis, of each lyke quantitie, it defendeth humours, and dryes accidents flowing to any grieued place.

Vnguentum rubrum, ſiue de Minio Camphoratum.

Rec. Olei roſati, lib. 1. & ſemis. Lethargirij, ounc. 2. Minij, ounc. 3. Ceruſę, ounc. 1. & ſemis. Tutiæ, camphoræ, ana drag. 3. Cerę albæ æſtatę, ounc. 2. Hiemę, ounc. 1. Melt the ware with the Oyle at a ſofte fire: Mingle them in a leaden morter with the other things moſt finely powdred. Odolphus Occo.

Vnguentum Caphuratum album.

Rec. Olei roſati, lib. 1. Ceruſę, ounc. 12. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 3. Ouorum albumina, num. 6. Camphoræ, drag. 2. being diſſolued in Roſewater, Mingle al & make an Ointment according to Arte. Weckerus.

Vnguentum deſiccatiuum.

Rec. Lapidis calaminaris, terræ ſigillatæ, Lethargirij auri, minij, ana ounc. 4. Cerę ounc. ſ. Camphoræ, G.lenus.

drag. 1. Olei roſacei, olei violarum ana ounc. 5. Dyle of water Lylipes, one ounce. Olibanum and Maſtick: of each one ounce. Mingle all and make an Dyntment.

Vnguentum dialthiæ compoſitum.

Nicholaus. Rec. Radicum althiæ, lib. 2. Seminum lini, fenugreci, ana lib. 1. Pulpæ ſcillæ, ounc. 6. Olei, lib. 4. Ceræ, lib. 1. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 2. Reſinæ, picis græci, ana ounc. 6. Make an Dyntment of the former things, and then adde the Cummes following being diſſolued in viniger and ſo mixe altogether. This Dyntment ſwageth paynes of the ſtomacke comming of colde: it doth alſo bring heates, mollifieth, and cauſeth moyſtneſſe.

An Oyntment for Morbus Gallicus.

Vigo. Rec. Olei ſpicæ, ounc. 1. Vnguenti pro ſpaſmo, ounc. 2. Auxungiæ porcinæ, ounc. 4. Olibani ounc. ſemis. Euphorbij, drag. 1. & ſemis. Vnguenti dialthiæ, vnguenti agrippæ, ana ounc. 1. Argenti viui. Mingle all and make an Dyntment. Let the quickeſiluer be mortified with oyle of Bay, and ſo labour it well in a morter, powder very finely your Olibanum & Euphorbium, and ſtraw them at laſt by lyttle and lyttle, &c.

FINIS.

¶ A

¶A neceſſarie Table, to finde

put the principall matters, conteined *in this Booke*

CErteine Queſtions of Chyrurgerie, with the aunſweres there-vnto. fol. 1.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the skinne or the leather. fol. 8.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the fleſh. eodem.
Queſtions vpon the Muſcles and Lacerts. eodem.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſinewes. fol. 9.
Queſtions vpō the Anatomie of the ſtrings or lines. 10.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the cords. eodem.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the veynes and arteres. eodem.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the bones. fol. 11.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the Cartilages or griſtles. fol. 12.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the nayles. eod.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the haires. eod.
An Aunſwere vnto certeine Queſtions & difficulties vpon the Anatomie of the members cōpoſed. eod.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the face, and partes thereoff. fol. 15.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the necke, and parts of the ba e. fol. 18.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the ſhoulders and the great handes. fol. 20.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the great hande. 22.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the breaſt. fol. 23.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the muſcles of the breaſt. eodem.
Queſt. vpō the parts conteined within the breaſt. 24.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the lungs. fol. 25.

Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the belly and parts thereoff. eodem.
Queſtions vpō the Anatomie of the haūch bones. 30.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the pintle. fol. 32.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the Lofſeū. fol. eod.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the arſe-gut. fol. 33.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of the great foote. 33.
Queſtions vpon the veynes of the great foote. eodem.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of great foote. fol. 35.
Queſtions vpon the manner of rolling or binding. 36.
Queſtions vpon the Anatomie of ſeaming or ſtitching. fol. 35.
Queſtions vpon the manner to make and applicate the boulſters. fol. 36.
Queſtions vpon the manner to applicate lintes and tents. eodem.
Aunſweres vnto certeine Queſtions and difficulties vpon the manner of bleeding. fol. 37.
Aunſweres vnto certein Queſtions & difficulties vpō the manner of ventoſing or boxing. fol. 43.
Aunſweres vnto certeine difficulties and Queſtions vpon the manner to apply blood-ſuckers of horſe-leaches. fol. 46.
Aunſweres vnto other difficulties touching the manner of cauteriſing or ſearing. fol. 48.
The manner to examine Lazars, & to approue Lepry, Meſelry, after the mindes of Doctors. fol. 51.
Of the Equinoctall tokens. fol. 5 .
The manner to let thē blood & to waſh & ſtrain it. 54.
The Epitomie of the third booke of Galen of the cōpoſition of medicines. eodem.
A Method for the curation of the woundes of Nerues or ſinewes, & of what facultie the medicines which muſt be applyed, ought to be. fol. 57.
The compoſition of medicines for wounds of the Nerues made of mettalls. fol. 61.

Medicines

Medicines for ſtrong and boyſterous people. fol.62.
Medicines for delicate and tender complections. eod.
Medicines for meane complections which Galen did often vſe. eodem.
The medicine which is called Dieuphorbium. fol.64.
Medicines made of Simples, which will diſſolue. fo.65.
Another of the ſame effect. eod.
The vſe of Pigeons doung. fo.66.
Of Medicines called Diabotanum, that is to ſay, made of hearbes. eodem.
Compoſitions for woundes of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Politeleis, that is to ſay, ſumptuous. 67.
The compoſition of the receipt. eod.
The compoſition of medicines by other Phiſitians which Galen maketh mention off. fol.68.
Another compoſed by Claudius Philoxenus Chyrurgion for the fore-ſaid griefes. eod.
A reddiſh medicine of Halieus. fol.69.
Another Catagmatique medicine, compoſed by Moſcheon. eod.
The beginning of the 4. booke of the Therapertick of Claude Galen Prince of Phiſicke. fol.70.
The third Chapter. fol.73.
The fourth Chapter. fol.75.
The fifth Chapter. fo.83.
The ſixt Chapter. fol.87.
The ſeuenth Chapter. fol.90.
Approued remedies for diſeaſes from the heade vnto the feete, after the diuerſitie of the members, and firſt of the helpes for the head. fol.94.
The remedies for the face and parts thereoff. eod.
Helpes for the diſeaſes of the eyes. fol.95.
The Powder of Maſter Arnold. eod.
Helpes for bleeding at the noſe. fol.96.
Helpes for paines of the eares. eod.
Helpes for the paines of the teeth. eod.

Remedies for the diſeaſes of the necke. eod.
Remedies for the ſhoulder, & parts thereoff eod.
Remedies for the breaſts & parts thereoff. 97.
Remedies for the belly & parts there-off. eod.
Remedies for the loynes & their parts. eod.
Remedies for the thighes, legges, & feete. 98.

The Table to the Antidotary of picked medicines gathered by diuers Authors, whoſe names are ſet to euery Receipt in the matter.

B.

A Balme artificiall to cure wounds in the ſinewes. 99.
A Balme for greene wounds. eod.
A Balme very good for diuers diſeaſes. eod.
A balme to reſolue hardneſſe of ſinewes. eod.
A Balme for the Palſie. eod.
A balme for wounds in the ioynts. 100.
Abalme to heale and conglutinate wounds, chiefely of the head without paine. eod.
A balme for the Palſie in wounds. eod.
A balme artificiall for wounds and vlcers. eod.
A balme that in 8. daies healeth any indifferẽt woũd. eod.
A Balme for wounds. eod.
A balme very conuenient againſt the Goute. eod.
A balme that healeth wounds ſpeedely. eod.
A balme for vlcers very comfortable. 101.
A balme for wounds in the ioynts, it is alſo good for the crampe, palſie, & paine in the ioynts. eod.
A balme for wounds hurt by ſharpe poynted wepõs. eod.
Abalme to heale wounds of the biting of venimous beaſts. eod.
A balme to heale greene wounds very ſpeedely. eod.
A balme which will cauterize & cõſolidate wounds & vlcers

vlcers meruayloufly. 102.
A Balme for the pricking of any ſharpe poynted wepon. eod.
Another of the ſame. eod.
A Balme for the Gout in any part. eod.
A Balme for all tumours comming of colde and windie matter. fol.103.
A balme to conglutinate wounds with ſpeede. eod.
A balme for the Palſie very excellent. eod.
A yelow balme that healeth wounds with ſpeed. eod.
A greene balme auaileable for hollow vlcers. eod.
A blacke balme confectionated of ſingular operation, to agglutinate wounds. fo.104.
A balme for the biting of venimous beaſts: or otherwiſe is neceſſary for the Palſie, crãpe, rumes, weakneſſe of memory, collicke, tooth-ach & wormes & may be taken inwardly. eod.
A Balme to draw all kindes of Gummes into their proper kinde, & it doth heale, conglutinate, mundifie & cicatrize wounds & vlcers, & doth mollifie & aſſwage. eod.

BATHES.

A Bath for branny ſcales in the head. fol.106.
A Bath for debilytie of eye ſight. eod.
A bath for the itch & ſcabbes. eod.
A bath againſt ſtopping of vrine in time of neceſsitie. eod.
A bath for the falling of haire. eod.
A bath for the brannie ſcales in the head. fol.107.
A bath for the Hemrhodes. eod.
A bath for the crampe & hardneſſe of ſinewes. eod.
A bath to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A bath for diſeaſes of the legs called Malũ mortuũ. eod
A bath for ſcabbes & itch. eod.
A bath for inflamation. 106.

A bath to be vſed in the lowſie diſeaſe. eod.
A bath for ſcabbes or vlcers. eod.
A bath for Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A bath for falling of haire. eod.
A bath for ſcabbes. eod.
A bath in the Leproſie. eod.
A bath for members inflamed. eod.
A bath for a rupture. eod.
A bath for ytch, ſcabbes, & lyke affects. fol. 109
A bath for ytch and ſcabbes. eod.
A bath for ſweat of the arme-holes. eod.
A bath for hardneſſe of ſinewes. eod.
A bath for vlcers in the legges. eod.

CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplaſme againſt inflamations. eod.
A cataplaſme againſt vlcers in the yard. eod.
A catap. for tumors or ſwellings in womens breſts. eod.
A cataplaſme for the beginning of an inflamation. 111.
A cataplaſme for the dropſy, to be applied to the lower ventricle. eod.
A catap. for the tumor and inflamatiõ in the cods. eod.
A catap. for an inflamation in the augmentation. eod.
A catap. to aſſwage pain in woũds & to cõfort thẽ. eod
A cata. for pain & inflamatiõ in the outward parts. eod
A cataplaſme for the tumor in the fundament. eod.
A cataplaſme for a contuſed and bruſed wound. 112.
A cataplaſme for the peſtiferous bubo or carbũcle. eod.
A cataplaſme for the ſwelling in the throt or neck. eod.
A cataplaſme for the byting of a mad dogge. eod.
A catap. for an inflamation in the declination. eod.
A cataplaſme for Anthrax & Carbunculus. eod.
A cataplaſme to ſuppurate tumors. 113.
A cataplaſme to be vſed in Bronchocele or the ſwelling in the throte. eod.
A cataplaſme for the ſwelling in the throte, to be applyed

plyed to the outward part of the necke. eod.
A Catap. to mollifie, diſſolue, & aſſwage tumors proceeding of flegme & blood without inflamation. eod.
A cataplaſme to maturate tumors in the flanke, called Bubo venereus. eod.
A catap. to ſuppurate a colde tumor or œdema. eod.
A catap. for an inflamation in the declination. fo. 114.
A catap. to be vſed in œdema or other colde tumors, from the beginning to the eſtate. eod.
A cataplaſme for an inflamation. eod.
A catap. to put away the tumors in womens breaſtes. proceeding of the coagulation of milke. eod.
A cataplaſme to aſſwage payne in tumors. eod.
A catap. to aſſwage payne in a hot cauſe. 116.
A maturatiue cataplaſme. eod.
A cataplaſme to aſſwage paine. eod.
A catap. to aſſwage paine, & ſuppurate tumors. eod.
A cataplaſme to maturate groſe & ſlimie matter in any parte of the body. eod.
A cataplaſme for contuſed fleſh, comming of ſome fal or ſtripe. eod.
A catap. to ripē humors proceding of hot matter. eod.
A cataplaſme for vlcerations in womens breaſts. eod.

CEROTES.

A Cerote that doth mundifie & reſolue in the cure of Nodus. eod.
A cerote of Betonie to heale in all the outward partes being mundified. fol. 117.
A cerote for womens breaſts not cancerated. eod.
A cerote for a broken ribbe. eod.
A cerote for the tumor in the breſt, called Sephiros. eo.
A cerote to cleanſe bones, & cauſe fleſh in vlcers. eod.
A cerote for a Canker. eod.
A cerote for the Goute. 118.
A cerote for Bubo venereus. eod.

A Cerote for tumors in womens breaſts, eod.
A Cerote to be vſed in the cure of a Rupture, eod.
A Cerote to be vſed for payne in the ioynts, eod.
A cer. to be vſed in woũds of the arms, hãds, or feet. eo.
A Cerote for the Emrhodes. eod.
A cerote to be vſed in Apoſtumes ỏf the ſtomack. 119.
A cerote to reforme a contuſed bone. e9d.
A cer. to be vſed in the cure of tumors in the hands, fingers & feete, eod.
A cerote to reſtore broken bones. eod.
A cerote for fractures, eod.
A cerote to comfort a fractured member, eod.
A cerote to be vſed in the cure of vndimia, 121.
A cerote to be vſed in the cure of Nodus. eod.
A cer. for wounds in the head or other parts. eod.
A cer. for the rupture. eod.
A cer. to maturate tumors. eod.
A cer. for the Emrhodes. eod.
A cer. againſt inflamation. 122.
An other for an inflamation. eod.
A cer. recouering members weakned for default of nouriſhment. eod.
A cer. for the ſwellings in womens breaſts. eod.
A cer. very good againſt the Gout or Sciatica. eod.
A cer. for contuſions in the head. eod.
A cer. for a mẽber cõſumed for lack of nuriſhmẽt. eo.
A cer. to cõfort the ſinews, & aſſwage pain, 123.
A cer. for hard tumors in womens breaſts. eod.
A cerot to molifie tumors, & paine in the gout. eod.
A cer. for the pricking of Nerues & ſtrokes of the ioynts eod.
A cer. for fractures which doth not only ſtop humors but alſo conſolidate, eod.
A cer. againſt weaknes, pain, & heat of the raines. 124.

CLISTERS.

A Cliſter for the going forth of the nauell, eod.

A Cliſter for eroſion of the intrailes in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A cliſter for a flux of colar chaũcing about woũds. eod.
A cliſt, to be vſed in the cure of vlcers in the yard. eod.
A cliſter mollificatiue in the cure of Phlegmon. eod.
A cliſter for the byting of a madde dogge 121.
A cliſter for the inflamation of vuula. eod.
A cliſter for wounds in the belly and ſide. eod.

COLLERIES.

A collerie to comfort and ſtay the flux of humors in the Eyes. eod.
A collerie for the matter contained in the Eyes betwen Cornea and Vuea. eod.
A collerie to cicatrize an vlcer in the yard. eod.
A collerie for the Eyes. 122.
A collerie for a fiſtula. eod.
A collery for vlcers in the Eyes. eod.
A collery for vlcers about the hucklebone. eod.
A collery for an vlcer in the yard. eod.
A collery for redneſſe & running of the Eyes. eod.
A collery to mundifie a fiſtula. eod.
A collery for Opthalmia in the ſtate. eod.
A collery for Opthalmia. 123.
A collery for any bloudy ſuffuſion in the Eye. eod.
A collery in the beginning of Opthalmia, if the matter be cold. eod.
A collery which doth mundifie and incarnate a rotten & fylthy vlcer. eod.
A collery for Opthalmia in his declination. eod.
A collery to be vſed in an vlcer in the yard. eod.

DECOCTIONS.

A Decoction to digeſt the matter in the cure of the Palſey. eod.
A decoction for Alopecia Gallica. 124.

A Decoction for virulent, corrosiue, & rebellious vlceres. eod.
A Decoction for dilating the straitenesse of the apple of Eye. eod.
A decoctiō for difficultie of brething, & for the cough. eod.
A decoction for the Canker or vlcers in the mouth, or chaps. eod.
A Decoction for a canker in the mouth. eod.
A Decoction to kill wormes in the eares. eod.
A Decoction for the mouth, in the time of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A Decoct. of Guiacū to be vsed in Lues Veneria. 125.
A Decoction for tooth-ach proceeding of flux of humors. eod.
A decoction to kill wormes in vlcers of the eares. eod.
A decoction for all vlcers. eod.
A decoct. to be vsed in the cure of Lues Veneria. eod.
A decoction for wounds in the breast. 126.
A decoction for Palsies, crampes, reumes, scabbes, & diseases proceeding of moisture. eod.
A decoction for wounds in the breast. eod.
Diascordium against pestilentiall feuers, or smal pocks, meselries, and such lyke. eod.
A decoction for the dropsie & if they be there-withal vlcerated. eod.
A decoction for the stone in the reynes & bladder not confirmed. fol. 127.

DEFENSATIVES.

A Defensatiue to be vsed when any of the vertibers are broken. eod.
A defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of Gangręna. eod.
A defensatiue for an vlcer. eod.
A defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of Gangręna. eod.
A defen. to be vsed in woundes of the armes. fol. 128.

A TABLE.

A defensatiue to be applyed in the taking of a member. eod.
A defensatiue very comfortable. eod.
A defensatiue for wounds. eod.

DIGESTIVES.

A digestiue for hollow vlcers & Impostumes. eod.
A digestiue very good. eod.
A digestiue to remoue an escarre. eod.
A digestiue for contused wounds. eod.
A digestiue proper for wounds. 129.

ELECTVARIES.

An Electuary to be vsed in the cure of a rupture. eod.
An Elect. to digest the humor in the cure of bubo. eod.
An Electuary preseruatiue for the plague. eod.
An Electuary for the Canker not vlcerated. eod.
An Electuary of Nuts preseruatiue for the plague. eod.
An Electuary for the Canker not vlcerated. 130.
An Electuary for the plague, which doth defend the putrifaction of the Ayre. eod.
An Elect. against paine of the bladder & raynes. eod.
An Electuary comfortatiue for rebellious vlcers to be vsed after sweats, purgations, & such lyke. eod.
An Elect. for vomiting of bloud by reason of a broose or otherwise. eod.
An Electuary for the palsie, and cramp, happening to woũded patiẽts, being voyde of learned coũsel. eod
An Electuary for one that is woũded, & infected with the Cramp. 131.
An Elect. of an Egge, against pestilential feuers. eod.
An Electuary to prouoke slepe in dismembring any part, but not without learned counsell. eod.
An Electuary for the Strangurie. eod.
An Electuary against vomiting and weakenesse of stomack after the cure of vlcers. eod.

An Electuary very excellent for the diſeaſes of the ſtomacke happening after greene wounds or long vlcers. eod.

EMBROCATIONS.

An Embrocation for the creping herpes. 132.
An Embrocation for an Oedemus or cold tumor. eod.
An Embrocation to maturate Impoſtumes. eod.
An Embrocation againſt windineſſe. eod.

FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation againſt taking of any poiſon to comfort the ventricle. 132.
A Fomentation for ſuffuſion of the Eies. eod.
A Fomentation for an vlcer in the yard. eod.
A Fomentatiō for the hardneſſe of the liuer in a dropſie body. eod.
A Fomentation to be vſed with a ſponge when Bubo lurketh in the fleſh. 133.
A Fomentation to be applyed to the belly of him that hath the Dropſie. eod.
A Fomentation for the ſwelling in the belly, or tumor in the flanke, called Bubo venerius. eod.
A Fomentation to be vſed in the cure of a rupture. eod
A Fomentation for a flux. eod.
A Fomentation for ſtopping of vrine. 134
A Fomentation for paine in the hucklebone. eod.
A Fomentation to diſſolue, mollifie, and driue away wynde. eod.
A Foment to drye an vlcer and to bring it to cicatrization. eod.
A Fomentation for the gout in the hands. eod.
A Fomentatiō for paine or ſwelling in the ſide or belly. eod.
A Foment for the windie rupture. 135
A Foment to diſſolue winde in the windy rupture. eod

A Fo-

A TABLE.

A Foment for the cold Apoſtume called Vndimia in the armes and legges. eod.
A Fomentation for woundes and vlcers which doth comfort and heale. eod.
A Foment for a watry rupture. eod.
A Fomentation for the Hemihoides. eod.
A Fomentation againſt the ſtone in the reines. eod.
A Fomentation againſt vlcers of the bladder. eod.
A Foment for him that is troubled with the ſtone & ſuppreſsion of vrine. eod.
A Fomentation againſt vomiting, after the healing of olde vlcers. 135.
A Fomentation againſt vomiting in the cure of woũds vlcers, or bruſes. eod.

FVMIGATIONS.

A Fume for the vlcers of the Noſe, proceding of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A Fume to cure vlcers, proceding of Lues veneria, or Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A Fume to prouoke ſweate. eod.
A Fume againſt the Palſie. eod.
A Fumigation for the Reume. eod.

GARGARISMES.

A Gar. for the inflamation of the mouth or throte. 137
A Gargariſme for the inflamation of Vuula. eod.
A gar. for heat in the mouth by drinking of poiſõ. eod
A gargariſme for Squinantia in his augmentatiõ. eod.
A gargariſme for Angina in his beginning. eod.
A gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth, proceeding of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A Gargariſme for Apoſtumes of the Iawes. eod.
A Gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth being cauſed with Vnguents after ſweating. 138.
A Gargariſme for the ſwelling of the throat. eod.

A gargariſme for Squinantia in the ſtate. eod.
A gargariſme for ſwelling of the throte. eod.
A gargariſme for Angina in his augmentation. eod.
A gar. to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth proceding in the time of Lues veneria. eod.
A gargariſme for Angina or ſwelling in the throt. 139.
A gargariſme for Angina in his ſtate. eod.
A gargariſme for looſe black & rotten teeth. eod.
A gargariſme for vlcers in the mouth by taking of poiſon. eod.
A gargariſme for the Squincie. eod.
A gargariſme for them that be rowſe fallen, commonly called the falling of Vuula. eod.
A gargariſme for the ſwelling in the necke. eod.
A gargariſme to draw fleume out of the head, but not without counſel. eod.

INIECTIONS.

An Iniection for vlcers in the breaſt. 140.
An Iniection for wounds made with gunſhot. eod.
An Iniection for wounds to ſtay flux of humors. eod.
An Iniection for an vlcer in the yard. eod.
An iniection to mundifie vlcers. eod.
An Iniection for wounds in the throat. eod.
An Iniection for hollow vlcers. eod.
An Iniection to conglutinate wounds in the belly. eod
An Iniection for wounds in the bladder. eod.
An Iniection for hollow vlcers. 141.
An Iniection for the burning of vrine. eod.
An Iniection for vlcers in the mouth. eod.
An Iniection for wounds or vlcers. eod.
An Iniection for venimous and rebellious vlcers. eod.
An Iniection for fiſtulated and hollow vlcers. eod.
An Iniection for vlcers in the yard which will heale and aſſwage paine. eod.

A TABLE.

An Iniection for hollow wounds. 142.
An Iniection for cankerous & fiſtulated vlcers. eod.
An Iniection for hollow & rottē wounds if either abſterſiues or incarnatiues wil auaile in them. eod.
A Iulep to be vſed as an Iniection for vlcers. eod.

LINIMENTS.

A Liniment for red pimples in the face proceeding of ſalt flegme. eod.
A Liniment for a Canker. eod.
A Liniment for wounds in the Eyes. 143.
A Liniment to be vſed in the cure of ſmall branny ſcales in the head. eod.
A good Liniment for conuulſion of the ſinewes. eod.
A Liniment to procure fleſh in vlcers. eod.
A Liniment to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica or Lues Veneria. eod.
A Liniment to be vſed in wounds of the ancles or feete. eod.
A Liniment for warts. 144.
A Liniment to be vſed in the beginning of Phlegmon or inflamation. eod.
A Linim. for mēbers that are weakned by wounds. eod
A Linim. to be vſed in the cure of Lues veneria. eod.
A Liniment for an œdemous tumor or ſwelling proceeding of cold matter. eod.
A Liniment for the falllyng of haire. eod.
A Liniment for ſalt fleume & itch. eod.
A Liniment for burning in the face. 145.
A maturatiue Liniment which will aſſwage paine in a Tumor or Impoſtume. eod.
A liniment for an vlcer in the yeard. eod.
A liniment to diſſolue the hardneſſe of the legs after the Gout. eod.
A liniment for the fallyng of haire. eod.
A liniment to be vſed in Morbo pediculari, eod.

A liniment to be vſed in Alopecia Gallica. eod.
A liniment approued for baldnes to cauſe haire to grow in any part with ſpeede. 146.
A liniment for Saint Anthonies fire. eod.
A liniment to kill wormes in vlcers of the eares. eod.
A liniment for itch & ſcabbes. eod.
A liniment for Saint Anthonies fire. eod.
A liniment to abate ſpongy fleſh with eaſe. eod.
A liniment to aſſwage paine. eod.
A liniment to mollifie all tumors or ſwellyngs. eod.
A liniment for paine proceeding of colde matter. 147.
A liniment for bruſings & contuſions, eod.
A liniment for payne of the ioynts. eod.
A liniment for payne of the ioynts, proceeding of a colde cauſe. eod.
A liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads, or elder folkes, commonly called a ſcaule. eod.
A liniment for the fallyng of haire. eod.
A liniment to defēd Dura Mater frō putrefactiō. 148
A liniment to aſſwage paine about wounds or vlcers, eod.
A liniment for burning & ſcalding. eod.
A liniment for cold aches or paynes. eod.
A liniment for the falling of haire. eod.
A liniment for the collicke & ſtone. eod.
A liniment to mollifie & aſſwage payne. eod.
A liniment for a Rupture. 149.
A liniment to coole the inflamation about vlcers. eod.
A liniment very good for a member that is wholy conſumed although it haue bene ſo a long time. eod.

LOTIONS.

A Lotion to reſolue the ſtiffeneſſe of the legges. eod.
A Lotion for a tumor in Inguine, called Bubo Venereus. eod.
A Lotion for falling of haire. eod.

A Lo-

A Lotion to cicatrize vlcers in the mouth proceeding of Alopecia Gallica. 150.
A Lotion for a Fracture. eod.
A Lotion for hollow vlcers & Cankers. eod.
A Lotion for wounds & vlcers. eod.
A Lotion for deepe & hollow vlcers, eod.

OYLES.

An Oyle for the morphew & ſpots of the face. eod.
An Oyle called Oleū magiſtrale to be vſed in wounds of the necke or throate. eod.
An Oyle for greene wounds. 151.
An Oyle to be vſed in the outward part of the ancles & feete. eod.
An Oyle for greene wounds. eod.
An Oleum magiſtrale for wounds. eod.
A moſt excellent remedy for the Palſie. eod.
An Oyle for deafeneſſe. eod.
An Oyle of ſecret operation, in Vlcers, Cankers & fiſtules. 152.
A yeolow Oyle which doth wonderfully cauſe fleſh in wounds, and doth mittigate paine & alſo cauſeth good matter. eod.
An Oyle for hollow wounds & fiſtules. eod.
An Oyle for conuulſion of Nerues. eod.
An Oyle for greene wounds, a hid ſecret. eod.
An Oyle for pricking of ſinewes. 153.
An Oyle for wounds. eod.
An Oyle to heale greene wounds with ſpeede. eod.
An Oyle to agglutinate wounds with ſpeed. eod.
An excellent good Oyle for payne of the Gout. eod.
An Oyle for greene wounds. 154.
An Oyle of S. Ioans wort which is good for wounds. eod.

An

An Oyle of earth-wormes which is good for wounds in the ſinewes or other places. eod.
An Oyle for greene wounds. eod.
An Oyle for hollow vlcers. eod.
An Oyle to digeſt wounds within 24. houres. eod.
An oyle very excellent for wounds and vlcers, eſpecially when the vlcers be well mundified, it doth alſo incarnate aſſwage pain, comfort & ſpeedely conglutinate. 155.
An oyle to heale both greene wounds & olde vlceres very well. eod.
An excellent good oyle for hollow vlcers. eod.
An Oyle to mundifie vlcers. eod.
An other for the ſame more comfortable. 156.
A very excellēt & approued oyle for vlcers & woūds. eod.
An oyle for greene wounds. eod.
An oyle to incarnate woūds, & to cōfort ſinewes. eod.
An oyle to mollifie hardnes, in or about wounds. eod.
An oyle for wounds. eod.
The cōpoſition of a Balme moſt precious in woūds. 157
¶ Balſamum coctum. eod.
An Oyle for fiſtulated & cankerated vlcers. eod.
An Oyle very good for woundes in ſinewy parts or ioynts. 158.
An Oyle very good for wounds in any parte of the body. eod.

POWDERS.

A Powder to be vſed in the cure of a Rupture. eod.
A Powder to cauſe fleſh in a hollow vlcer. eod.
A Powd. for hollow woūds with loſſe of ſubſtaūce. eo.
A Powder for wounds in the head. eod.
A Powder to ſtaunch blood. eod.
A redde Powder agglutinatiue for wounds in the lips. ſol. 159.

A TABLE.

A cicatrize powder to be vſed in the cure of the yeard eodem.
A powder to ſtaunch bloud. eod.
A powder conſolidatiue for wounds. eod.
A powder for wounds in the head. eod.
A powder to ſtaunch bloud. eod.
A powder to ſtay bloud which muſt be vſed in the cure of the yeard. eod.
A powder for wounds in the Noſe. eod.
A powder to ſtaunch bloud. eod.
A powder for vlcers in the priuities, which doth excicate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate. 160.
A powder exciccatiue for vlcers. eod.
A powder to be vſed in the cure of puſtula carbunculoſa. eod.
A powder for the ſwelling of the throat. eod.
A powder to incarnate wounds. eod.
A powder to dry vlcers. eod.
A powder to make Trochiſſes to eate down ſuperfluous fleſh in vlcers. eod.
A powder to agglutinate wounds. eod.
A powder to ſtay bleeding in any part. eod.
A powder to ſtaunch bloud. 161.
A powder adſtrictiue, to be vſed in ſtitching of woūds eodem.
A powder to incarnate wounds. eod.
A powder to dry & cicatrize vlcers in moiſt bodies. eo
A powder for moiſt and hollow vlcers. eod.
A powder to cicatrize wounds and vlcers. eod.
A corroſiue powder very eaſie and profitable. eod.
A powder to cicatrize & heale vlcers which muſt be diſſolued in water. 126.
A potential corroſiue for diſmembring. eod.
A powder to ſtay the marrow after the member is taken away. eod.
A powder to cicatrize vlcers. eod.

A powder incarnatiue. eod.
A corroſiue powder very good. eod.
A corroſiue powder more ſtronger. eod.
A corroſiue powder for vlcers. eod.
A powder for wounds in the head. eod.
A powder for a Rupture. 163.
A powder for a Fiſtula. eod.
An other for the ſame. eod.

POTIONS.

A potion to be vſed in the cure of Phlegmon or inflamation proceding of bloud. eod.
A potion for ſuch as haue vlcers in the yeard. eod.
A potion for the canker not vlcerated. eod.
A potion ſolutiue to be vſed in Eriſipilas phlegmonides. eod.
A potion for ſuppreſsion of vrine. eod.
A potion for a virulent and corroſiue vlcer. 164
An Almō milk for ſuch as haue vlcers in the yeard. eod
A potion for the Dropſie. eod.
A potion for the ſwelling of the throate. eod.

PILLES.

Pilles to be vſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. eod.
Pilles for payne in the ioynts proceding of Alopecia Gallica, or Lues veneria. eod.
Pilles to be vſed in peſtilentiall feuers. eod.
Pilles for Lues veneria. 165.
Pilles for Alopecia Gallica. eod.

PLASTERS.

A plaſter to be vſed in Hermia inteſtinalis. eod.
A plaſter to be vſed in Apoſtumes of the eares. eod.
A plaſter for the byting of a mad dogge. eod.
A plaſter to be vſed when Os Coccyx is broken. eod.
A plaſt, to draw out a thorn or a prick in any place. 166
A plaſter for Hermia inteſtinalis. eod.

A plaſter to mollifie the hardnes in womēs breſts, eod
A plaſter to cauſe fleſh in hollow vlcers. eod.
A plaſter for the Goute. eod.
A plaſter for the hardneſſe of ſinewes. eod.
A plaſt. to mittigate paine in the cure of a carbūcle. eod
A plaſt. reſolutiue to be vſed in Hermia humoralis eo.
A plaſter to mollifie & reſolue a ſcirrous tumor, 167.
A plaſter to maturate a Fellon. eod.
A plaſter to maturate in Hermia humoralis. eod.
A plaſter for the ſwelling of the belly. eod.
A plaſter to be applied to the reynes, for him that hath an vlcer in the yeard. eod.
A plaſter to mollifie the hardneſſe of Phlegmon, eod.
A plaſter conſolidatiue for a Fellon. 168.
A plaſter for payne in the ſtomacke. eod.
A plaſter for a Felon. eod.
A plaſter to reſolue the cold tumors of the coddes. eod
A plaſter repercuſsiue & deſiccatiue to be vſed in the cure of the creeping Herpes. eod.
A plaſter for luxation of the foote. eod.
A plaſter for a byting. eod.
A maturatiue plaſter for the ſwelling in the cods proceding of a cold cauſe. eod.
A plaſt. to be vſed in the cure of Sçirrus exqueſitus. 169
A plaſter for an Oedemus tumor. eod.
A plaſter for the flux of the belly. eod.
A plaſter to mittigate paine of the Hemrhodes. eod.
A plaſter for Hermia aquoſa. eod.
A plaſter for a Wenne. eod.
A plaſter for a windy tumor. eod.
A plaſter to draw out ſplints, thornes, and ſuch lyke in any place. 170
A plaſter for hardneſſe of the Splene. eod.
A plaſter to reſtore a broken bone. eod.
A plaſter againſt all bitinges. eod.
A plaſter for Struna, eod.

A plaſter for the hardneſſe of the lyuer. eod.
A plaſter of Centaurie for wounds in the head or depreſsion of the ſcull in young children. eod.
Emplaſtrum de Ranes. eod.
A plaſter which doth wonderfully drye vp cold humors in the ioynts,& appeaſeth paines. 171.
A plaſter to maturate tumors in the neck & back. eod.
A plaſter to maturate tumors in womens breſtes. eod.
A plaſter for the Hemrhodes. eod.
A plaſter for paine in the huckle-bone. eod.
A plaſter for Nodus and glandulous tumors. eod.
A plaſter maturatiue for wennes. eod.
A redde deſiccatiue plaſter. 172.
A plaſter to be vſed in the beginning of phlegmõ. eod
A plaſter for a fracture. eod.
A plaſter for a filthy and rotten vlcer. eod.
A plaſter for the Splene. eod.
A plaſter for an equall wound. eod.
A pla. attractiue to draw out arrowheads or thorns. eod
A plaſter for flegmaticke Apoſtumes. eod.
A plaſter of Bethonie for wounds in the head, and to draw out ſpelles or bones,it will recouer loſe fleſh, it doth very much mundifie,digeſt,& drye. 173.
A mundificatiue plaſter for wounds. eod.
A plaſter for a ſimple wound. eod.
A plaſter veſiccatory for Tinea capitis. eod.
A plaſter for Nodus and glandulous tumours. eod.
A plaſter againſt all poiſoned wounds and biting and ſtinging of Serpents. eod.
A plaſter to maturate Bubo venereus. eod.
A plaſter for hard and knotty places. 174.
A plaſter for the broſed bloud vnder the ſkinne. eod.
A plaſter againſt inflamation. eod.
A pla. to be vſed in contuſions of childrens heads. eod.
A plaſter to be vſed in Scirrho vero & legitimo. eod.
A plaſter for Gangrena. eod.

A pla-

A Plaſter for the ſwelling in the throte. eod.
A Plaſter to mollifie, heale,& aſſwage payne, 175.
A Plaſter to maturate Bubo. eod.
A Plaſter of willlow leaues which will cure vlcers of hard curation & fiſtules. eod.
A Sparadrope plaſter, eod.
A deſiccatiue plaſter. eod.
A Plaſter attractiue for the depreſsion of the Skull, & chiefely in children, eod.
A Plaſter for a Wenne, eod.
A Plaſter to mittigate paine. 176.
A Plaſter narcoticke to with-draw the ſence of any member. eod.
A Plaſter to ſtop humors flowing to the eyes. eod.
A Plaſter to incarnate as wel plaine vlcers as wounds. eod.
A white Muſcilage to aſſwage paine,& mollifie hardneſſe. eod.
A Plaſter reſolutiue for cõtuſions,luxations,& exceſſe of payne. eod.
A Plaſter conglutinatiue for wounds. eod.
A Plaſter for fractures and diſlocations. 177.
A plaſter for the ſwelling of the coddes, eod.
A plaſter for the fracture of the Skull, eod.
A plaſter maturatiue in cold cauſes, eod.
A plaſter to heale,cicatrize,& aſſwage payne, eod.
Emplaſtrum de Minio. eod.
A Plaſter to confirme luxations & diſlocations. eod.
A plaſter abſterſiue & very good to aſſwage pain.178.
A Plaſter to mollifie & abate ſwellings, eod.
A plaſter to conſolidate & cicatrize. eod.
A plaſter for all knots, eod.
A plaſter which doth heale,draw, mundifie & reſolue, & muſt be applyed three dayes. eod.
A plaſter to reſolue hard tumors. eod.
A plaſter very excellent for the Sciatica, eod.

A Plaſter for running of Eyes. 179.
A plaſter againſt the going out of the fundamẽt. eod.
A Plaſter againſt payne of the ioynts. eod.
A Plaſter ſpiced againſt payne of the ioynts of a cold cauſe. eod.
A Plaſter for a Rupture. eod.
An other for a Rupture. eod.
A Plaſter reſolutiue againſt all ſwellyngs & inflammations. eod.
A plaſter for the Gout. 180.
A mollificatiue plaſter. eod.
A plaſter reſolutiue. eod.
A mollifiyng plaſter. eod.
A plaſter for the Palſie. eod.
A plaſter for hot Apoſtumes in womens breaſts, eod.
A plaſter for the Gout. eod.
A white plaſter mollificatiue. eod.
An other plaſter mollificatiue. 181.
A plaſter for the Goute & payne in the huckle-bone. eod.
A plaſter to reſolue colde & windie humors in the ioynts & other parts. eod.
A Plaſter for ache & paynes of the ſhoulders, armes, & other parts of the body. eod.
Emplaſtrum de Rhabarbaro Ioannis Manardi. eod.
Emplaſtum de Minio. eod.

VNGVENTS.

An Oyntment for Itch. eod.
An other Oyntment for Itch. eod.
An other Oyntment for Itch. 182.
Vnguentum Roſarum. eod.
Vnguentum Populeon. eod.
Vnguentum magiſtrale for burning. eod.
An Oyntment for colde aches. eod.
An Oyntment for burning. eod.
An artificiall Oyntment for wormes. 183.

An

An Oyntment to mittigate payne, eod.
An Oyntment to heale inflamations, eod.
An Oyntment for the Hemrhodes, eod.
Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca, eod.
An Vnguent which doth mittigate payne, defendeth accidents,& conſumeth tumors which happen in greene wounds, eod.
Vnguentum vulpinum very good againſt aches,& reſtoreth lymmes & ioynts, lamed through paynes of the Gout, &c. eod.
An healing Oyntment, 184.
Vnguentum Apoſtolorum, eod.
A mundifiyng Vnguent for inueterate vlcers, eod.
Vnguentum mundificatiuum magiſtrale, eod.
Vnguentum viride, eod.
Vnguentum mundificatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Aegyptiacum, eod.
An other Aegyptiacum, eod.
An other Aegyptiacum, eod.
An other, 185.
Vnguentum mundificatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Incarnatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Incarnatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Incarnatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Incarnatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Baſilicon, eod.
Tetrapharmacum Galeni, eod.
Vnguentum Fuſcum, 186.
Vnguentum Reſinę, eod.
Vnguentum ſanatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum de Attanita minus, eod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum, eod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum alterum, eod.
Vnguentum Diapompholigos, eod.

Vn-

Vnguentum defensiuum magistrale. eod.
Vnguentum tripharmacum. 187.
Vnguentum rubrum siue de Minio camphoratũ. eod.
Vnguentum Caphuratum album. eod.
Vnguentum desiccatiuum. eod.
Vnguentum dialthiæ compositum. eod.
An Oyntment for Morbus Gallicus. eod.

FINIS TABVLAE.

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TO THE READER.

IT *Is the Duty of all good Subjects to give ſincere and undeniable Proofs of* Loyalty *to their* Prince ; *And becauſe the* Oath of Allegi- *is generally offer'd to* Roman-Catholicks, *as the* l Teſt *of their* Fidelity, (*in which they a'l pro-* o *agree as to the ſubſtance , tho' ſome hard words and other circumſtances not in the leaſt material* r Allegiance, *as ſome affirm , have caus'd diſ-* ;, *and rais'd Scruples in tender or weak Con-*) *ſeveral* Gentlemen *and* Perſons *of* Quali- *f their perſuaſion , have made it their buſineſs late years , to clear thoſe ſmall Doubts, that the Subſtance of the* Oath *is embrac'd by all , ould ſtartle at the ſhadow , ſince they almoſt ouſly , at leaſt very few excepted , who are ſuf- known to the World, acknowledge the* Imperial

Crown *of* England *independent of any* Depo
Power *whatsoever.*

Their misfortune in being dispers'd and driven
Foreign Countries, almost ever since the beginni
these Troublesome times, has given them at l
fair opportunity to accomplish abroad, what they
before endeavouring to effect at home; And becaus
were Difficulties grounded, (as many did suppose,) c
upon Religion, *which made them boggle at the t*
of the Oath; *The whole matter, with all the pa*
lars, was propos'd to the Doctors *of* Sorbonne a
ris, *a Body of as able and learned* Divines, *as any*
the Roman Persuasion: *and those whom* Ro
self, upon Debates of the greatest moment, has
consulted and advis'd with. Many of these Pious
Learned Doctors *have examin'd the* Oath *very*
fully, have weighed every word, and consider'd eve
cumstance; And as they themselves declare, Per
omnibus difficultatibus præcipuè illis, quæ à
morum Pontificum Brevibus adversus hoc

entum datis, & ab hæreſeos notâ Paragrapho,
arto petuntur, *Having weighed all the difficulties,*
rticularly *thoſe that ariſe from the* Popes Breifs *given*
ainſt *this* Oath ; *and from the word* Heretical *in the*
rth Paragraph, *after a long and mature Deliberation,*
e *given under their Hands this following* Determi-
tion *and* Declaration, *upon the* Oath *in* Latin *as*
as *worded when firſt ſent to* Rome *in* Paul *the*
hs *time. Which, with a faithful Tranſlation has been*
ught *very Convenient to be Publiſh'd here in* Eng-
d, *that Men of clearer underſtanding, and of deeper*
e *then the common ſort of People ; and whoſe Judge-*
t *is wholly carried by the ſtrength of reaſon, may be*
ible *that the* Roman Catholicks, (*tho' never in ſo*
t *a diſtreſs*) *will be always ready, with all ſubmiſ-*
and chearfulneſs to give Cæſar *his due, which can-*
be deny'd him, but by a breach of the Law of
us Chriſt ; *who with the ſame breath* Commanded
edience to God in Heaven, and to *Cæſar* his
e-gerent upon Earth. *By which Decree of the*

Divine

Divine Wiſdom, *the* Primitive Chriſtians *thoug*
the Emperors *and* Kings *ſo well ſettled in th*
Thrones, *that great* Athanaſius, *the Pillar of C*
tholick Faith *againſt the* Arians, *Writing to* Conſt
tius *the firſt* Hererodox Emperor, *and a dread*
Enemy to Gods Church, *acknowledges: That no P*
in the World, (*without oppoſing* Go
mand,) *can ſo much as caſt a ſpiteful*
Crown. Tibi Deus Imp
tuum Imperium malignis
Ordinationi Divinæ. God, *ſays he*, Has Co
mitted the Empire unto You, he that but looks
wry upon your Empire, oppoſes Gods Ordinati
And St. Auguſtin *commending the obedience the* Ch
ſtians *conſtantly paid to* Julian *the* Apoſtate, Succe
to Conſtantius; *Speaks thus of them, upon the* P
124. Propter Dominum æternum ſubditi er
Domino temporali, quia neceſſitate ſubditi er
non ſolùm propter iram evadendam, ſed et
propter conſcientiam, propter dilectionem,

q

lo tibi esse tutor. T. Non intermitto penitus studiũ literarum, vt tu æstimas. G. Animum oportet habeas

scientijs. Ve. Per illa ipsis applauditur ab opulentis. Mat. Phœnice rariorem reperies doctum, qui rerum est educatus copia. Ve. Qui istud fiat admiror. Ma.

e nõ egere doctrina. V. Ta
iactantes opes. M. Nonnul
scientia nequeũt pollere ob
ere dicis, nam non omnia dij
, alteri opes, cœteris formã
&c. Mat. Tanta varietate
verus ipse Iupiter.
uptijs.

ET HYLGERVS.

estum indulgebo genio. Hy.
n ædibus nostris. Hylg. Has
am lautius? Her. Conuiuium
atissimum. Hylg. Tantos cur
Nuptiæ peragentur domi nos
t vinculum maritale? He. In-
filium alterius ciuis. Hylge.
Here. Nescio, arculam suam
Quantã dotem afferet? He.
rũ. He. Ho, ho, satis abundat.
mea dote ista. Hy. Quantam
o, mihi non retulerunt paren
am? He. Ad templũ ducã, sed
. Qui tum sunt educturi, vel
s? He. Cognati ipsius spõsi,
prandio ha

LE ROY CRUMMER
FROM THE CRUMMER GIFT OF THE WORKS OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN